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CONTAINING

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WITH THE FRENCH AND OTHER SYNONYMES; NOTICES OF CLIMATE AND OF CELEBRATED MINERAL WATERS; FORMULÆ FOR VARIOUS OFFICINAL, EMPIRICAL, AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS, &c.

BY ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.,
Professor of Institutes of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

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A

DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL TERMS.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

TERMS USED IN MEDICINE

AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES.

BY

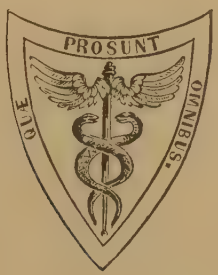
RICHARD D. HOBLYN, A.M. Oxon.

A NEW AMERICAN FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION.

REVISED, WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS,

BY ISAAC HAYS, M.D.,

EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.



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THIS LITTLE WORK,

UNDERTAKEN AT HIS SUGGESTION,

AND

PROMOTED BY HIS ASSISTANCE,

Is Inscribed by

THE AUTHOR.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE object of this work is to present to the Student, in a concise form, an explanation of the terms most used in Medicine, and the Sciences connected with it, by giving their etymology and signification. This design the author has so ably executed as to have elicited the highest encomiums of the Medical Press.

Believing that its republication in this country would be useful, the Editor consented to revise and adapt it to the wants of the American practitioner. With this view he has added, not only the terms recently introduced, but also the names of our native medicinal plants,—the formulæ for the officinal preparations, &c.,—and has made the work conform with the latest edition of the Pharmacopœia of the United States. For the greater convenience of reference, he has also inserted in the body of the work most of the interesting articles placed by the author in an *Appendix;* and also the Terms contained in the "*Supplementary List*" to the last London edition, with the exception of those under the first few letters of the alphabet, which have been appended in a separate list. To accommodate these additions, not only has the size of the page been materially enlarged, but also the number of pages has been increased by more than one hundred.

The Editor has availed himself of very many recent sources of information in preparing his additions, among which he would especially mention the *Expository Lexicon,* by DR. R. G. MAYNE; *Medical Botany,* by the late DR. R. E. GRIFFITH; the recent works of CARPENTER, PAGET, OWEN, and JONES and SIEVEKING; and the admirable *United States' Dispensatory* of Professors WOOD and BACHE.

The aim of the Editor has been to render the work more complete, not by incorporating in it obsolete words, but by adding such as modern investigations and doctrines have introduced, so that the student should be afforded an explanation of all the terms at present in use.

The Editor's additions are enclosed within brackets.

PHILADELPHIA, September, 1855.

PREFACE

TO THE SIXTH LONDON EDITION.

THE present edition of the Dictionary of Medical Terms has been enlarged by the addition of sixty pages, including the terms of the most recent introduction, and thus continuing the nomenclature employed in Medicine and the collateral Sciences, to the present day.

2 SUSSEX PLACE, REGENT'S PARK, August 1, 1854.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL TERMS.

A

A (*a*). In words of Greek derivation this letter is employed, as a prefix, in a *privative* [or negative] sense, as in *a*-cephalous, headless, *a*-phonia, voicelessness.

$\overline{\text{A A}}$ (contracted from *ἀνὰ*), 'of each;' an expression used in prescriptions, to denote that an equal quantity of two or more substances is to be employed.

$\overline{\text{A A A}}$. A chemical abbreviation for *amalgama*, amalgamate.

[ABALENIATION (*Ab*, from; *alieno*, to estrange). Decay of the whole or part of the body, also a loss of the senses or mental faculties.]

[ABANGA. The name given by the inhabitants of the Island of St. Thomas to the eatable fruit of a palm tree which they term *Ady*. This fruit contains a stone, the kernel of which is much esteemed by the islanders in diseases of the chest. Three or four are given three or four times a day.]

ABAPTISTON, (*a*, priv.; *βαπτίζω*, to plunge). The perforating part of the trephine, which had formerly the figure of a truncated cone, to *prevent* its sudden *plunging* into the brain.

[ABBREVIATION (*brevis*, short). The contraction of a word or passage, made by dropping some of the letters, or by substituting certain marks or characters in their place. Abbreviations are used principally either for celerity or secrecy; and were probably resorted to for both purposes by the older physicians, who made copious use of them. They are chiefly used in *prescriptions*. Subjoined is a list of those now employed:]

A. Aa. Ana, of each ingredient.
Abdom. Abdomen, the belly.
Abs. febr. Absente febre, in the absence of fever.
Add. Adde et addantur, add, let there be added; addendus, to be added; addendo, by adding.
Ad def. animi. Ad defectionem animi, to fainting.
Ad 2 vic. Ad duas vices, at twice taking.
Ad gr. acid. Ad gratum aciditatem, to an agreeable sourness.
Ad lib. Ad libitum, at pleasure.
Admov. Admove, apply; admoveatur or admoveantur, let there be applied.
Ad recid. præc. Ad recidivum præcavendum, to prevent a relapse.
Adst. febre. Adstante febre, when the fever is on.
Aggred. febre. Aggrediente febre, while the fever is coming on.
Altern. horis. Alternis horis, every other hour.
Aliquant. Aliquantillum, a very little.
Alvo adst. Alvo adstrictâ, when the belly is bound.
Amp. Amplus, large.
Anodyn. Anodynus, anodyne.
Apert. Apertus, clear, &c.
Applic. Applicetur, let there be applied.
Aq. bull. Aqua bulliens, boiling water.
[*Aq. comm.* Aqua communis, common water.]
Aq. dest. Aqua destillata, distilled water
Aq. ferv. Aqua fervens, boiling water.
[*Aq. fluv.* Aqua fluviatilis, river water.]
Aq. font. Aqua fontana, spring water.
[*Aq. marin.* Aqua marina, sea water.]
[*Aq. niv.* Aqua nivalis, snow water.]
[*Aq. pluv.* Aqua pluvialis, rain water.]
[*Aq. pur.* Aqua pura, pure water.]
[*B. A.* Balneum arenæ, a sand bath.]
[*Baln. mariæ.* Balneum mariæ, or Balneum maris, a warm water bath.]
Baln. tep. Balneum tepidum, warm bath.

B. V. or *Baln. vap.* Balneum vaporis, a vapor bath.]
BB. Bbds. Barbadensis, Barbadoes.
[*Bib.* Bibe, drink.]
Bis. ind. Bis indies, twice a day.
[*Bol.* Bolus, a bolus.]
Bull. Bulliat, let it boil.
[*But.* Butyrum, butter.]
[*C.* Cum, with.]
Cap. Capiat, let him take.
Cærul. Cæruleus, blue.
Cat. Cataplasma, a cataplasm.
Cath. Cathartieus, cathartic.
C. C. Cucurbitula cruenta, a cupping-glass.
[*Cornu cervi.* Hartshorn.]
[*C. C. U.* Cornu cervi usta, burnt hartshorn.]
C. M. Cras mane, to-morrow morning.
C. N. Cras nocte, to-morrow night.
Cochleat. Cochleatim, by spoonfuls.
Coch. ampl. Cochleare amplum, a large spoon.
Cochl. infant. Cochleare infantis, a child's spoon.
Cochl. magn. Cochleare magnum, a large spoon [or table spoon].
Cochl. mod. Cochleare modicum, a dessert spoon.
Cochl. med. Cochleare medium, the same as cochleare modicum.
Cochl. parv. Cochleare parvum, a small spoon [or tea spoon].
Col. Colatus, strained, [or cola, strain].
Colat. Colatur, let it be strained; colaturæ, of or to the strained liquor.
Colent. Colentur, let them be strained.
[*Color.* Coloretur, let it be colored.]
Comp. Compositus, compounded.
[*Con.* Concisus, cut.]
[*Conf.* Confectio, a confection.]
[*Cong.* Congius, a gallon.]
[*Cons.* Conserva, a conserve, also, keep thou.]
Cont. rem. Continuentur remedia, let the medicines be continued.
[*Cort.* Cortex, bark.]
Cop. Copiosus, plenteous.
Coq. Coque, boil; coquantur, let them be boiled.
[*Coq. ad med. consumpt.* Coque ad medicatis consumptionem, boil to the consumption of half.]
[*Coq. in S. A.* Coque in sufficiente quantitate aquæ, boil in sufficient quantity of water.]
Crast. Crastinus, for to-morrow.
C. V. Cras vespere, to-morrow evening.
[*C. M. S.* Cras mane sumendus, to be taken to-morrow morning.]
[*C. N.* Cras nocte, to-morrow night.]
Cruerb. cruent. See *C. C.*
Cuj. Cujus, of which.
Cujusl. Cujuslibet, of any.
Cyath. theæ. Cyatho theæ, in a cup of tea.
Deaur. pil. Deaurentur pilulæ, let the pills be gilt.
Deb. spiss. Debita spissitudo, a proper consistence.
[*Dec.* Decanta, decant.]
Decub. Decubitûs, of lying down.
De d. in d. De die in diem, from day to day.
[*Deglut.* Deglutiatur, may be or let be swallowed.]
Dej alvi. Dejectiones alvi, stools.
[*Dep.* Depuratus, purified.]
Det. Detur, let it be given.
[*D. in 2 plo.* Detur in duplo, let twice as much be given.]
[*D. in p. æq.* Dividatur in partes æquales, let it be divided in equal parts.]
[*D.* Dosis, a dose.]
Dext. lat. Dextra lateralis, right side.
Dieb. alt. Diebus alternis, every other day.
Dieb. tert. Diebus tertiis, every third day.
[*Dig.* Digeratur, let it be digested.]
[*Dil.* Dilutus, dilue, diluted, dilute.]
Diluc. Diluculo, at day-break.
[*Dim.* Dimidius, one-half.]
Dir. prop. Directione propriâ, with a proper direction.
[*Dist.* Distalla, or distillata, distil or distilled.]
Diuturn. Diuturnus, long-continued.
[*Div.* Divide, divide.]
Donec. alv. bis dej. Donec alvus bis dejiciatur, until two stools have been obtained.]
Donec alv. sol. fuer. Donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool has been obtained.
[*Drach.* Drachma, a drachm.]
[*Ed.* Edulcora, sweeten.]
Efferv. Effervescentia, effervescence.
Ejusd. Ejusdem, of the same.
Elect. Electuarium, electuary.
Emp. Emplastrum, a plaster.
Enem. Enema, a clyster; enemata, clysters.
Ex. vel *extr.* Extractum, extract.
[*Exhib.* Exhibe, give, or exhibeatur, let it be given.]
Ext. sup. alut. Extende super alutam, spread upon leather.
F. ft. Fiat, let a —— be made.
[*F. S. A.* Fiat secundum artem, let it be made according to the rules of art.]
[*F. L. A.* Fiat lege artem, let it be made by the rules of art.]
[*F. M.* Fiat mistura, let a mixture be made.]
[*F. S. A. R.* Fiat secunde artis regulas, let it be made according to the rules of art.]
F. h. Fiat haustus, let a draught be made.
F. pil. xij. Fac pilulas duodecim, make 12 pills.
Feb. dur. Febre durante, during the fever.

Fem. intern. Femoribus internis, to the inner part of the thighs.
F. venæs. or *F. V. S.* Fiat venæsectio, bleed.
[*Filt.* Filtra, filter.
Fist. arm. Fistula armata, a clyster pipe and bladder fit for use.
[*Flor.* Flores, flowers.]
Fl. Fluidus, liquid; also, by measure.
[*Fol.* Folium, a leaf, or folia, leaves.]
Fontic. Fonticulus, an issue.
Fot. Fotus, a fomentation.
[*Fruct.* Fructus, fruit.]
[*Frust.* Frustillatim, in small pieces.]
Garg. Gargarisma, a gargle.
Gel. quâv. Gelatinâ quâvis, in any kind of jelly.
G. G. G. Gummi guttæ Gambiæ, gamboge.
Gr. Granum, a grain; grana, grains.
Gtt. Gutta, a drop; guttæ, drops.
[*Gum.* Gummi, gum.]
Gutt. quibusd. Guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.
[*Guttat.* Guttatim, by drops.]
Har. pil. sum. iij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres, let three of these pills be taken.
[*Haust.* Haustus, a draught.
[*Hb.* Herba, the plant.]
H. d. or *hor. decub.* Horâ decubitûs, at going to bed.
Hebdom. Hebdomada, a week.
Hestern. Hesternus, of yesterday.
Hirud. Hirudo, a leech; hirudines, leeches.
H. S. or *hor. som.* Horâ somni, just before going to sleep; or, on retiring to rest.
Hor. un. spatio. Horæ unius spatio, at the end of an hour.
Hor. interm. Horis intermediis, at the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times.
[*Inc.* Incide, cut.]
Ind. Indies, from day to day, or daily.
In pulm. In pulmento, in gruel.
Inf. Infusum, infusion; [infunde, pour in.]
Inj. enem. Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be given.
Inject. Injectio, an injection.
[*Jul.* Julepus, a julep.]
Lat. dol. Lateri dolenti, to the side affected.
lb. Libra, a pound weight, or wine pint: when preceded by Arabic figures, avoirdupois weight is meant; but when succeeded by Roman numerals, troy weight, or pint measures.
[*Lim.* Limones, lemons.]
[*Liq.* Liquor, liquor.]
Lot. Lotio, lotion.
M. Misce, mix; mensurâ, by measure; manipulus, a handful; [minium, a minim.]
[*Mac.* Macera, macerate.]
[*Man.* Manipulus, a handful.]
Mane pr. Mane primo, very early in the morning.
[*M. P.* Massa pilularum, a pill mass.]
[*M. R.* Mistura, a mixture.]
[*Mass.* Massa, a mass.]
Mediet. Medietas, half.
Medioc. Mediocris, middle-sized.
[*Mic. pan.* Mica panis, crumb of bread.]
Min. Minimum, the 60th part of a drachm measure.
Mist. Mistura, a mixture.
Mitt. Mitte, send; mittatur, or mittantur, let there be sent.
Mitt. sang. ad. ℥xij. salt. Mittatur sanguinem ad uncias duodecim saltem, take away at least 12 ounces of blood.
Mod. præs. Modo præscripto, in the manner directed.
[*More dict.* More dicto, in the manner directed.]
Mor. sol. More solito, in the usual way.
[*Muc.* Mucilago, mucilage.]
N. Nocte, at night.
Narthec. Narthecium, a gallipot.
[*No.* Numero, in number.]
N. M. Nux moschata, a nutmeg.
O. Octarius, a pint.
[*Ol.* Oleum, oil.]
Ol. lini s. i. Oleum lini sine igne, cold-drawn linseed oil.
Omn. alt. hor. Omnibus alternis horis, every other hour.
Omn. hor. Omni horâ, every hour.
Omn. bid. Omni biduo, every two days.
Omn. bih. Omni bihorio, every two hours.
Omn. man. Omni mane, every morning.
Omn. noct. Omni nocte, every night.
Omn. quadr. hor. Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.
O. O. O. Oleum olivæ optimum, best olive oil.
[*Ov.* Ovum, an egg.]
[*Ox.* Oxymel.]
Oz. The ounce avoirdupois, or common weight, as distinguished from that prescribed by physicians in their orders.
P. Pulvis, powder; pondere, by weight; pilula, pill.
P. Æ. Partes æquales, equal parts.
Ph. D. Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.
Ph. E. Pharmacopœia Edinensis.
Ph. L. Pharmacopœia Londinensis.
Ph. U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States.
Paracent. abd. Paracentesis abdominis, tapping.
Part. aff. Partem affectam, the part affected.
Part. dolent. Partem dolentem, the part in pain.
Part. vic. Partitis vicibus, to be given in divided doses, instead of all at once.
[*Past. Pastillum,* (dim of *pasta,* a lozenge) a little lump, a pastil.]
Per. op. emet. Peractâ operatione eme-

tici, when the operation of the emetic is finished.

Per salt. Per saltum, by leaps, *i. e.*, from an artery.

[*Pil.* Pilula, a pill; or pilulæ, pills.]

Plen. riv. Pleno rivo, in a full stream.

[*Pocul.* Poculum, a cup.]

[*Pocil.* Pocillum, a little cup.]

Post sing. sed. liq. Post singulas sedes liquidas, after every loose stool.

[*Pot.* Potio, a potion.]

Ppt. vel *prep.* Præparata, prepared.

P. r. n. Pro re natâ, according as circumstances may require.

P. rat. æt. Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.

Pro pot. com. vel *pro pot. ord.* Pro potu communi, or ordinario, for a common drink.

Prox. luc. Proximâ luce, the day before.

Pug. Pugillus, a gripe between the finger and thumb; *lit.* a little fist.

[*Pulp.* Pulpa, the pulp.]

[*Pulv.* Pulvis, powder.]

[*Q. l.* Quantum lubet, as much as you please.]

Q. p. Quantum placet, as much as you please.

Q. Q. H. vel *quâd. quart. hor.* Quâque quartâ horâ, every four hours.

Q. s. Quantum sufficiat, as much as is sufficient.

Quadrihor. Quadrihorio, every four hours.

Quadrupl. Quadruplicato, four times as much.

Quamp. Quamprimum, immediately.

Quâq. vel *quisq.* Quâque, or quisque, every one.

Quor. Quorum, of which.

[*Quotidie,* daily.]

[*Q. V.* Quantum volueris, as much as you wish.]

℞. Recipe, take; but for this the old authors, and the French to this day, use the sign ♃, being the old heathen invocation to Jupiter, seeking his blessing upon the formula; equivalent to the usual invocation of the poets, and of Mahommedan authors; or the Laus Deo of bookkeepers and merchants' clerks. Dr. Paris observes, that the astrological symbol is at present so disguised by the addition of the down stroke, which converts it into ℞, that, were it not for its *cloven* foot, we might be led to question the fact of its superstitious origin.

[*Rad.* Radix, root.]

[*Ras.* Rasuræ, shavings.]

[*Rect.* Rectificatus, rectified.]

Red. in pulv. Redactus in pulverem, powdered.

Redig. in pulv. Redigatur in pulverem, let it be reduced into powder.

Reg. hep. Regio hepatis, region of the liver.

Reg. umb. Regio umbilici, region of the navel.

Repet. Repetatur, or repetantur, let it, or them, be repeated.

S. A. Secundum artem, according to art.

[*Sacch.* Saccharum, sugar.]

Scap. Scapula, the shoulder-blade.

[*Scat.* Scatula, a box.]

Scrob. cord. Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.

Sed. Sedes, a stool.

[*Sem.* Semen, seed.]

Semidr. Semidrachma, half a drachm.

Semih. Semihora, half an hour.

Sept. Septimana, a week.

[*Serv.* Serva, keep, or preserve.]

Sesunc. Sesuncia, an ounce and a half.

Sesquih. Sesquihora, half an hour.

Setac. Setaceum, a seton; also a sieve.

Seq. luce. Sequenti luce, the following day.

Si n. val. Si non valeat, if it does not answer.

Si op. sit. Si opus sit, if there be occasion.

Si vir perm. Si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it.

Sign n. pr. Signetur nomine proprio, write upon it the usual name, not the trade name.

Signat. Signatura, a label.

Sing. Singulorum, of each.

S. S. S. Stratum super stratum, layer upon layer.

Sol. Solutio, solution.

[*Solv.* Solve, dissolve.]

S. O. S. vel *si op. sit.* Si opus sit, if there be occasion.

[*Spt.* Spiritus, spirit.]

[*Sq.* Squama, scale.]

Ss. Semis, a half.

St. Stet, let it stand; stent, let them stand.

Sub fin. coct. Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is nearly finished.

Sub-sulph. Sub-sulphas, a sub-sulphate.

Subtep. Subtepidus, lukewarm.

Succ. Succus, juice

Sum. Sumo, to take; sumendus, to be taken; [sumitates, the tops.]

Sum. tal. Sumat talem, let the patient take one like this.

S. V. Spiritus vinosus, ardent spirit of any strength.

S. V. R. Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, spirit of wine.

S. V. T. Spiritus vinosus tenuis, proof spirit, or half and half spirit of wine and water.

[*Syr.* Syrupus, syrup.]

[*Tabel.* Tabella (dim. of tabula, a table) a lozenge.]

Temp. dext. Tempori dextro, to the right temple.

T. O. Tinctura opii, tincture of opium;

generally confounded with laudanum, which is, properly, the wine of opium.

T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, paregoric elixir.

Tr. vel. *tinct.*. Tinctura, tincture.

[*Trit.* Tritura, triturate]

Troch. Trochiscus, a troch or lozenge.

Ult. præscr. Ultimo præscriptus, the last ordered.

Umb. Umbilicus, the navel.

Ung. Unguentum, ointment.

Ust. ut liq. anim. Usque ut liquerit animus, until fainting is produced.

Utend. Utendus, to be used.

Vent. Ventriculus, the stomach.

V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente, when the vomiting begins.

V S. Venæsectio, bleeding.

Zz. Zingiber, ginger.

[♏. Minimum, a minim, the 60th part of a fl. drachm.]

[*Gr.* Grana, a grain.]

℈. Scrupulum, a scruple, equal to 20 grains troy.

ʒ. Drachma, a drachm, equal to three scruples, or, in liquids, the 8th part of an ounce measure.

℥. Uncia, an ounce troy: or, in liquids, the 16th part of a wine pint.

[*lb.* Libra, a pound.]

[*ss.* Semissis, half.]

[*j.*, one; *ij.*, two; *iij.*, three, &c.]

In labelling bottles, boxes, drawers, or pots in a shop, care should be taken that the name of the drug be left predominant, while a single letter is sufficient for denoting the technical terms; as radix, pulvis, pilulæ, compositus, volatilus, &c. Simple powders also speak for themselves to the eye, and surely do not require the addition of pulvis, as is usually done.

P. ipecacuan. c.	*not* Pulvis ipec. comp.
Rhæi radix	Pulvis rhæi r.
Th. Andromachi	Theriaca Andr.
T. cantharidis	Tinct. canth.
Valerianæ r.	Valer. radix.
U. Hydrarg. nitr.	Unguent. hydr. n.

[The following abbreviations employed in botany may be introduced here:

[*Cal.* Calix.

[*Corol.* Corolla.

[*Ped.* Peduncle.

[*Per.* Pericarp.

[*Pet.* Petiole.

[*Rec.* Recepticle.

[*Stam.* Stamen.

[*Stip.* Stipule.

[* signifies that the plant is an annual one.

[♂ signifies that the plant is a biennial one.

[♃ signifies that the plant is a perennial one.]

2 *

ABDO'MEN (*abdo*, to hide; or *abdo* and *omentum*). The belly, or the cavity situated between the thorax and the pelvis; so called from its containing the intestines, &c.

ABDOMINAL REGIONS. The abdomen is distinguished into three transverse zones, — an upper, a middle, and a lower. Each zone is divided, by perpendicular lines, into three compartments or *regions*; a middle, and two lateral. They are thus named:—

1. *Epigastric Region.* The middle region of the upper zone, immediately over the small end of the stomach. The two lateral regions of this zone, situated under the cartilages of the ribs, are called the *hypochondriac.*

2. *Umbilical Region.* The middle region of the middle zone, immediately over the umbilicus. The two lateral regions of this zone, situated over the loins, are called the *lumbar.*

3. *Hypogastric Region.* The middle region of the lowest zone, situated below the stomach. The two lateral regions of this zone, situated over the ilia, are called the *iliac.*

4. *Inguinal Region.* By this term is denoted the vicinity of Poupart's ligament.

[ABDOMINAL (*abdomen*, the belly) belonging to the abdomen.]

ABDOMINA'LES (*abdomen*, the belly). An order of *Fishes* which have fins placed on the abdomen, as the salmon, the trout, &c.

[ABDOMINOSCOPY (*abdomen*, the belly; σκοπεα, to observe). Examination of the abdomen by percussion, inspection, measurement and manual examination, with a view of ascertaining the existence of disease there.]

ABDUCTOR (*abduco*, to draw from). *Abducent.* A muscle whose office is to draw one part of the body away from another. Thus, the rectus externus is called *abductor* oculi, from the action of this muscle in drawing the eye away from the nose. Its antagonist is called *abductor.*

ABELMOSCHUS (an Arabic term, signifying *musked seeds*). Grana moschata; the musky seeds of a species of *Hibiscus.* A powder, called *poudre de Chypre* is prepared from these seeds in the East, for flavouring coffee.

[*Abelmoschus esculentus*, or *Hibiscus esculentus.* The systematic name for the okra, bendee, or gombo, the fruit of which abounds in mucilage, and is used in diarrhœa and dysentery, and also as a vegetable.]

ABERRATION (*aberro*, to wander

from). A deviation from the natural state, as applied to the mind. Also, a deviation of the rays of light from the true focus of reflection or refraction, in certain lenses.

ABIES (*abeo*, quod in cœlum longè abeat). The Fir; a genus of plants of the order *Coniferæ*, abounding in resin.

1. *Abietis resina.* L. Resin of the Spruce Fir; formerly called *thus* or frankincense; spontaneous exudation from the tree.

2. *Pix abietina.* L. Pix Burgundica.

[3. *Pix Canadensis.* Canada pitch.]

4. *Pix liquida.* Tar. [q. v.]

5. *Pix nigra.* Black pitch. [q. v.]

6. *Tar-water.* A solution of tar in water, having a sharp empyreumatic taste.

7. *Abietic acid.* An acid lately discovered in the resin of trees of the genus Abies. The old preparation, termed *acidum abietis*, is the peculiar acid liquor, yielded along with the essential oil, in distillation of the first branches or fruit of some species of Abies.

[ABIRRITATION (*ab*, priv.; *irritatio*, irritation). Literally, absence of irritation. This term was used by Broussais and his school to denote a diminution of the vital phenomena in the different tissues.]

ABLACTATION (*ab*, from; *lacto*, to give suck). This term denotes the cessation of the period of suckling, as regards the mother. The same period, with regard to the infant, is termed *weaning*.

[ABLATION (*aufero*, to remove). Formerly employed in a very extensive signification, and expressed the subtraction of whatever was in excess, in the body; the reduction of regimen; and the diminution of the mass of blood, by bleeding, &c. Its meaning has been much restricted in modern times, and it is now principally used in surgery, as a generic term, expressive of all cases where a part is taken away. It includes two species, *Amputation* and *Extirpation*.]

ABLEPSIA (*a*, priv.; *βλέπω*, to see). Blindness; privation of sight.

ABLUENTS (*abluo*, to wash away). Medicines formerly supposed to cleanse the blood, by washing away impurities.

ABNORMAL (*ab*, from; *norma*, a rule). Irregular; that which deviates from the usual order. The term *anormal* is also employed to denote any thing that is *without rule* or order. The terms are nearly synonymous.

ABOMA'SUM (*ab.* dim.; *omasum*, the paunch). The fourth stomach of the *Ruminantia*. It is in this stomach of calves and lambs that *rennet* is formed.

ABORTION (*aborior*, to die; to be born before the time). Miscarriage; the premature expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus.

[ABORTIVES. Medicines supposed to act in a special manner on the gravid uterus, causing the expulsion of its contents.]

ABRANCHIA (*a*, priv.; *βράγχια*, gills.) Animals which have no gills, or apparent external organs of respiration, but respire by the entire surface of the skin, or by internal cavities; as the earthworm, the leech, &c.

ABRASION (*abrado*, to shave off). The act of wearing or rubbing off, as the mechanical removal of the epidermis. Also, the matters abraded by the friction of surfaces of bodies.

ABRUS PRECATORIUS. Jamaica or Wild Liquorice, a leguminous plant. Its polished and parti-colored seeds, called *jumble beads*, were formerly employed for rosaries, necklaces, &c.

ABSCESS (*abscedo*, to separate). *Apostema.* An imposthume, gathering, or boil, a collection of pus formed or deposited in some tissue or organ. It is so named from the *separation* of the sides of the cavity which is produced. Where the skin is most thin, and fluctuation most palpable, the abcess is said to *point*, or to make its point.

[ABSCISSION (*abscidere*, to cut off). The cutting away of a part, more especially of a soft part. This is the only signification in which it is at present employed, though formerly used in several others.]

[ABSINTHIN. The resin of the *Absinthium*.]

ABSINTHIUM (*a* priv.; *ψίνθος*, pleasure; so named from its unpleasant taste). Common Wormwood; a species of *Artemisia*, yielding a bitter resin, termed *absinthin*. Infused in ale, it forms the beverage known by the name of *purl*. Its powers as a vermifuge have gained for it the name *wormwood*.

[ABSOLUTE (*absolvo*, to finish). Free from anything else; pure. Absolute alcohol, alcohol free from water.]

ABSORBENTS (*absorbeo*, to suck up). Two distinct sets of vessels, which *absorb* and convey fluids to the thoracic duct. These are the *lacteals*, which take up the chyle from the alimentary canal; and the *lymphatics*, which pervade almost every part of the body, which they take up in the form of lymph.

[In Materia Medica, this term has been applied: — 1st. To those articles which, when internally administered, have the property of chemically combining with, and thus, neutralizing the acid secretions produced in certain morbid conditions of

the digestive canal; and 2d, to certain external applications made to ulcers, gangrene, &c., for the purpose of arresting the progress of these diseases, and also to prevent the patient or his attendants from suffering from the fetid discharges.]

ABSORPTION (*absorbeo*, to suck up). The function of the *absorbents*, and, it is said, of the capillaries and veins.

1. *Interstitial Absorption.* The function by which the particles of the tissue which fill the meshes of the capillary net-work are removed, as in the atrophy of the tail of the tadpole, and of the pupillary membrane in the fœtus, and in the development of cells in bones.

2. *Cutaneous Absorption.* A function of the skin, by which certain preparations, rubbed into the skin, have the same action as when given internally, only in a less degree. Thus, mercury, applied in this manner, cures syphilis, and excites salivation; tartrate of antimony is said to occasion vomiting; and arsenic produces poisonous effects.

3. *Absorption, in Chemistry.* This term denotes the passage of a gas or vapor into a liquid or solid substance; or that of a liquid into the pores of a solid. Thus, water absorbs carbonic acid gas, lime absorbs water, &c.

[ABSTEMIOUS (*abs*, from; *tenetum*, wine). Strictly abstinence from wine, but applied to moderation in diet.]

ABSTERGENTS (*abstergeo*, to cleanse). *Abstersives.* Lotions, or other applications for cleansing sores. Applied to suppurating surfaces, they are called *detersives.*

ABSTINENCE (*abstineo*, to abstain). *Cura famis.* Excessive or total privation of food, [also sparing use of food, liquors, &c.]

ABSTRACTION (*abstraho*, to draw away). The process of distilling a liquid from any substance. See *Cohobation.*

[ABUTA. A name for the plant *Pareira brava.*]

[ABUTILON. The *Seda abutilon*, yellow mallow.]

[ABVACUATION. An old term denoting a large evacuation of a peccant fluid from the body.]

[ABSUS. *Cassia Absus.* A small species of Egyptian lotus, termed by the natives *chimchin.* The seeds, powdered and mixed with an equal quantity of sugar, are used in Egypt in the commencement of purulent ophthalmia, as a dry collyrium.]

ACA'CIA (*ἀκάζω*, to sharpen). A genus of spiny trees and shrubs, of the order *Leguminosæ.*

1. *Acacia Catechu.* The Khair tree, which yields the Catechu, or Terra Japonica.

2. *Acacia Vera.* The Egyptian Thorn, which yields the *Gum Arabic.* This substance is produced by other species of this genus, as *A. Arabica* and *Senegalensis.* [See *Gummi Arabicum.*]

3. *Mucilago Acaciæ.* Mucilage of Gum Arabic; a preparation consisting of one part of gum, and two of water.

4. [*Acaciæ Arabicæ Gummi.* A pharmaceutical name for Gum Arabic.]

[ACACUS (*a* priv.; *κακὸς*, evil). Harmless; formerly applied to diseases which did not endanger life.]

[ACAJOU. *Anacardium Occidentale*, the cashew nut.]

ACALE'PHÆ (*ἀκαλήφη*, a nettle). Sea-nettles; a class of gelatinous zoophytes found in the waters of the ocean, and so named from the sensation which they produce when touched.

[ACALYPHA. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

[1. *Acalypha Betulina.* Birch-leaved Acalypha. A native of India. The leaves have an aromatic taste and smell, and they are much esteemed by the Hindoo practitioners as a stomachic in dyspepsia and cholera, and for their alterative properties. The dose is half a teacupful of the infusion twice a day.

[2. *A. Indica.* Indian Acalypha. This plant is much used by the Hindoos as an anthelmintic; the powder of the dried leaves or an infusion of them being given for the purpose.

[3. *A. Virginica.* Mercury weed. This species found in most parts of the United States, is said to be useful as an expectorant and diuretic.]

[ACAMPSIA (*a*, priv., *καμπτω*, to bend). An inflexible joint. See Anabylosis.]

ACANTHA (*ἄκανθα*, a thorn). A spine or prickle of a plant. A prickly fin of a fish. A spinous process of a vertebra. The term has been used for the spina dorsi Hence—

1. *Acantha-bolus* (*βάλλω*, to strike) Volsella. An instrument for extracting splinters of bones, &c., from wounds, the pharynx, &c.

2. *Acantho-pterygii* (*πτέρυξ*, a fin). Spinous-finned fishes, or fishes whose backfins are bony and prickly.

ACARDIAC (*a*, priv., *καρδία*, the heart). Without a heart.

A'CARUS, (*ἄκαρι*, a very minute animalcule, from *a*, priv., and *κείρω*, to cut; a kind of *animal atom*). A mite found in cheese; a tick, said to be found in the pustules of the itch.

[ACATALEPSY (*a*, priv.; *καταλαμβανω*, to apprehend). Uncertainty in diagnosis.]

ACATAPOSIS (*a*, priv., *κατάποσις*, deglutition). An inability to swallow liquids;

synonymous with *hydrophobia;* also difficulty in swallowing.

[ACATASTATIC (*a*, priv.; *καθιστημι*, to determine). An epithet given to fevers, the paroxysms and succession of symptoms of which are irregular.]

[ACATSJAVALLI. An astringent and aromatic Malabar plant.]

ACAULIS (*a*, priv.; *καυλὸς*, a cabbage-stalk). *Acaulescent.* Stemless; a term applied to certain plants, of which the stem is so short as to be almost reduced to nothing. The term *subcaulescent* would be preferable in these cases.

ACAWERIA. The Singalese designation of the root of the *Ophioxylon serpentinum*, a supposed antidote to the venom of serpents.

ACCELERATION (*accelero*, to hasten). Increased rapidity, as of the pulse, of the respiration, &c.

ACCELERATOR (*accelero*, to hasten). [A hastener forward.] A muscle which contracts to expel or accelerate the passage of the urine.

[ACCESS (*accedo*, to approach). Paroxysm.]

ACCESSION (*accedo*, to approach). The approach or commencement of the pyrexial period, in fevers [or of the onset of diseases].

ACCESSORII WILLISII (*accedo*, to be added to). The *superior respiratory* nerves; a pair arising from the spinal marrow, and joining the *par vagum*.

[ACCESSORY (*accedo*, to be added to). That which has a dependence on, or is secondary to, some other. In *anatomy*, it is applied to certain muscles, ligaments, nerves, &c., which are joined to other similar parts, and assist in their functions. In *physiology*, this term is given to certain phenomena which result from others which are primary or essential; such are the effects of the contraction of the diaphragm, in respiration, upon the abdominal viscera, the circulation, &c. In *pathology*, it is employed to designate certain phenomena which follow others without being a necessary consequence of them; as the swelling in the arm-pit, resulting from whitlow, or injury of the hand, &c. Finally, it is applied to several sciences, more or less intimately connected with medicine, but which hold a secondary rank, as respects the importance of a knowledge of them to the physician.]

[ACCIDENT (*accido*, to happen). *Accidens.* Every fortuitous and unforseen occurrence or symptom.]

[ACCIDENTAL (*accido*, to happen). That which happens unexpectedly.]

[*Accidental Symptoms.* Those which supervene during a disease, but which are not necessarily connected with it. See *Epiphenomena*.]

[*Accidental Tissue.* A structure developed by a morbid action.]

ACCIDENTAL COLOURS. A series of optical phenomena, so named by Buffon, and now known by the name of *Ocular Spectra.* If the eye be steadily directed, for some time, to a *white* wafer upon a *dark* ground, and be then turned aside, a well-defined image of the wafer will be perceived, with the colors reversed; the wafer will appear dark, the ground white. This new appearance is termed the accidental color, or ocular spectrum. By using differently colored wafers, we obtain the following results:

Color of Wafer.	*Color of Spectra.*
Black	White.
Red	Bluish Green.
Orange	Blue.
Yellow	Indigo
Green	Violet, with a little Red.
Blue	Orange Red.
Indigo	Orange Yellow.
Violet	Bluish Green.

Darwin classes the Spectra under the two heads of *direct* and *reverse;* the former depending upon the permanence of the impression, the latter upon exhaustion.

ACCIPITRES (*accipio*, to take). Rapacious birds; birds of prey: known by their hooked beak and talons. They are the diurnal and nocturnal.

ACCLIMATION. [ACCLIMATED.] Naturalization to a foreign or unusual climate; a term applied to animals or plants.

[ACCLINAL (*acclino*, to bend upwards). Leaning or bending upwards.]

ACCOUCHEMENT (*accoucher*, to be brought to bed). Parturition; a woman's delivery; the expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus.

[ACCOUCHEUR (*accoucher*, to deliver). An obstetrician.]

ACCRETION (*accresco*, to grow to). The addition of new parts, as in the formation of a crystal by the position of new parts around a central nucleus. The organic and inorganic kingdoms are distinguished by their mode of increase; the former increasing by *intus-susception* and alimentation, the latter by *accretion* without alimentation.

[ACCUMBENT. Lying against any thing, as the edges of the cotyledons against the radicle in some cruciferous plants.]

-ACEOUS. Terminations in *-aceous* denote a resemblance to a substance, as

membranaceous, resembling membrane; whereas terminations in *-ous* denote the substance itself, as membranous, belonging to membrane.

ACEPHALA (*a*, priv.; *κεφαλὴ*, the head). Headless animals; a class of animals having no head, but merely a mouth concealed within the folds of their mantle, as the oyster.

[ACEPHALOBRACHUS (*a*, priv.; *κεφαλη*, head, *βραχιων*, arm). A monster without head or arms.]

[ACEPHALOCARDIUS (*a*, priv.; *κεφαλη*, the head; *καρδια*, the heart). A monster without head or heart.]

[ACEPHALOCHEIRUS (*a*, priv.; *κεφαλη*, head; *χειρ*, hand). A monster without head or hands.]

ACEPHALOCYST (*a*, priv.; *κεφαλὴ*, the head; *κύστις*, a bladder). The hydatid, or headless bladder-worm. See *Hydatis*.

[ACEPHALOGASTER (*a*, priv.; *κεφαλη*, head; *γαστηρ*, stomach). Monsters devoid of head, chest, and abdomen; or having an abdomen without head or chest.]

[ACEPHALOPODUS (*a*, priv.; *κεφαλη*, the head; *πους*, the foot.) A monster fœtus without head or feet.]

[ACEPHALORACHIUS (*a*, priv.; *κεφαλη*, the head; *ῥάχις*, the spine.) A monster fœtus without head or spine.]

[ACEPHALOSTOMA (*a*, priv.; *κεφαλη*, head; *στόμα*, mouth). An acephalous fœtus, having at its upper part an opening resembling a mouth.]

[ACEPHALOTHORUS (*a*, priv.; *κεφαλη*, head; and *θωραξ*, chest). Monsters devoid of head and chest.]

[ACEPHALUS (*a*, priv.; *κεφαλὴ*, the head). Without a head.]

[ACER SACCHARINUM. The sugar maple.]

[ACERATE. A combination of aceric acid with a salifiable basis.]

[ACERBITY (*acer*, sharp). Sourness with harshness.]

[ACERIC ACID. A peculiar acid said to exist in the sap of the *Acer campestre*, or common Maple, in the state of acerate of lime.]

[ACEROSE. Sharp-pointed, tapering to a fine point, as the leaves of juniper.]

ACERVULUS (dim. of *acervus*, a heap). Literally, a little heap; a term applied by Soemmering to a small quadrilateral mass of concretions collected under the tela choroidea, near the posterior commissure of the brain.

ACESCENT (*acesco*, to become sour). A term applied to substances which become sour spontaneously, as vegetable and animal juices, or infusions.

ACETABULUM (*acetum*, vinegar). Literally, a vinegar-cruet. Hence it denotes the *cup-like* cavity of the os innominatum, which receives the head of the os femoris. Also, a Roman measure containing two ounces and a half.

ACETAL. A compound of aldehyde with ether; formed by the action of platinum black on the vapor of alcohol with the presence of oxygen. It is a colorless, very fluid liquid, having a peculiar odour, suggesting that of Hungary wines.

[ACETATE. A combination of acetic acid with a salifiable basis.]

[ACETIC ACID. The characteristic product of acetous fermentation. See *Acetum*.]

[ACETOMETER (*acetum*, vinegar; *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar.]

[ACETONE. The new chemical name for *pyro-acetic spirit*; a limpid, colorless liquid, prepared by distilling a mixture of two parts of crystallized acetate of lead and one part of quicklime in a salt-glaze jar. It is highly inflammable, and burns with a white flame.]

[ACETOSA (*aceo*, to be sour). Specific name for the common sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*.]

ACETO'SÆ FOLIA (*acetum*, vinegar). Common Sorrel leaves; the leaves of the *Rumex Acetosa*. Their qualities depend on the presence of binoxulate of potassa.

ACE'TUM (*acer*, sour). Vinegar. The varieties of vinegar known in commerce are three: *wine* vinegar, *malt* vinegar, and *sugar* vinegar. The strongest malt vinegar is termed *proof* vinegar, and is called by the manufacturer No. 24; it is estimated to contain 4·73 per cent. of real acetic acid. These vinegars are formed by fermentation.

[In the United States, the vinegar of commerce is for the most part prepared from cider. Within a few years, however, a considerable amount has also been made by the *German method*.]

1. *Acidum aceticum*. The sour principle which exists in vinegar. It occurs, ready formed, in several products of the vegetable kingdom, and is generated during the spontaneous fermentation of many vegetable and animal juices. By *real* acetic acid is meant such an acid as occurs in a dry acetate; it cannot exist in an uncombined state.

2. *Acidum aceticum dilutum*. Common distilled vinegar; dilute acetic acid, with very minute portions of uncombined mucilage and extractive.

3. *Acidum aceticum fortius*. This variety is obtained by distillation from *wood*, generally that of oak coppice deprived of its bark, and is then termed *pyroligneous*

acid; by decomposing the acetates by sulphuric acid, and it is then termed *radical* vinegar; and when mixed with camphor and essential oils, it is called "Henry's Aromatic Essence of Vinegar," and Marseilles or Thieves' Vinegar, or *Vinaigre des quatre voleurs*. See *Glacial Acid*.

4. *Acetas*. An acetate; a salt formed by the union of acetic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base.

5. *Acetis*. An acetite; a term formerly applied to those salts which are now called acetates.

6. *Acetica*. Preparations of vinegar, consisting of vegetable principles dissolved in vinegar, as that of colchicum, that of squill.

7. *Aceto-meter* (*μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for estimating the strength of vinegars.

8. *Acetyl*. A hypothetical radical, produced by the abstraction of two atoms of oxygen from ethyl, by oxidating processes. It pervades a series of compounds, including acetic acid, from which it derives its name.

ACHÆNIUM (*a*, priv.; *χαίνω*, to open). An *indehiscent* fruit; it is one-celled, one-seeded, superior, hard, and dry, with the integuments of the seed distinct from it. It occurs in the Labiatæ and the Boragineæ.

[ACHEIRUS (*a*, priv.; *χειρ*, the hand). Without hands.]

[ACHILLEA. Milfoil, Yarrow. A genus of plants, of the order *Compositæ*, several species of which have been employed as tonics and vermifuges.

[1. *Achillea ageratum*. Sweet Maudlin. Formerly employed as a vermifuge.

[2. A. *millefolium*. Milfoil. This species has the properties of a mild aromatic, tonic and astringent. It formerly had great reputation as a vulnerary, and was also given internally for the suppression of hemorrhages and profuse mucous discharges. It contains a peculiar acid, denominated *achilleic* acid.]

[3. A. *moschata*. The distilled water much used in Europe under the name of *Esprit d'Iva* is prepared from this species.

[4. A. *ptarmica*. Sneezewort. The powder of the dried root and leaves are used as a sternutatory. A decoction of the plant has some reputation in Russia in Hæmaturia and Menorrhagia.]

ACHILLIS TENDO (tendon of Achilles). The strong tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which is inserted in the heel.

ACHLAMYD'EOUS (*a*, priv.; *χλαμύς*, a cloak). The name of those plants in which the floral *envelopes*—the calyx and the corolla—are both absent.

[ACHOLUS (*a*, priv.; *χολη*, bile). Deficient in bile.]

A'CHOR (*ἄχυρον*, chaff). A small acuminated pustule, which contains a straw-colored matter, and is succeeded by a thin brown or yellowish scab. See *Favus*.

[ACHORISTUS (*a*, priv.; *χωριζω*, to suppurate). A symptom which invariably accompanies a disease.]

ACHROA (*a* priv.; *χρόα*, color). A *colorless* state of the skin, depending upon a want of the pigmentary or usual coloring matter of the rete mucosum. Compare *Dyschroa*.

ACHROMATIC (*a*, priv.; *χρῶμα*, color). Without color; lenses are so designated, in which the dispersion of light is corrected.

[ACHROMATOPSIA (*a*, priv.; *χρωμα*, color; *οπτομαι*, to see). Inability to distinguish colors.]

ACICULAR (*acicula*, a little needle). A term applied, in Crystallography, to *needle-shaped* crystals; and, in Botany, to the leaves of certain plants which are long, stiff, and pointed, like a *needle*, [or marked with fine needle-like streaks, as applied to surfaces. *Aciculate*.]

ACID [*aceo*, to be sour]. A compound which is capable of uniting in definite proportions with alkaline bases, and which, when liquid or in a state of solution, has either a sour taste, or reddens litmus paper.

1. The *Names of Acids*, formed from the same base, vary in their *terminations*, according to the quantity of oxygen which they are presumed to contain. Thus, Acids which terminate in *ic* denote the maximum of oxidation; in *ous*, a lower proportion; those which begin with *hyper* (*ὑπὲρ*, above) denote an excess of oxidation; with *hypo* (*ὑπὸ*, under), the lowest proportion. See *Sal*.

2. The acids which terminate in *ic* form compounds which terminate in *ate*; those which terminate in *ous* form compounds which terminate in *ite*; thus, sulphur*ic* acid forms salts which are called sulph*ates*, while sulphur*ous* acid forms salts which are called sulph*ites*.

3. *Acidifiable* [*acidus*, acid; *fio*, to become]. A term applied to substances capable of being converted into an acid by an acidifying principle. Substances possessing this property are called *radicals*, or *acidifiable* bases.

4. *Acidifying Principle*. That which possesses the property of converting a substance into an acid. Oxygen was formerly supposed to be the general acidifying principle of nature; no such general principle, however, exists.

5. *Acidi-metry* (*μέτρον*, a measure). The

measurement of the strength of acids. A given weight of an acid substance is saturated by an alkaline base, the quantity of which, requisite for this purpose, is the *measure* of its power.

6. *Acidulous.* Slightly acid; a term applied to those salts in which the base is combined with such an excess of acid that they manifestly exhibit acid properties, as the supertartrate of potassa.

ACINACIFORM [*acinaces*, a scimetar; *forma*, resemblance]. Scimetar shaped; plane on the sides, with one border thick, the other thin, as the leaves of mesembryonthemum acinaciforme.

ACINESIA (*a*, priv., *κινέω*, to move). *Acinesis.* Loss of motion.

AC'INI (pl. of *acinus*, a grape-stone). The minute parts of the lobules of the liver, connected together by vessels.

Aciniform, (*forma*, likeness). A term applied by the old anatomists to the choroïd, from its resemblance to the grains of the raisin.

ACIPENSER. The Sturgeon. A genus of the seventh order of *Pisces* from which isinglass is prepared. See *Zoology*.

[ACME (*ακμη*, a point). The top or height of any thing. In pathology, the utmost height of a disease. The ancients distinguished diseases into four stages: 1. Αρχη, the commencement; 2. *αναβασις*, the period of increase; 3. *ακμη*, the height; 4. Παρακμη, the decline.]

ACNE (*ἀκνη*, quasi *ἀκμη*, from its appearance in youth, or at the *acme* of the system; or from *ἄχνη*, chaff, down, scurff). Stone-pock, maggot pimple, or whelks; tubercular tumors slowly suppurating, chiefly occurring on the face.

1. A. *Simplex.* Simple pimple.
2. A. *Punctata.* Maggot pimple. Grubs.
3. A. *Indurata.* Stone-pock.
4. A. *Rosacea.* Rosy drop. Carbuncled face. The *Gutta rosea*, or *rosacea.*

ACOLOGY (*ἄκος*, a remedy, *λογος*, a description). That department of Therapeutics which relates to the consideration of remedies. By some authors the term is limited to the consideration of surgical and mechanical remedies.

[ACONDYLUS (*a*, priv., *κονδυλος*, a joint). Without joints.]

[ACONITE. The plant *Aconitum* napellus, q. v.]

ACONITUM NAPELLUS. [Aconite.] Common Monk's-hood, or Wolf's-bane; a plant of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, and one of our most active narcotico-acrid poisons. [The U. S. and British Pharmacopœias acknowledge now as officinal only the *A. napellus*, though some writers suppose the Aconitum paniculatum, to be the species introduced in medicine by Stöerck.]

1. *Aconitic acid.* An acid obtained from species of the genus *Aconitum.* It is also procured by the decomposition of citric acid by heat. It occurs in the form of small confused crystals.

2. *Aconitin, aconitia, aconitina.* An alkaloïd obtained from the dried and bruised root and leaves of several species of aconite. It is in the highest degree poisonous.

ACOPA, ACOPUM, (*a*, priv.; *κοπος*, fatigue). Medicines against fatigue. *Celsus.*

[ACOR (*acer*, sharp). Sourness, acrimony, q. v.]

ACORIA (*a*, priv.; *κορεω*, to satisfy). Insatiable hunger.

ACORUS CALAMUS. Common Sweet Flag; a plant of the order *Aroideæ*, yielding the *calamus aromaticus.*

ACOTYLEDONES (*a*, priv.; *κοτυληδών*, a seed-lobe). Acotyledonous plants; plants whose embryos have no cotyledons, or seed-lobes. But the *acotyledonous embryo* is not exactly, as its name seems to indicate, an embryo without cotyledons; for, in that case, cuscuta would be acotyledonous. On the contrary, it is an embryo which does not germinate from two fixed invariable points, namely, the plumule and the radicle, but indifferently from any point of the surface, as in some Araceæ, and in all flowerless plants.

[ACOUMETER (*ακουω*, to hear; *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument devised by Itard for measuring the degree of hearing.]

[ACOUOPHONIA. *Cophonia.* (From *ακουω*, to hear; *φωνη*, voice). A mode of auscultic investigation in which the observer places his ear to the chest and analyses the sounds produced by percussion of the surface. *Donné.*]

ACOUSTIC (*ἀκούω*, to hear). Relating to the hearing, as the nervus *acousticus* vel auditorius—the portio mollis of the seventh pair. See *Auditory.*

[ACQUISITIVENESS (*acquiro*, to obtain). The faculty producing the tendency to acquire property, and the desire to possess in general.]

[ACRANIA (*a*, priv.; *κρανιον*, cranium). Deficiency of cranium.]

[ACRID. A term given to substances which produce, in the organs of taste, a burning and irritating sensation.]

[ACRIMONY. *Humorum acrimonia*, acrimony of the humours. A supposed change in the fluids which was conceived to exist in all diseases. Sylvus de la Boe, Professor at Leyden, the author of this hypothesis, was of opinion that there were two species of acrimony, one acid, the other alkaline.]

[ACRINIA (*a*, priv.; *κρινω*, to separate).

A diminution in the quantity, or a suppression of the secretions.]

[ACRODYNIA (*ἄκρος*, extremity; *ὀδύνη*, pain). This term was given to a disease which prevailed in Paris in the years 1828 and 1829, and the most prominent symptom of which was intense pain in the wrists and ankles.]

ACRATIA (*α*, priv.; *κράτος*, strength). Weakness; intemperance.

ACROS (*ἄκρος*). Extreme. An adjective denoting the termination of any thing.

1. *Acro-bystia* (*βύω*, to stop up). The extremity of the prepuce; or that part which covers the glans penis.

2. *Acro-cheir* (*χειρ*, the hand). A term used by Hippocrates to designate the forearm and hand.

3. *Acro-chordon* (*χορδή*, a string). An excrescence on the skin, with a slender base.

4. *Acro-gen* (*γεννάω*, to produce). Pointgrower; the name of a plant which grows only at its *point* or top, as a fern tree. It is distinguished from an *exogen*, which grows by deposition on the exterior, and from an *endogen* which grows by deposition towards the interior, of its trunk.

5. *Acr-oleine* (*oleum*, oil). A substance of a highly pungent odor, given off by oils and fats when boiling at a high temperature. It is a sure and delicate test of the presence of glycerine in the oil.

6. *Acro-pathia* (*πάθος*, disease). A disease at any extremity of the body. Hippocrates applies this term to disease of the internal orifice of the uterus, and to cancer.

7. *Acro-posthia* (*πόσθη*, the prepuce). The extremity of the prepuce; a term synonymous with *acro-bystia*.

8. *Acro-spire* (*σπεῖρα*, a spire). That part of a germinating embryo which botanists call the *plumula*. It is sometimes called *plantula*.

9. *Acro-thymion* (*θύμων*, a wart). A conical, rugated, bleeding wart.

10. *Acr-olenion* (*ὠλένη*, the cubit). The upper extremity of the ulna; a term synonymous with *olecranon*.

11. *Acr-omion* (*ὦμος*, the shoulder). The humeral extremity of the spinous process of the scapula.

12. *Acr-omphalion* (*ὀμφαλός*, umbilicus). The extremity of the umbilicus, or navel.

ACROTISMUS (*α*, priv.; *κροτος*, pulse). Defect of pulse. *Asphyxia* is the term employed for this affection by Ploucquet. See *Crotophus*.

[ACTÆA. A genus of plants of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*.]

1. *Actæa Racemosa*. Black snake-root; an American plant, recommended for its expectorant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic properties.

[2. *Actæa Spicata*. Baneberry. The root of this plant is purgative and sometimes emetic, and in over-doses poisonous.

[3. *Actæa Americana*. White and red cohosh. This is supposed to have similar medical properties with the preceding.]

ACTI'NIA (*ἀκτὶν*, a ray of light). Sea Anemones or Animal Flowers; so named from the resemblance of their numerous tentacula to the petals of a flower.

[ACTINOBOLISMUS (*ἀκτὶν*, a ray; *βαλλω*, to throw out.) An ancient term applied to the instantaneous flow of the animal spirits by which volition is communicated to the different organs.]

ACTI'NOLITE (*ἀκτὶν*, a ray of light; *λίθος*, a stone). A variety of hornblende.

ACTINOMETER (*ἀκτὶν*, a ray of light; *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of light. This instrument indicates the force of sunshine at the Cape of Good Hope at 48° 75′, while ordinary good sunshine in England is only from 25° to 30°.

ACTION (*ago*, to act). The motions or changes observed in the animal body, These are voluntary, involuntary, and mixed.

1. *Voluntary actions* are those produced by acts of the will, as the contractions of the muscles.

2. *Involuntary actions* are those excited either *mediately*, through the nerves and spinal marrow, as those of the larynx, pharynx, sphincters, &c.; or *immediately*, as those of irritability.

3. *Mixed actions* are those motions or alterations of inspiration and expiration which constitute the acts of respiration.

[ACTUAL CAUTERY. Iron heated to a high temperature, and used as a cautery.]

ACULEATE. Prickly; applied to a surface covered with prickles, as the stem of rosa.

ACUMIN'ATE. Pointed; tapering gradually to a point, as the leaf of salix alba.

ACUPUNCTURE (*acus*, a needle; *pungo*, to prick). The insertion of needles into the skin or flesh.

[ACUTE (*acuo*, to point). Ending in a point. Diseases are termed acute which are of severe character, have a rapid progress, and short duration. Pain is called acute when it is sharp and pungent.]

ACUTENACULUM (*acus*, a needle; *tenaculum*, a handle). A needle-handle; the name given by Heister to the porte-aiguille.

[ACYANOBLEPSIA (*α*, priv.; *κυανος*, blue; *βλεπω*, to see). Defect of vision consisting in an inability to distinguish blue.]

[ACYESIS (*α*, priv.; *κυω*, to conceive). Sterility in woman.]

ADAMANT (*a*, priv.; *δαμάω*, to subdue). The former name of the *diamond*.

Adamantine Spar. The crystals of Corundum, so named from their being next in hardness to *adamant*.

[ADANSONIA DIGITATA. The boabab. A plant growing on the west coast of Africa, the bark, fruit and leaves of which afford a mucilage, which is used by the natives as a remedy for fever.]

[ADDEPHAGIA (*ἀδδην*, much; *φαγω*, to eat). Voracity, bulimia.]

ADDITAMENTUM (*addo*, to add). A term applied to the sutures which connect the parietal and occipital bones to the mastoïd portion of the temporal.

Additamentum pedum hippocampi. The name given to a bulging observed in the substance which forms the bottom of the ventricles of the brain; it follows the direction of the cornua ammonis, and is sometimes equally large.

ADDITIONS (*addo*, to add). The trivial name applied to such articles as are added to the fermenting wash of the distiller.

ABDUCTOR (*adduco*, to draw to). *Adducent.* A muscle whose office is to bring one part toward another. Thus, the rectus internus is also called *adductor* oculi, from the action of this muscle in turning the eye towards the nose. Its antagonist is called *abductor*.

ADELPHIA (*ἀδελφὸς*, a brother). Literally, a *brotherhood;* a term applied in botany to a combination of the filaments of the stamens into a single mass. Thus, if there is only one combination, as in Mallow, the filaments are said to be *mon-adelphous;* if there are two, as in Pea, they are *di-adelphous;* if three, as in some species of St. John's Wort, they are *tri-adelphous;* if many, as in Melaleuca, they are called *poly-adelphous*. The tube formed by the union of monadelphous filaments is termed, by Mirbel, *androphorum*.

ADEMONIA (*ἀδημονέω*, to be in despair). A term used by Hippocrates to denote anxiety, restlessness, &c.

ADEN (*ἀδήν*). A gland. Hence—

[1. *Adenalgia* (*αλγεω*, to suffer). Pain in a gland.

[2. *Adenemphraxia* (*εμφρασσω*, to obstruct). Engorgement of a gland.

[3. *Adeniform* (*forma*, form). Of a glandular form.

[4. *Adenitis*. Inflammation of a gland.]

[ADENO- (*ἀδην*, a gland). A prefix in many compound terms, denoting relation to, or connection with, glands.]

[*Adenocele* (*κηλη*, a tumour). A glandular tumour.]

Adeno-graphy (*γρἀφω*, to describe). A treatise on the glands.

Adenoïd (*εἶδος*, likeness). Resembling a gland; a term applied by Dr. Craigie to the flesh-like tumour of the brain.

Adeno-logy (*λόγος*, a treatise). The doctrine of the glands.

Adeno-phyma (*φῦμα*, a suppurating tumour). A swelling of a gland; as it occurs in the liver, it is called *hepatophyma;* but as it occurs in the inguinal gland, it is termed *bubo*.

[*Adeno-meningeal* (*μηνιγξ*, a membrane). PINEL gave this epithet to the epidemic which prevailed at Goëttingen in 1710, because the seat of that fever was in the intestinal mucous membrane, and principally in the muciparous glands. It is the *Dothinenteritis* of BRETONNEAU.]

[*Adeno-mesenteritis* (*μεσος*, midst; *ἐντερον*, intestine). Inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the mesentery. Tabes mesenterica.]

[*Adeno-nervous* (*νευρον*, a nerve). PINEL has applied this epithet to the plague, the principal seat of which he places in the nerves and in the lymphatic glands of the arm-pit and groin.]

[*Adeno-pharyngitis* (*φαρυγξ*, the pharynx). Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.]

[*Adenophthalmia* (*οφθαλμος*, the eye). Inflammation of the glands of Meibomius. *Lippitudo.*]

[*Adeno-sclerosis* (*σκληρος*, hard). SWEDIAUR has given this name to tumefactions and indurations of the glands, unaccompanied with pain, and which do not become scirrhus or cancerous.]

ADEPHAGIA (*ἄδεν*, abundantly; *φάγω*, to eat). Voracious appetite. See *Bulimia*.

ADEPS. Fat; animal oil. Hence,

1. *Adeps præparata.* L. Prepared Lard.

2. *Adeps suillus.* D. Hog's lard; the fat of the *Sus scrofa;* vulgò, *axungia porcina*, used in the formation of ointments, plasters, and liniments.

3. *Adeps anserinus.* Goose grease; formerly used as an emollient in enemata, and as a mild emetic.

4. *Adeps ovillus.* Sevum, or mutton suet.

ADHESION (*adhæreo*, to stick to). The process by which parts which have been separated, by accident or design, unite. This is owing to an intervening deposit of coagulating lymph, or albumino-fibrin, commonly called *cicatrix*.

1. [*Adhesive inflammation.*] *Union by the first intention* is a term used by Galen to express the union of surfaces, by bringing them into accurate contact with each other. It is now generally called the process of *adhesion*, or adhesive inflammation.

2. *Union by the second intention* is a term used by the same author to denote other

processes which take place in the healing of wounds, when their surfaces unite more slowly. These are now generally comprised under the term *granulation*.

[ADHESIVE PLASTER. The common name for the *emplastrum resinæ*.]

[ADHESIVENESS. The quality of adhering to. A faculty producing the instinctive tendency to attach one's self to surrounding objects, animate or inanimate.]

ADIANTUM (*a*, priv.; *διαίνω*, to moisten). A genus of Ferns, so called because they cannot easily be made wet.

A. *Capillus Veneris*. Maiden-hair; the species from which *capillaire* is made.

[ADIAPHORESIS (*a* priv.; *διαφορεω*, to digest). Deficient cutaneous perspiration.]

ADIAPHORUS (*a*, priv.; *διαφέρει*, it differs). A volatile inodorous principle extracted from tartar by distillation.

ADIAPNEUSTIA (*a*, priv.; *δια*, through; *πνέω*, to breathe). Defective or impeded perspiration. Nearly synonymous with *adiophoresis*.

ADIPIC ACID (*adeps*, *adipis*, fat). An acid obtained by treating oleic with nitric acid.

ADIPOCIRE (*adeps*, fat; *cera*, wax). The fatty spermaceti-like substance into which muscle is converted by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist earth.

Adipocire mineral. A fatty matter found in the argillaceous iron ore of Merthyr; it emits a slightly bituminous odor when heated.

[ADIPOSE (*adeps*, fat). Fatty.]

Adipose Membrane, or *Tissue*. That which encloses the *adeps*, or fat.

ADIPO'SIS (*adeps*, fat). Excessive deposition, or hypertrophy of the adipose substance.

ADIPSA (*a*, priv.; *δίψα*, thirst). Medicines which quench thirst. A term applied by Hippocrates to oxymel.

ADIPSIA (*a*, priv.; *δίψα*, thirst). The total absence of thirst.

ADJUVANS (*adjuvo*, to help). A constituent part of a medicinal formula, denoting '*that which assists and promotes the operation.*' See *Prescription*.

[ADMIXTURE (*admisceo*, to blend together). The mixing of one substance with another.]

ADNATA (*adnascor*, to grow to). Literally, *grown to*, or adhering; a term applied to the *tunica conjunctiva*, or external coat of the eye. This term is applied, in botany, to the *anther*, when it is attached to the filament by its back. [Adnate.] See *Anther*.

ADOLESCENCE (*adolesco*, to grow.) The period of life in which the body has acquired its utmost development; commencing at puberty, and terminating, in the male, about the twenty-fifth, and in the female, in the twenty-first year.

ADOPTER, or ADAPTER. A vessel with two necks placed between a retort and a receiver, and serving to measure the length of the neck of the former.

ADRAGANT, a corruption of *tragacanth*. [q. v.]

Adragantine, see tragacanthin.

[ADROBOLUM. The Indian gum-resin Bdellium.]

ADULT (*adolesco*, to grow). That which has reached the period, when the body has acquired its full development. This extends, in the male, from the twenty-fifth to the fiftieth year; in the female, from the twenty-first to the forty-fifth.

ADULTERATION (*adultero*, to adulterate). The mixing up noxious or inert ingredients with articles of food or medicine; the debasing any product of manufacture, especially chemical, by the introduction of cheap materials.

ADUSTION (*aduro*, to burn). The action of heat as applied to the body.

AD-UTERUM. The analogue in birds of the Fallopian tubes, or of the Cornua in the Mammalia.

ADVENTITIOUS (*advenio*, to come to). Accidental, casual, that which is not normal; that which comes from some other person or thing; a term applied to false membranes; or opposed to the term *hereditary*.

ADYNAMIA (*a*, priv.; *δύναμις*, power). The defect of power.

[*Adynamic*. Deficient in vital power.]

ÆDŒIA (*αἰδοῖα*, pudenda; from *αἰδὼς*, pudor). The pudenda. Hence—

[1. *Ædœiodynia* (*ὀδυνη*, pain). Pain in the genital organs.

[2. *Ædœi-tis*. Inflammation of the genital organs.]

3. *Ædœ-ptosis* (*πτῶσις*, lapsus). Prolapsus of one or more of the pudenda. Sauvages and Sagar apply the term to the meatus urinarius, as well as to the uterus.

4. *Ædœ-psophia* (*ψόφος*, a noise). [Sound produced by the escape of] Flatus from the urethra, or per vaginam.

ÆGAGROPILUS (*αἴξ*, a goat; *ἄγριος*, wild; *πίλος*, a ball of hair). A hair-ball; a concretion sometimes found in the intestines of the *Ruminantia*, &c. See *Bezoar*.

ÆGILOPS (*αἴξ*, a goat; *ὤψ*, the eye). *Anchilops*. A sore just under the inner angle of the eye, so called from the supposition that goats were subject to it.

ÆGOBRONCHOPHONY. The bleating

and bronchial voice, the principal symptom in pleuropneumonia. See *Auscultation.*

ÆGOPHONY (αἴξ, a goat; φωνη, a voice). A peculiar sound of the voice, resembling the bleating of a goat. See *Auscultation.*

ÆOLIPILE (*Æoli, pila,* Æolus's ball). A hollow metal ball with a slender pipe for the purpose of converting water into steam.

AER (ἀὴρ, ἀέρος, air). This prefix denotes the presence of *air* or gas in the following terms:—

1. *Aërate.* To impregnate with carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, as in *aërated* or gas waters. The process is termed *aëration.*

2. *Aërial Acid.* The name given by Bergmann to Carbonic Acid, from an idea that it entered into the composition of atmospheric air.

3. *Aëri-form* (*forma,* likeness). Air-like; a term applied to *gaseous* fluids, from the resemblance to common air.

4. *Aëro-lite* (λίθος, a stone). Air-stone; meteoric stone; a mineral substance which falls through the air.

5. *Aëro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument constructed by Dr. M. Hall for ascertaining the changes in the temperature of the atmosphere; in the barometrical pressure; in the external and internal heights of the fluid in the pneumatic trough; and when this trough contains water, for the elevation and precipitation of aqueous vapour.

6. *Aëro-phobia* (φοβέω, to fear). The dread of air; a symptom of *hydrophobia.*

7. *Aëro-scopy* (σκοπέω, to investigate). The investigation of the air.

8. *Aëro-station.* The art of raising heavy bodies into the atmosphere, by the buoyancy of heated air, or gases of small specific gravity, enclosed in a balloon.

ÆRO'SUS LAPIS (*æs,* copper). The name given by Pliny to the *lapis calaminaris,* from the notion of its being a copper ore.

ÆRU'GO (*æs,* copper). Verdigris; an impure sub-acetate of copper, formed by placing plates of the metal in contact with the fermenting marc of the grape, or with cloth dipped in vinegar. See *Verdigris.*

ÆS CORINTHIUM. A kind of brass produced, as it is said, by an accidental mixture of metals at the burning of Corinth; it appears, however, from Pliny, to have been in use in Corinth long before the burning of that city.

[ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM. Horsechestnut. A plant of the order *Hippocastaneæ.* The bark has been used as a substitute for cinchona, and the powdered kernel of the fruit as a sternutatory.]

ÆS USTUM. Burnt copper; a preparation consisting of equal parts of copper and rough brimstone, laid in strata, with a small quantity of common salt sprinkled on each layer, and exposed to the fire till the brimstone is burned out. It has been called *æs Veneris, æs cremantum, cinis æris, crocus Veneris,* &c.

ÆSCULINE. An alkaloïd lately discovered in the bark of the *Æsculus Hippocastanum,* or Horsechestnut; supposed to be a febrifuge.

ÆSTHESIA (αἴσθησις, sensibility; from αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive). Perception; feeling; sensibility.

1. *Dys-æsthesia.* Defective perception; a morbid state of the corporeal senses generally.

2. *An-æsthesia.* Absence of the sense of touch. The former term is extended to all the senses; the present is limited to a single sense!

3. *Æstheterium.* The sensorium.

[ÆSTHETIC (αἰσθάνομαι, to understand). Relating to the understanding or mental perception.]

ÆSTIVATION (*æstivus,* belonging to the summer). *Præfloration.* A term used in botany, to express the manner in which the parts of a flower are arranged with respect to each other, before their expansion. Compare *Vernation.*

ÆSTUS VOLATICUS (*æstus,* heat; *volo,* to fly). A term applied to transient heats, or erythema of the face.

ÆTAS. Age; a term including the several states of life, as infancy, youth, old age, &c. The best Roman writers expressed these periods in the following terms:—

1. *Ætas firmata.* The prime or full strength of age; the age of thirty.

2. *Ætas constans.* The steady age; the age of forty.

3. *Ætas matura.* The age of maturity, or prudence; the age of fifty.

4. *Ætas provecta.* Advanced age.

5. *Ætas ingravescens.* The burdensome age; the weight of years.

6. *Ætas decrepita.* Decrepit age, as relates to countenance and state of old age.

7. *Ætas affecta.* The state of total decay in the human frame.

8. *Ætas exacta,* vel *precipitata.* The decline of age; the end of life.

9. *Ætas extrema.* The approaching end of life.

ÆTHER (αἰθὴρ, ether). A highly volatile and inflammable fluid, produced by the action of acids on alcohol.

1. *Æther Hoffmanni.* Hoffman's anodyne solution, or the *Spiritus Etheris Sulphurici Compositus.* L., [U. S.]

2. *Æther sulphuricus rectificatus.* L. Rectified ether. This is the ethereal liquor sold under the names of *Ether*, and *Sulphuric* or *Vitriolic Ether.*

3. *Æther nitrosus.* Nitrous ether, or the *Naphtha Nitri.*

4. *Æther sulphuricus.* L. Sulphuric or Vitriolic ether, or *Naphtha Vitrioli.*

ÆTHIOPS (*αἴθω*, to burn; *ὄψ*, the eye). The name of a medicine, so called from its black appearance, resembling that of the Æthiop.

1. *Æthiops mineral.* The black sulphuret of mercury, or the *Hydrargyri sulphuretum cum sulphure.* L. [*Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum.* U. S.] As an anthelmintic, it has received the name of *poudre vermifuge mercurielle.*

2. *Æthiops per se.* The name given by Boerhave to the gray oxide formed by long agitation of mercury in a bottle half full of air.

3. *Æthiops vegetabilis.* A name given to a species of charcoal, prepared by burning the fucus vesiculosus in the open air, and reducing it to a black powder.

4. *Æthiops antimonialis.* A term applied in Germany to a compound of the *hydrargyri sulphuretum cum sulphure* with sulphuret of antimony.

5. *Æthiops Martial.* An old name for the deutoxide of iron.

ÆTHOGEN (*αἴθων*, brilliant; *γείνομαι*, to become). A compound of boron and nitrogen, lately discovered by Mr. Balmain. It gives a brilliant phosphorescent light when heated before the blowpipe.

ÆTHRIOSCOPE (*αἰθρία*, serene weather; *σκοπέω*, to examine). An instrument invented by Sir John Leslie for indicating the power of the clouds in preventing radiation. It consists of the differential thermometer, having one of the balls excluded from the light, and the other placed in a polished metallic cup. Exposed to a clear part of the sky, the heat radiated from it escapes rapidly, and the temperature falls; exposed to a cloud, the radiated heat is restored, and there is no reduction of temperature.

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM. Lesser Hemlock, or Fool's Parsley; a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, possessing poisonous properties. It yields an alkaloïd, called *cynapia.*

ÆTIOLOGY (*αἰτία*, a cause; *λόγος*, a treatise). The doctrine of the causes of disease.

ÆTITES LAPIS (*ἀετός*, an eagle). Eagle-stone, a variety of iron ore; so called from the belief that it was found in the nest of the eagle, where it was supposed to prevent the eggs from becoming rotten.

[AFFECTION (*afficio*, to disturb). A term nearly synonymous with disease.]

[AFFERENT (*ad*, to, and *fero*, to carry). *Afferens*, bringing to. Applied to the lymphatic vessels, because they convey lymph to the lymphatic glands.]

AFFINITY (*affinitas*, relationship). That kind of attraction by which different classes of bodies combine to form *new* bodies, as in the case of an acid with an alkali, forming a salt. The term was introduced from the idea that chemical attraction takes place between those substances only which resemble each other.

1. *Single affinity* is the power by which two elementary bodies combine.

2. *Elective affinity* denotes the preference which one body manifests in combining with another, rather than with a third, a fourth, &c.

3. *Double elective affinity* occurs when two compounds decompose each other, and two new compounds are formed, by an exchange of elements. This is also called *double decomposition*, or *complex affinity.*

4. *Quiescent affinity* is that which tends to maintain the elements of a compound in their present state, preventing decomposition. This, and the following term, were introduced by Kirwan.

5. *Divellent affinity* is that which tends to arrange the particles of a compound in a new form, producing decomposition. In mixing different compounds, if the sum total of the *divellent* be more powerful than that of the *quiescent* affinities, decomposition takes place.

6. *Disposing affinity* is that which promotes the tendency of bodies to combine in a particular way, by presenting to them a third substance which exerts a strong attraction to the compound they form; when the combination has been effected, the third substance may be withdrawn. Some writers call this tendency to unite, the *affinity of intermedium.* Berthollet styles it *reciprocal affinity.*

7. Berthollet distinguishes affinity into *elementary*, when it takes place between the elementary parts of bodies; and *resulting*, when it is a compound only, and would not take place with the elements of that compound.

[AFFIX. Something added to the end of a word. A list of the principal affixes in connection with their compounds is given in the *Appendix.*]

AFFLATUS (*affio*, to blow to). A blast, vapour, or blight. A species of erysipelas, which attacks persons suddenly.

AFFLUXUS (*affluo*, to flow to). *Forma specifica.* Names given in former times to a supposed reciprocal influence of terrestrial bodies; it was compared to the effect of a magnet on iron, and of amber on chaff.

[In pathology it signifies the flow or determination of humours to a part.]

AFFUSION (*affundo*, to pour upon). Generally, the pouring of water over the surface of the body, the head, &c. There are different kinds of affusions, as—

1. *Lotions*, which consist in washing a part of the body with a sponge or rag soaked in a liquid.

2. *Aspersions*, which consist in throwing a liquid, drop by drop, like rain, upon the body.

3. *Shower-baths*, which consist in throwing a column of water with more or less violence upon the surface of the body. When water is thrown from a considerable height, this kind of affusion is termed by the French *douche*, or dash.

AFTER-BIRTH. A term applied to the placenta and the membranes of the ovum, from their being expelled after the delivery of the fœtus.

AFTER-PAINS. A term applied to [the pains resulting from] the contractions of the uterus, which are continued for a certain length of time after delivery.

AGALACTIA (*a*, priv.; *γάλα*, milk). The defect of milk after child-birth.

AGAMOUS (*a*, priv.; *γάμος*, marriage). Sexless; a term applied to the *cryptogamous* plants, from the notion that they possess *no sexual* characters.

AGARICUS. Agaric; the generic name of the mushroom family: Order, *Fungi*; Class, *Cryptogamia*.

Agaricus Quercus. Boletus igniarius; Agaric of the Oak, or Touchwood; a fungus formerly used for arresting external hæmorrhages.

AGARICUS MINERALIS. The *mountain milk* or *meal* of the Germans; one of the purest of the native carbonates of lime, found in clefts of rocks, &c. It is named from its resemblance to an agaric in texture and colour.

AGATE. A hard siliceous stone, used by lapidaries for engraving seals, cameos, and other objects of ornament. It is composed chiefly of quartz with various colouring matters.

[AGATHOSMA CRENATUM, *Diosma crenata*, *Barosma crenata*. See *Buchu*.]

[AGAVE AMERICANA. The American aloe. It yields a saccharine sap which has been used against scurvy, and from it the alcoholic liquor called *pulque* is prepared.]

AGAVE CUBENSIS. A species of American aloe, the roots of which resemble the red sarsaparilla of the shops.

AGEDOITE. A name erroneously given by Robiquet to the juice of the liquorice root, which is, in fact, *asparagin*.

AGENNESIA (*a*, priv.; *γεννάω*, to beget). Male sterility; inability to beget offspring. As applied to the *brain*, it denotes imperfect development and atrophy of that organ.

AGENT (*ago*, to act). A substance capable of producing chemical action.

AGES OF LIFE. The periods of human life characterized by the most remarkable processes of development, or by their completion, are the following:—

1. *The period of embryonic life.* During this period the processes of formation and growth are in their greatest activity. The organs which are forming present none of their functional phenomena, or only a gradual commencement of them.

2. *The period of immaturity.* This period extends from birth to puberty. It is marked by growth, by the development of the forms of the different parts of the body, and by the gradual perception and analysis, by the mind, of the different phenomena of the senses. The period of *childhood* comprises the first six years; that of *boyhood* extends to the fifteenth year.

3. *The period of maturity.* This period begins at puberty and ends at the period when the generative power is lost, which in woman occurs about the forty-fifth or fiftieth year. This period is distinguished into the ages of *youth*, and *manhood* or *womanhood*.

4. *The period of sterility.* This period extends from the cessation of the fruitful exercise of the generative function to extreme old age. *Müller.*

AGEUSTIA (*a*, priv.; *γεύομαι*, to taste). Defect or loss of taste.

[AGGLOMERATE (*agglomero*, to form into a heap). Synonymous with aggregate; applied to glands.]

AGGLUTINATION (*agglutino*, to glue). Adhesive union; the adhesion of parts by means of a coagulating substance. See *Adhesion*.

AGGREGATE (*aggregatus*, herded together). A body, or mass, made up of smaller bodies or masses. The smallest parts into which an aggregate can be divided without destroying its chemical properties are called *integrant parts*.

[In botany, this term signifies crowded together, as the florets of the compositæ, the carpels of ranunculus, &c.]

AGGREGATION (*aggrego*, to bring to-

gether). A form of attraction, commonly called that of *cohesion*, by which the particles of bodies are *aggregated* or retained in the state of a solid.

AGLIA (*ἀγλία*). A whitish speck of the cornea.

AGNI'NA MEMBRANA (*agninus*, from *agnus*, a lamb; *membrana*, a membrane). The name given by Aëtius to one of the membranes of the fœtus, from its tenderness.

AGNUS CASTUS. The chaste tree, a species of *Vitex*, formerly celebrated as an antaphrodisiac. This name has been given to *Castor oil*, or the oil of the Ricinus communis, from its effects upon the body and mind.

AGOMPHI'ASIS (*α*, priv.; *γόμφος*, a nail). *Agomphosis*. Looseness of the teeth; a condition, the reverse of gomphosis.

[AGONY (*αγων*, a combat). The last struggle of life against death. The series of phenomena which usually precede death, and which result from the gradual and successive abolition of the functions.]

AGRIA (*ἄγριος*, wild). The name under which Celsus notices the *Lichen ferus*, or wild Lichen, as applied to it by the Greeks, from the *violence* with which it rages.

[AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA. *Common Agrimony*. A plant of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, used in medicine as a corroborant and astringent. It has also been recommended as a deobstruent in jaundice, and as an alterative in diseases of the skin. The plant is given in substance, infusion or decoction; the dose of the first is a drachm.]

AGRIPPA (*ἄγρα*, capture; *πούς*, a foot). A child born with the *feet foremost*. Hence the name of some celebrated Romans.

[AGRYOTHYMIA (*αγριος*, wild; *θυμος*, disposition). Furious insanity.]

AGRYPNIA (*ἄγρα*, a capture; *ὕπνος*, sleep). Watchfulness; want of sleep.

AGRYPNOCOMA (*ἀγρυπνία*, sleeplessness; *κῶμα*, drowsiness). A lethargic state without actual sleep.

AGUE. Intermittent fever This term appears to be derived from a Gothic word denoting *trembling* or *shuddering*.

AGUE CAKE. Enlargement of the spleen, induced by ague.

AGUE DROP. A solution of the Arsenite of Potassa, or the *Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis* of the U. S. Ph.

AGYRTA (*ἄγυρτις*, a crowd of people). Formerly a mountebank; a person who collected a crowd about him; a quack.

AIR (*ἀὴρ*, aër). In popular language, this term denotes the *atmosphere*, or the gaseous fluid which surrounds the earth. It consists, *when pure*, of 20 oxygen and 80 nitrogen: it contains, however, carbonic acid, varying from 3 to 8 parts in 10,000 by weight. The term is also generally used to denote a *gas*, or a permanently elastic or *aëriform fluid*.

1. *Rarefied air* is that which is expanded, or less dense than usual.

2. *Condensed air* is that which is rendered more dense than usual by pressure.

3. *Inflammable air*, formerly called phlogiston, or phlogisticated air, is a term applied to hydrogen gas, owing to its inflammable property.

4. *Vital air*, formerly called dephlogisticated air, empyreal air, &c., is a term applied to oxygen gas, from its being indispensable to the maintenance of life.

5. *Fixed air*, formerly called mephitic air, is a term for carbonic acid, from its being found to exist in limestone, from which it may be expelled by heat.

6. *Nitrous air* is a term for nitric oxide, or the deutoxide of nitrogen.

7. *Dephlogisticated nitrous air* is a term for nitrous oxide, or the protoxide of nitrogen.

8. *Alkaline air* is a term applied to Ammonia, the volatile alkali.

AL. The Arabic article signifying *the*, prefixed to many terms formerly in use, as *al-chemy*, *al-kahest*, *al-cohol*, &c.

ALA. A wing. The name of each lateral petal of a papilionaceous corolla.

1. *Ala*, or *pavilion*. The upper and cartilaginous part of the ear.

2. *Alæ majores*. Literally, *larger wings*, another term for the labia externa of the pudenda.

3. *Alæ minores*. Literally, *lesser wings*; a name applied to the two small folds formed by the nymphæ.

4. *Alæ Nasi*. The lateral or movable cartilaginous parts of the nose.

5. *Alæ vespertilionum*. Literally, *bats' wings*; the broad ligaments situated between the uterus and the Fallopian tubes.

6. *Alæ vomeris*. Two laminæ constituting the sphenoïdal edge of the vomer.

ALABASTER (*ἀλάβαστρον*; derivation remote). A stone usually white, and soft enough to be scratched by iron. There are two kinds of it:—

1. *Gypseous alabaster*; a natural semi-crystalline *sulphate* of lime, forming a compact gypsum of common occurrence; it presents various colours, and is employed for making statues, vases, &c.

2. *Calcareous alabaster*. A *carbonate* of lime, deposited by the dripping of water in stalactitic caves, and frequently found as a yellowish-white deposit in certain

fountains. The oriental alabaster is of this kind.

ALANTINE. A starch-like powder, obtained from the *Angelica Archangelica.*

ALARIS (*ala*, a wing). Pterygoïd or wing-like; as applied to the pterygoïd processes of the sphenoïd bone, to a ligament within the knee-joint, and to the inner vein of the bend of the arm.

ALBICANTIA CORPORA (*albico*, to become white). Two white bodies of the cerebrum. See *Corpus.*

ALBINISM. A state in which the skin is of an uniform dull milky white colour, the hair resembles bleached flax or silk, the iris is pink, and the retina and choroïd, seen through the pupil, present another shade of the same colour; the sight is weak, and strongest in the dark. There is the *Ethiopian* variety, found among negroes; and the *European*, found among Europeans and other white nations. See *Leucopathia.*

ALBINOES (*albus*, white). Persons in whom the skin, hair, and iris are light, and the pigmentum of the eye wanting. The term Albino is derived from the Portuguese, by whom it was applied to individuals found on the coast of Africa, who resembled the negroes in every respect except in their colour.

ALBITE. *Soda Felspar.* A silicate of alumina, resembling felspar in its properties, with the substitution of soda for potash.

ALBUGINEA (*albus*, white). Whitish. The word *tunica* being understood, we have the following terms:—

1. *Albuginea oculi.* The fibrous membrane situated immediately under the conjunctiva, formed by the expansion of the tendons of the four recti muscles. From the brilliancy of its whiteness, it has given rise to the popular expression of *white of the eye.*

2. *Albuginea testis.* A thick fibrous membrane of a white appearance, forming the proper tunic of the testis.

ALBUGO (*albus*, white). *Leucoma.* The white opacity of the cornea.

ALBUM GRÆCUM. *Stercus canis.* The white and solid excrement of dogs which subsist chiefly on bones; it consists, for the most part, of the earth of bones or lime, in combiation with phosphoric acid. It was formerly used in medicine; it is now sometimes used to soften leather in the process of dressing it after the depilatory action of lime.

ALBUM NIGRUM. The excrement of mice and rats; formerly used both externally and internally as a remedy, but now very properly abandoned.

ALBUMEN (*albus*, white). Albumen is of two kinds, animal and vegetable.

1. *Animal Albumen* exists in two forms; the liquid, and the solid. In the *liquid* state, it is a thick glairy fluid, constituting the principal part of the white of egg. In the *solid* state, it is contained in several of the textures of the body, as the cellular membrane, the skin, glands, and vessels. A substance slightly differing from albumen has been obtained from the serum of chyle, and termed by Dr. Prout, *incipient albumen.*

2. *Vegetable Albumen* closely resembles animal albumen, and appears to be an ingredient of emulsive seeds generally, and to exist in the sap of many plants. It has been found in wheat, rye, barley, peas, and beans.

[ALBUMINURIA (*albumen*, albumen; *urina*, the urine). A peculiar degeneration of the kidneys, attended with the presence of albumen in the urine. It is also termed *Bright's disease, granular degeneration of the kidneys, fatty degeneration of the kidneys, desquamative nephritis, albuminous nephritis*, &c.

ALBURNUM (*albus*, white). The external, last formed, and *whiter* portion of the wood of exogenous trees. From its being the channel of the ascending sap, it is commonly called *sap-wood.* Compare *Duramen.*

ALCARGEN. Another name for *cacodylic acid.* It is found by leaving cacodyl and its oxide under water to the slow action of the air.

ALCARRAZAS. A species of porous pottery made in Spain, for the purpose of cooling water by its transudation and copious evaporation from the sides of the vessel.

ALCARSIN, *Liquor of Cadet.* A liquid obtained by the dry distillation of equal weights of acetate of potash and arsenious acid. It is remarkable for its insupportable odor and spontaneous inflammability in air. See *Cacodyl.*

ALCHEMILLA. A genus of plants, so named from their pretended *alchemical* properties. *A arvensis* is the Lady's Mantle, Parsley Breakstone, or Parsley Piert (*perse pierre?*), so named from its supposed efficacy in stone. Order, *Sanguisorbeæ.*

ALCHEMY (*al*, Arab., *chimia?* chemistry). The fanciful search of the *Alchemists* or *Adepts* after the

1. *Lapis Philosophorum*, or philosopher's stone, by which the baser were to be transmuted into the precious metals.

2. *Elixir vitæ*, or essence of life, by which human life was to be indefinitely prolonged.

ALCOHOL (an alchemical term for the

essence of bodies, separated by sublimation from the impure particles). Ardent spirit of wine. A term applied to the pure spirit obtained by distillation from all liquids which have undergone vinous fermentation. When diluted with an equal weight of water, it is termed *Proof Spirit*, or *Spiritus tenuior*, of the Pharmacopœia. [*Alcohol dilutum*. Ph. U. S.] The first product of distillation is technically called *low wine*, and is again subjected to distillation. The latter portions of what comes over are called *feints*, and are reserved for a further process in the wash-still. The second product is termed *raw spirit*, and when again distilled is called *rectified spirit*. The strongest alcohol which can be procured is termed [*anhydrous*, or] *absolute alcohol*, to denote its entire freedom from water.

[*Alcohol amylicum*. Amylic alcohol, Fusel oil, Grain oil, Corn spirit oil, Hydrated oxide of Amyle. An oily, colourless liquid, of a strong and disagreeable odour, and acrid, burning taste.

[*Methylic alcohol*. Hydrated oxide of Methyle, Bihydrate of Methylene, Pyroligneous ether, wood naphtha, wood spirit, or alcohol, Pyroxalic alcohol. An inflammable, volatile liquid, obtained in the destructive distillation of wood. It has been employed as a remedy for consumption, and is used in diarrhœa, and as an antiemetic in chronic vomiting.]

Alcohol. L. D. Rectified spirit distilled from the subcarbonate of potassa dried.

1. *Alcohol Ammoniatum*. [*Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus*. Ph. U. S.] A combination of alcohol and ammonia, prepared by passing ammoniacal gas into alcohol, which must be kept cool.

2. *Alcoholates*. Officinal medicines, differing from alcoholic tinctures; first, in the menstruum containing the volatile principles of medicinal substances; and, secondly, in their mode of preparation, which consists in impregnating the alcohol with medicinal principles, first by maceration, and then by distillation.

3. *Alcoates*. Compounds of salts with alcohol, similar to hydrates, discovered by Mr. Graham.

4. *Alcohometer* (*μέτρον*, a measure). *Œnometer*. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of spirit contained in any vinous liquid.

ALCOHOL OF SULPHUR. The name given to the *bisulphuret of carbon* by Lampadius, who regarded it as a compound of sulphur and hydrogen. See *Carbon*.

[ALCORNOQUE. A bark from South America at one time lauded as a specific in phthisis pulmonalis. The dose of the powder is ℥ss; of the strong decoction ℥ij to ℥iij.]

ALDEHYDE. A newly discovered colourless liquid, one of the products of the oxidation of alcohol. Its name is derived from the first syllables of the word *alcohol* and *dehydrogenatus*. Aldehyde is, in fact, alcohol *minus* hydrogen.

1. *Aldehydic* or *Acetous Acid* is prepared from aldehyde, and may be regarded as acetic acid deprived of an equivalent of water.

2. *Resin of Aldehyde* is a product of the decomposition of aldehyde by alkalies, with the assistance of air.

[ALDER, AMERICAN. Common name for the *Alnus serrulata*.]

[ALDER, BLACK. Common name for the *Prinos verticillatus*.]

[ALDER, COMMON EUROPEAN. Common name for the *Alnus glutinosa*.]

ALE. The fermented infusion of pale malted barley, usually combined with infusion of hops. See *Beer*.

ALEMBIC (*Arabic*). A chemical vessel, of glass or metal, formerly used in distillation, but now generally superseded by the retort. It consists of a *body*, cucurbit, matrass, or boiler; a *head*, or capital, fitted to the body by grinding, or lute; and a *tube*, which conducts the distilled liquid into a *receiver*. Compare *Retort*.

ALEMBROTH SALT (a Chaldee term, signifying the *key of art*). The *Salt of Wisdom* of the Alchemists. The name formerly given to the crystals which separate from a solution of corrosive muriate of mercury and muriate of ammonia in water. It is a compound of bichloride of mercury and sal ammoniac, from which the old white precipitate of mercury is made.

[ALETRIS FARINOSA. Star-grass. A plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, the root of which is employed as a tonic. The dose of the powder is ten grains.]

ALEXIPHARMICS (*ἀλέξω*, to repel; *φάρμακον*, poison). *Alexiteria*. Antidotes to poisons.

[ALEZE, ALESE, or ALAISE (*αλεξω*, to protect). A cloth several times folded; employed for the protection of the bed and clothes of patients from purulent and other discharges, blood, &c.]

ALGÆ (*Alga*, a sea-weed). *Algaceæ*. The Sea-weed tribe of Cellular or Cryptogamic plants. Leafless, flowerless plants, without any distinct axis of vegetation, growing in water. *Reproductive matter*, either absent or contained in the joints or the filaments, or deposited in peculiar thecæ formed in the substance of the

frond. *Sporules* without any proper integument.

ALGAROTH, POWDER OF. A compound of oxide and chloride of antimony, so called after a physician of Verona. It is a precipitate, formed by pouring the sesqui-chloride of antimony into water.

ALDGE'DO (ἄλγος, pain). Inflammation of the neck of the bladder, occurring in gonorrhea; a term seldom used.

[ALGID (*algeo*, to be grievously cold). Cold. Applied to cholera, and to a form of malignant fever, from the icy coldness of the surface of the body which occurs in these diseases.]

ALGOR (*algeo*, to be cold). A sudden chilliness or rigour. *Sauvages.*

[ALIBLE (*alo*, to nourish). Nutritive.]

ALICA (*alo*, to nourish). A kind of wheat; pottage, or drink made of corn, as frumenty, barley-broth, &c. *Celsus.*

[ALICES (αλιζω, to sprinkle). Reddish spots in the skin which precede the irruption of small-pox.]

ALIENATIO [*Alienation*] (*alieno*, to estrange). Mental derangement.

ALIFORMIS (*ala*, a wing; *forma*, likeness). Pterygoïd, or wing-like; as applied to processes of the sphenoïd bone. See *Alaris.*

ALIMENT (*alimentum*, food). Substances which nourish the body. According to Hippocrates, there are different kinds of food, and but one kind of nutriment or aliment; with him, the term aliment denoted the product of digestion.

ALIMENTARY CANAL. The entire passage through which the aliment or food passes. It is a musculo-membranous tube extending from the mouth to the anus.

[ALISMA PLANTAGO. Water Plantain. A plant which was at one time believed to be a specific in hydrophobia. The leaves are rubefacient, and will sometimes even blister. They have been given in gravel and disorders of the bladder.]

[ALISPHENOID (*ala*, a wing; *os sphenoides*, the sphenoïd bone). Term applied by Prof. Owen to the great wing of the sphenoïd bone.]

ALIZARINE (*alizari*, madder). The red colouring matter of madder. The roots of the *Rubia Tinctorum*, which yield this substance, are sold in the south of France, under the name of *alizari:* a powder is prepared from it, called *garance.*

ALKAHEST. The pretended universal solvent, or menstruum of the ancient chemists. But, if it dissolve all substances, in what vessels can it be contained?

ALKALI (Arab, *al*, the; *kali*, the name of a particular plant, and an old name for *potash*). A substance which unites with acids in definite proportions, and changes vegetable blues to green. It is of three kinds:—

1. The *Vegetable*, or Potash,
2. The *Mineral*, or Soda,

} or *fixed* alkalies, being *left* in the ashes of inland and marine plants respectively.

3. The *Animal*, or Ammonia, or *volatile* alkali, being *raised* by distillation from hartshorn, &c.

1. *Alkali Prussian. Phlogisticated alkali.* A name formerly given to a fixed alkali, when united with some animal substance, and lixiviated. It is found to be in a great measure saturated with Prussic acid.

2. *Alkalescent.* A term applied to substances in which alkaline (ammoniacal) properties are becoming developed. The term is generally applied to the urine.

3. *Alkalimeter* (*μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alkali in given substances, by the quantity of dilute sulphuric acid of a known strength which a certain weight of them can neutralize.

4. *Alkalina.* A class of substances described by Cullen as comprehending the substances otherwise called *antacida.*

5. *Alkaline air.* The term by which Priestly first described ammonia or ammoniacal gas: the volatile alkali.

6. *Alkaline earths.* Substances which possess alkaline properties; such are magnesia, lime, baryta, and strontia.

7. *Alkalinity.* The property of an alkali, that of turning vegetable blues into green.

8. *Alkalization.* The impregnation of any substance with an alkali.

9. *Alkaloïds* (*alkali* and *εἶδος*, likeness). Vegetable Alkalies and Bases. These are substances having some of the properties of alkalies, the discovery of which may be dated from 1816.

ALCANA. The name of the root and leaves of the *Lausonia inermis*, a plant employed in the East for dyeing the nails, teeth, hair, garments, &c. See *Henné.*

ALKANET. The plant *Anchusa Tinctoria*, the root of which yields a red colouring matter.

ALKEKENGE. Winter Cherry; the fruit of the *Physalis Alkekengi*, used in nephritis, dysuria, ascites, &c.

ALLANITE. The name of a mineral containing *cerium*, found in Greenland, and named in honour of Mr. Allan, who first distinguished it as a species.

ALLANTOIS (ἀλλᾶς, a sausage; *εἶδος*, likeness). *Allantoïdes membrana.* 1. A

thin transparent membrane, situated between the amnion and the chorion. 2. A vesicle or sac projecting at the lower end of the alimentary canal, in the embryo.

1. *Allantoic Acid.* A compound described by Vanquelin under the name of *amniotic acid*, and said to exist in the liquor amnii of the cow. It was found by Dzondi to be present solely in the liquor of the allantois, and to be in fact the urine of the fœtus.

2. *Allantoin.* A crystalline substance found in the allantoic fluid of the cow, and produced artificially by boiling uric acid with the pure-coloured oxide, or peroxide, of lead.

[ALLIACEOUS (*alium*, garlic). Belonging to, or of the nature, of garlic.]

ALLIGATION (*alligo*, to bind). An arithmetical formula for ascertaining the proportion of constituents in a mixture, when they have undergone no change of volume by chemical action. When alcoholic liquors are mixed with water, there is a condensation of bulk, which renders this arithmetical rule inapplicable. The same thing occurs, to a certain extent, in the union of metals by fusion.

ALLIUM (*oleo*, to stink). A genus of plants of the order *Asphodeleæ*, containing an acrid principle.

1. *Allii Radix.* Garlic bulb; the bulb of the *Allium sativum.*

2. *Allii Cepæ Bulbus.* Onion bulb; the bulb of the *Allium cepa.*

3. *Allium Porrum.* The Leek.

ALLOPATHIA (ἄλλος, other; πάθος, disease). [*Allopathy.*] *Heteropathia.* The art of curing, founded on *differences*, by which one morbid state is removed by inducing a different one.

[This term "has been insidiously put forth by homœopaths to signify a doctrine of applying remedies according to the material condition of the organs affected by disease, and by such application, as it were, exciting another and different kind of disease, in which, they pretend, the entire legitimate system or science of medicine, as opposed to homœopathy, consists. It need scarcely be stated that such a definition, so applied, is only an invention of the homœopathic fraternity, to serve their own purposes." *Mayne.*] See *Homœopathy.*

[ALLOTROPIC (αλλος, other; τροπη, change). That modification of elementary bodies, by which, when to a well marked organic compound type, a certain quantity of carbon and hydrogen is added, every such addition produces a new compound, analogous in proportion to the first.]

[*Allotropism.* The capability of certain elements of existing in two or more conditions, in which they possess different physical and chemical properties.]

ALLOXAN. The *erythric acid* of Brugnatelli, discovered in the decomposition of uric acid.

Alloxanic acid is produced by the metamorphosis of alloxan by caustic alkalies.

Alloxantin. A crystalline substance observed by Dr. Prout among the products of the decomposition of uric acid by nitric acid.

ALLOY. A term applied to a combination of metals by fusion, except when mercury is one of them, in which case, the compound is called an *amalgam.*

ALLSPICE. Pimento berries, or Jamaica pepper; the fruit of the *Eugenia Pimenta*, a Myrtaceous plant.

ALLU'VIUM (*alluo*, to wash near to). The soil which is formed by the destruction of mountains, when their particles are washed down and deposited by torrents of water.

ALMOND OIL. A bland fixed oil, obtained usually from bitter almonds by the action of a hydraulic press, either in the cold or by means of hot iron plates.

ALMONDS. *Amygdalæ.* This term is applied, popularly, to the exterior glands of the neck and to the tonsils. [The nuts of the *Amygdalus communis.*]

[ALNUS. Alder. A genus of plants of the order *Betulineæ.*

[1. *Alnus glutinosa.* Common European Alder. The bark of this plant has been used in intermittent fevers, the bruised leaves are sometimes applied to the mammæ to arrest the secretion of milk.

[2. *A. serrulata.* Common American Alder. This species has analogous properties to the preceding.]

ALOE. A genus of plants of the order *Asphodeleæ*; characterised by an intensely bitter taste.

1. *Aloës Spicatæ Extractum.* L. Aloes; an extract prepared from the Aloe Spicata, or Socotrine Aloe. In this species the bitter taste is accompanied by an aromatic flavour.

2. *Aloe Hepatica; Extractum.* E. D. Barbadoes Aloes; an extract prepared from the Aloe Hepatica, formerly Barbadensis; of a much stronger and less pleasant odour than the preceding.

3. *Fetid or Caballine Aloes.* A very impure variety, having the appearance of bitumen, and used chiefly for horse medicine, as one of its names imports.

4. *Red Aloes.* A variety supposed to be a natural exudation from the Aloe Spicata, which has concreted in the sun.

5. *Mocha Aloes.* Probably only a variety

of that known in commerce as the Socotrine Aloes. Little is known of it.

6. *Indian and Mozambique Aloes.* A very impure variety, apparently of an intermediate quality between the Hepatic and the Caballine.

ALOES WOOD (*Lignum Aloës*). A fragrant resinous substance, consisting of the interior of the trunk, the *Aquilaria ovata*, and *A. agallochum.*

ALOETIC ACID. The precipitate procured by heating nitric acid on aloes.

ALOETICS. Medicines in which aloes are the principal ingredient.

[ALOGOTROPHIA (*ἀλογος*; disproportionate; *τροφη*, nutrition). Unequal nutrition, as when one part receives a greater degree of nourishment than another.]

[ALOIN. The cathartic principle of aloes.]

ALOPE'CIA (*ἀλώπηξ*, a fox). *Fluxus capillorum; area; calvities.* Baldness, or the falling off of the hair.

[ALOUCHI. A gum afforded by the *canella alba.*]

ALPHAORCEIN. Dr. Kane finds the orcein of archil to be often a mixture of two substances, differing in their proportion with the age of the archil, which he names *alpha-orcein* and *beta-orcein*; the latter is produced by the oxidation of the former, and is the orcein of Robiquet and other chemists.

ALPHITA (plural of *ἄλφιτον*, farina). Barley meal; barley meal fried.

ALPHONSIN. An instrument for extracting balls, invented by Alphonso Ferrier, of Naples.

ALPHOS (*ἀλφος*, white). A Greek synonym for the Lepra *alphoïdes*, or White Lepra.

ALTERANTIA NERVINA. A class of substances, as spirituous liquors and narcotics, which produce material changes in the brain, attended by disturbance of the intellectual functions.

ALTERATIVES (*altero*, to change). Remedies which very gradually re-establish the healthy habit, functions, secretions, &c.

[ALTERNATE. Applied to leaves, flowers, and branches, which come out one above another, but on different sides.]

ALTHÆA OFFICINALIS. Common Marsh Mallow; a plant of the order *Malvaceæ*, abounding in mucilage. From the root are prepared an alkaloïd called *althea*, and a demulcent lozenge, employed on the continent under the name of *pâte de guimauve.*

ALTHIONIC ACID. An acid found in the residue of the preparation of olefiant gas by means of alcohol and sulphuric acid. The name is derived from the words *alcohol* and *ethionic.*

ALUDEL. A pear-shaped vessel used by the earlier chemists, resembling the head of an alembic, with the exception of the beak, &c. A series of these vessels, joined together, is used for distilling mercury in Spain.

ALU'MEN. *Sulphas Aluminæ et Potassæ.* Alum; a double, or sometimes a triple salt, consisting of sulphuric acid and alumina, with potass or ammonia, or frequently both of them. The alumen of the Pharmacopœias is prepared from schistose clays; in Italy, this salt is procured from *alum stone*, a mineral substance occurring in most volcanic districts.

1. *Alumen rupeum.* Roche or rock alum. A variety of alum brought from Roccha, formerly called Edessa, in Syria. That which is sold under this name is common English alum, artificially coloured.

2. *Alumen Romanum.* Roman alum; the purest variety of alum, containing no ammonia in its composition.

3. *Ammoniacal alum* is a double salt, consisting of the sulphates of ammonia and of alumina.

4. *Iron alum, Manganese alum,* and *Chrome alum,* are salts of alumina, to which the generic term alum is applied, the species being distinguished by the name of the metallic peroxide which each contains.

5. *Alumen exsiccatum*, vel *ustum.* Dried alum; the pharmacopœial name of alum when it has undergone watery fusion, and parted with all its water of crystallization, by the action of heat.

6. *Alum curd of Riverius.* Albumen aluminosum. A coagulum formed by briskly agitating a drachm of alum with the white of an egg.

7. *Alum whey.* Serum aluminosum. A whey made by boiling two drachms of alum with a pint of milk, and then straining.

8. *Alum water.* A solution of alum in water, used by painters in water colours.

9. *Alum ointment.* Common turpentine, lard, and powdered alum.

10. *Boerhaave's astringent powder for the ague* consisted of alum and nutmeg, with the addition of Armenian bole.

ALUMINA. *Aluminous earth.* One of the primitive earths, which, from constituting the plastic principle of all clays, loams, and boles, was called *argil*, or *argillaceous earth*; but now, as being obtained in its greatest purity from alum, is called *alumina*, or the sesqui-oxide of aluminium. It occurs nearly in a pure state in the *sapphire* and the *ruby.*

1. *Aluminite.* The name by which mineralogists designate the hydrated subsulphate of alumina.

2. *Aluminium.* The metallic base of alumina. It is obtained from its chloride by the action of potassium.

3. *Petra aluminaris.* Sulphuretted clay; the purest of all aluminous ores, and as hard as indurated clay; hence its name, *alum rock.*

[ALUM-ROOT. Common name of the *Heuchera Americana.*]

ALVEARIUM (*alveare*, a bee-hive). The meatus auditorius externus, or auditory canal of the ear.

[ALVEOLATE (*alveolus*, a little cavity). Having little grooves or cavities.]

ALVEOLI (dim. of *alvei*, channels). The alveolar processes or the sockets of the teeth. Hence the term *alveolar*, as applied to the arteries and veins of the sockets of the teeth.

Alveolar structure. A term applied by Hewson to minute superficial cavities found in the mucous membrane of the stomach, œsophagus, and small intestine, and which he compared to the cells of honeycomb. They are distinct from the follicles.

ALVEUS COMMUNIS. The name given by Scarpa to the common duct or communication of the ampullæ of the semicircular canals of the ear.

[ALVINE (*alvus*, the belly). Of, or belonging to, the belly.]

ALVUS (ab alluendo, quâ sordes alluuntur). The belly; the intestines; also the intestinal evacuation.

1. *Alviduca.* Medicines which promote evacuation of the contents of the intestines.

2. *Alvifluxus.* Diarrhœa; a flux or discharge of the contents of the intestines.

3. *Alvine Concretions.* Calculi formed in the stomach or intestines. See *Bezoar.*

4. *Alvus coacta.* Literally, hard-bound belly; the state of costiveness. *Celsus.*

ALYSMUS (*ἀλυσμος*, restlessness; from *ἀλύω*, to be vexed). A term used by Hippocrates to denote anxiety, or restlessness, chiefly affecting the præcordia, with lowness of spirits, &c.

ALYSSUM [(*α*, pro *ἀντί*, against; *λυσσα*, madness). So called from its being supposed to be a specific against hydrophobia. Madwort Plantain. See *Alisma Plantago.*]

AMADOU. Agaric; a spongy inflammable substance, prepared from the dried plant of the *Boletus Igniarius*, found on old ash and other trees. It is used for stopping hæmorrhages, &c.

AMALGAM (*ἅμα*, together; *γαμέω*, to marry). A mixture of mercury with some other metal. See *Alloy.*

Amalgamation. The process of mixing mercury with some other metal. It is extensively used in separating silver and gold from some other ores, and is founded on the property which mercury has to dissolve these metals out of the minerals with which they are associated.

AMANITA MUSCARIA. Fly Amanita; a plant of the order *Fungi*, containing a poisonous principle, which has been called *amanitine.*

AMA'RA (sc. medicamenta; from *amarus*, bitter). Bitters; medicines with a bitter flavour, and tonic property, as camomile, gentian, &c.

AMARYTHRIN. *Erythrin bitter* of Heeren. A bitter extractive matter, obtained by dissolving erythrin in hot water, and exposing it some days to the action of air.

[AMATIVENESS. The sexual passion.]

AMATORII (*amo*, to love). Pathetici, or the superior obliqui muscles of the eye; so named from the expression which they impart.

AMAURO'SIS (*ἀμαυρὸς*, obscure). *Caligo oculorum.* Blindness; drop serene; [gutta serena;] loss of sight from an affection of the retina, the optic nerve, or the brain. This term was employed by Hippocrates merely in the sense of obscurity or dimness; by later writers it was used as the name of the particular disease.

[*Amaurotic cat's eye* (amblopia senilis?); a term applied by Beer to an amaurotic affection, accompanied by a remarkable change of colour in the pupil, which presents a yellowish tint. It occurs chiefly in very old persons.]

AMBE (*ἄμβη*, the edge of a rock). An old machine for reducing dislocations of the shoulder.

AMBER. *Succinum.* A yellowish, translucent, and inflammable substance, which is found in beds of wood-coal, and appears to be the altered resin of trees; by Berzelius it was considered as a concreted balsam.

1. *Acid of Amber*, or *Succinic Acid*, is obtained from amber by dry distillation. It is a delicate reagent for separating red oxide of iron from compound metallic solutions.

2. *Amber Camphor.* A yellow, light sublimate, obtained by the destructive distillation of amber in a retort or alembic. By Vogel it was termed *volatile resin of amber.*

AMBERGRIS (*ambre-gris*, Fr.). A sebaceous substance found floating on the sea in warm climates, supposed to be a concretion formed in the intestinal canal

of the *Physeter Macrocephalus*, or Spermaceti whale. The Japanese call it *whale's dung*.

[AMBIDEXTER (*ambo*, both; *dexter*, the right hand). Able to use both hands alike.]

AMBLO'SIS (*ἀμβλόω*, to cause abortion). Miscarriage. Hence the term *amblotica*, as applied to medicines supposed to cause abortion.

AMBLYAPHIA (*ἀμβλὸς*, dull; *ἁφὴ*, touch). Insensibility of touch or general feeling.

AMBLYGONITE. A rare mineral—a phosphate of alumina and lithia.

AMBLYOPIA (*ἀμβλὸς*, dull; *ὤψ*, the eye). Incomplete or incipient amaurosis; or weakness of sight.

AMBON (*ἀναβαίνω*, to ascend). The margin of the sockets in which the heads of the large bones are lodged.—*Celsus.*

AMBREIC ACID. A peculiar acid, obtained by digesting ambrein in nitric acid.

AMBREIN (*ambre*, Fr.). A substance analogous to cholesterine, forming the chief constituent of ambergris.

AMBULANCE (*ambulo*, to walk). A light caravan, furnished with surgeons' assistants and orderlies, for attending upon the wounded in the field of battle.

AMENORRHŒA (*a*, priv.; *μὴν*, a month; *ῥέω*, to flow). *Suppressio mensium.* Obstruction, or morbid deficiency of the menses or catamenia.

AMENTIA (*amens*, senseless). Imbecility of intellect.

AMENTUM. A catkin; a form of inflorescence, in which the flowers of a spike are destitute of calyx and corolla, the place of which is taken by bracts, and the whole inflorescence falls off in a single piece, either after flowering or the ripening of the fruit, as in the hazel, the willow, &c.

AMER (*bitter*). The bitter principle produced by digesting nitric acid on silk.

AMETHYST (*a*, priv.; *μεθύω*, to be intoxicated). A reddish violet-coloured gum; a variety of *Corundum.* Its name is derived from its reputed virtue of preventing intoxication; topers were formerly in the habit of wearing it about their necks. It consists almost entirely of silica.

AMIANTHUS (*a*, priv.; *μιαίνω*, to pollute). *Mountain flax.* An incombustible mineral, consisting of very delicate and regular silky fibres. See *Asbestos.*

AMIDES. A series of saline compounds, in which the compound of nitrogen and hydrogen occurs, containing an atom less of hydrogen than ammonia. The name *amidogen* has been applied to their radical.

AMIDINE (*amidon*, starch). A substance intermediate between gum and starch, obtained by solution of the latter in water.

AMILENE. A liquid hydrocarbon, obtained by distilling hydrate of oxide of amyl repeatedly with anhydrous phosphoric acid.

AMMELIDE. A substance formed by boiling melamine in strong nitric acid, until the solution is complete.

AMMELINE. A substance generated by boiling melam in a solution of potassa; on adding acetic acid, the ammeline is thrown down as a white precipitate.

AMMI. The warm carminative fruit of several species of *Sison:* Order *Umbelliferæ.*

AMMONIA. *Ammoniacal gas.* A transparent, colourless, pungent gas, formed by the union of nitrogen and hydrogen. By Priestley it was called *alkaline air;* it is frequently termed the *volatile alkali*, to distinguish it from the *fixed* alkalies, soda and potash. Its present name is derived from *sal ammoniac*, of which it constitutes the basis, and which received its title from being first prepared in the district of Ammonia in Libya.

1. *Liquor Ammoniæ.* Liquid ammonia; the incorrect name of the concentrated solution of ammonia. One volume of water takes up about 750 times its bulk of the gas, forming a liquid possessed of similar properties, and termed *spirits of hartshorn*, from its being raised by distillation from that substance.

2. *Ammoniaco—.* A term prefixed to salts, in which ammonia has been added in sufficient quantity to combine with both the acid and the base.

3. *Ammoniuret.* A compound, containing ammonia and a salifiable base, or other substance not acid.

4. *Ammoniacal Amalgam.* A substance formed by the action of galvanism on a salt of ammonia, in contact with a globule of mercury.

5. *Ammonium.* A term applied to a hypothetical compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. Berzelius considered it to be the metallic base of ammonia.

AMMONIACUM. Ammoniac, a gum-resin, which exudes from the surface of the *Dorema ammoniacum*, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ.* Two varieties occur in the market:—

1. *Guttæ Ammoniaci*, occurring in tears, which should be white, clear, and dry; and

2. *Lapis Ammoniaci*, occurring in lumps,

very impure, and generally adulterated with common resin.

African Ammoniacum. A gum-resin, obtained from the *Ferula tingitana.* It resembles the Persian Ammoniacum of the shops in external appearance, but it differs in its odour when heated.

AMMONION (*ἄμμος*, sand). A collyrium, said to remove sand or gravel from the eyes.—*Aëtius.*

AMMONITE. A fossil molluscous animal, allied to the genus *Nautilus.* From its resemblance to the horns of the statues of *Jupiter Ammon*, it is named *cornu ammonis:* from its coiled form, it is popularly called *snake-stone.* The term is frequently applied, in anatomy, to the *pes hippocampi* of the brain.

AMNE'SIA (*a*, priv.; and *μνῆσις*, memory). Forgetfulness; loss of memory.

AMNION (*ἀμνός*, a lamb). The internal membrane of the ovum, or that which immediately surrounds the *fœtus in utero.*

1. *Amnii liquor.* The fluid contained in the amnion.

2. *Amniotic Acid.* A weak acid discovered in the *liquor amnii* of the cow.

AMOMUM GRANA PARADISI. Grains of Paradise Amomum; a plant of the order *Scitamineæ*, the fruit of which is well known under the name of *Grains of Paradise*, or Mellegetta Pepper.

AMORPHOUS (*a*, priv.; *μορφή*, form). Shapeless; irregular. A term applied to mineral and other substances, which occur in forms not easy to be defined; also to certain sediments found in the urine, in disease. See *Calculus.*

[AMORPHOUS QUININE. Quinoidine.]

AMPELIC ACID. An acid obtained by Laurent from the oils of bituminous schist. The term *ampelin* has been also applied to an oily matter prepared from the same substance.

AMPHI- (*ἀμφί*). A Greek preposition, signifying *about, on both sides*, &c.

1. *Amph-emerina* (*ἡμέρα*, a day). Another term for quotidian ague.

2. *Amph-arthrosis* (*ἄρθρωσις*, articulation). A *mixed* kind of articulation, with obscure motion, partaking of both diarthrosis and synarthrosis; it is also called *continuous diarthrosis.* See *Articulation.*

3. *Amphi-bia* (*βίος*, life). The second class of the *Encephalata* or Vertebrata, comprising amphibious animals, which commence their larva state as fishes, and undergo various degrees of metamorphosis in advancing towards the condition of reptiles.

4. *Amphi-bole* (*βῶλος*, a mass). The name given by Haüy to the mineral hornblende; a silicate of lime and magnesia.

5. *Amphi-gen* (*γεννάω*, to produce). A name of the mineral leucite, or Vesuvian; a variety of clay, or silicate of alumina.

6. *Amphi-tropal* (*τρέπω*, to turn). That which is curved round the body to which it belongs; a term applied to the embryo of the seed.

7. *Amphi-tropous.* This term is applied to the ovule of plants, where the foraminal and chalazal ends are transverse with respect to the hilum.

AMPHORA (*ἀμφί*, on each side; *φέρω*, to carry; so named from its being carried by two handles). *Quadrantal; cadus.* A measure of capacity, frequently mentioned by Roman authors, containing 2 *urnæ*, 3 *modii*, 8 *congii*, 48 *sextarii*, and 96 *heminæ* or *cotylæ.* But the Attic amphora, called by the Greeks *metrēta* or *ceramium*, contained 2 urnæ, and 72 sextarii. The amphora was nearly equal to 9 gallons English, and the *sextarius* to one pint and a half English, or one mutchkin and a half Scotch.

AMPHORIC RESONANCE (*amphora*, a vessel). A sound of the chest like that heard on blowing into a decanter. See *Auscultation.*

AMPLEXICAUL (*amplector*, to embrace; *caulis*, a stem). A term applied, in botany, to the stalks of leaves which are dilated, and embrace or form a sheath to, the stem. Some leaf-stalks perform this office partially, and are called *semi-amplexicaul*, or half-stem-sheathing.

AMPULLA. A big-bellied jug or bottle, used by the Romans for containing wine. Hence the term is applied to a chemical vessel having the same form as a cucurbit. The term is used in medicine as synonymous with *bulla;* hence pemphigus is called, by some of the continental writers, *febris ampullosa*, or *bullosa.*

AMPULLULA (dim. of *ampulla*, a bottle). A term applied by Lieberkuhn to the extremity of each villus of the mucous coat of the intestines; it is an oval vesicle, having its apex perforated by lacteal orifices, through which the chyle is taken up.

AMPUTATION (*amputo*, to cut off). The removal of a limb, or other part of the body, by means of the knife.

AMULET. A supposed charm against infection or disease; such are *anodyne necklaces*, used in teething of infants.

AMYELOUS (*a*, priv.; *μυελός*, medulla). A term applied to the fœtus, in cases in which there is complete absence of the spinal marrow. When the encephalon

also is absent, the fœtus is termed *amyencephalous*. There may be absence of the encephalon—of the cerebrum and cerebellum only; in this case the fœtus is called *anencephalous*. Or, the cerebrum merely may be in a state of defective development, or *atrophy*, more or less partial or extensive.

AMYGDALÆ. Literally, *almonds;* a popular name for the exterior glands of the neck, and for the tonsils.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ, DULCES. Bitter and sweet almonds; the fruit of two varieties of the *Amygdalus Communis*. The bitter almond contains prussic acid, and enters into the composition of *noyau*.

1. *Amygdalæ placenta*. Almond cake; the substance left after the expression of the oil, which, when ground, forms *almond powder*, so generally used for washing the hands.

2. *Oil of bitter almonds*. For obtaining this oil, the expressed cake is submitted to distillation, when a highly-volatile, pungent oil passes over.

3. *Amygdalin*. A substance extracted from the *Amygdala amara*, or bitter almond, and from the berries of the cherry-laurel.

4. *Amygdalic acid*. An acid obtained by the action of alkalies upon amygdalin.

AMYGDALEÆ. The Almond tribe of Dicotyledonous plants; a sub-order of the *Rosaceæ*, yielding an abundance of hydrocyanic acid in their leaves and kernels. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *corolla* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *ovary* superior, solitary, simple; *fruit*, drupaceous.

AMYL. The hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, of which the hydrate of the oxide has long been known as *fusel oil*, or as the *oil of grain-spirit* or *potatoes*, as it is produced in the fermentation of unmalted grain and potatoes, along with alcohol, and distils over with the latter.

[AMYLACEOUS (*amylum*, starch). Of or belonging to starch; starch-like.]

A'MYLUM (*a*, priv.; *μύλος*, a mill; as being prepared without a mill). Starch; the fecula of the *Triticum hybernum*, or wheat.

1. *Amylum Marantæ*. Arrow-root; a nutritive starch, prepared from the *Maranta Arundinacea*, very analogus to well-washed potato-starch. See *Farina* and *Fecula*.

2. *Amylic acid*. A volatile acid, procured by digesting moistened starch with peroxide of manganese.

AMYRIDACEÆ. An order of Dicotyledonous plants, abounding in fragrant resin. Trees or shrubs, with *leaves* compound, with pellucid dots; *corolla* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovary* superior; *fruit* sub-drupaceous, samaroid, or leguminous.

AMYRIS (*a*, intens.; *μύρον*, myrrh). A genus of plants abounding in resin. *A. Gileadensis* is the Balsam of Gilead tree, yielding the liquid resin called *Balsam*, or *Balm of Gilead*, or Mecca. *A. Elemifera* yields the resin called *Gum Elemi*.

ANA, or ĀĀ, contracted from *ἀνὰ*, of each, used in prescriptions.

ANA- (*ἀνὰ*). A Greek preposition, denoting *through, upon*, &c.; and, in composition, *again, upwards*, &c.

1. [*Anabasis* (*ἀναβαίνω*, to ascend). An increase either of a disease, or of a particular paroxysm.]

2. *Ana-catharsis* (*καθαίρω*, to cleanse). A term used by the Greeks, and copied by Sauvages, to denote cough attended by expectoration.

3. *Ana-lepsis* (*λαμβάνω*, to take). Recovery of strength after sickness. Hence the term *analeptics* or restoratives.

4. *Ana-logous tissues* (*λόγος*, an account). A term applied to all solid, morbid products, which resemble the natural elementary tissues of the body. (*Carswell.*) It is synonymous with the *euplastic* matter of Lobstein. See *Heterologous Formations*.

5. *Ana-lysis* (*λύω*, to solve). The resolution of compounds into their elementary parts. Every distinct compound, which exists ready formed, is called a *proximate*, or *immediate principle*, and the process of procuring it is termed *proximate analysis*. The reduction of the proximate principles into their simplest parts, constitutes *ultimate analysis*. Compare *Synthesis*.

6. *Ana-ptysis* (*πτύω*, to spit). A term used by the Greeks in the same sense as *anacatharsis*.

7. *Ana-sarca* (*σάρξ*, the flesh). Aqua inter cutem; hydrops. General dropsy; dropsy of the cellular substance; the *leucophlegmasia* of various writers.

8. *Ana-stomosis* (*στόμα*, a mouth). The communication of vessels with each other, as of the arteries with the veins, which by touching at numerous points, form a network of reticulation. See *Inosculation*.

9. *Ana-tropous* (*τρέπω*, to turn). A term applied to the ovule of plants, when the inside of this organ is reversed, so that the apex of the nucleus, and consequently the foramen, correspond with the base of the ovule.

ANACARDIACEÆ. The Cashew tribe of Dicotyledonous plants, abounding in a resinous, sometimes acrid, highly poison-

ous juice. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* usually unisexual; *stamens* perigynous; *ovary* superior; *fruit* generally drupaceous.

ANACARDIUM. *Anacardium occidentale.* Cashew nut, or marking nut. The nut contains, between its rind and shell, a red, inflammable, and very caustic liquor, used as a marking ink.

[ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM. The systematic name of the plant pellitory of Spain.]

ANÆMIA (*a*, priv.; *αἷμα*, blood). *Sanguinis defectus.* Exsanguinity, or a state of bloodlessness. The term should be *anhæmia.*

ANÆMOTROPHY (*a*, priv.; *αἷμα*, blood; *τροφὴ*, nourishment). By this term, and *hæmotrophy*, are implied simply a deficiency, and an excess, of sanguineous nourishment. *Atrophy* and *hypertrophy*, as commonly understood, include the idea of diminished and increased magnitude; while *anæmia* and *hyperæmia* have reference only to the quantity of blood present, without regard to its nutritive properties.—*Prout.*

ANÆSTHESIA (*a*, priv.; *αἴσθησις*, perception). Loss of the sense of touch.

[ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS. Scarlet Pimpernel. A plant of the order *Primulaceæ*, much esteemed by the ancients as a counter-poison, and in more modern times as a preventive of hydrophobia.]

[ANALEPTIC (*αναλαμβανω*, to repair). Food or medicine calculated to improve nutrition and restore strength.]

[ANALOGUE (*αναλογος*, consentaneous). closely analogous to something else. Applied by Professor Owen to a part or organ in one animal which has the same function as another part or organ in a different animal.]

[ANALYSIS (*αναλυω*, to undo). The process of separating any compound substance into its constituents; decomposition.]

[ANAMNESTIC (*αναμνησις*, remembrance). A medicine for strengthening the memory.]

ANAPHRODISIA (*a*, priv.; *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus). Impotence; incapability of sexual intercourse, from organic, functional, or moral cause; one of the *dysorexiæ* of Cullen.

[ANAPLASTIC (*αναπλασσω*, to form again). The renewal, or forming anew. Applied to surgical operations for the restoration of lost parts, or for the reparation of certain deformities, or of solutions of continuity, by availing of healthy structure.]

[ANASARCA. See *Ana.*]

[ANASTOMOSIS. See *Ana.*]

[ANASTOMOTIC. Of the nature, or belonging to, anastomosis.]

[ANATOMICAL (*anatomia*, anatomy). Of, or belonging to, anatomy.]

ANATOMY (*ἀνατέμνω*, to cut up). The science of organization; the science whose object is the examination of the organs or *instruments* of life. Animal anatomy is divided into *human anatomy* and *comparative anatomy*, according as it treats of the organization of the human body, or of that of other animals. Human anatomy may be distinguished into the following branches:—

1. *Descriptive Anatomy* treats of the numerous organs of which the human body consists, with reference to their shape and mutual relations. This branch is subdivided into the *particular anatomy of organs*, and the *anatomy of regions*, or surgical anatomy.

2. *General Anatomy* treats of the structure and property of the different tissues which are common to several organs. To this branch belongs the examination of the general characters of all the organs and humors.

3. *Special Anatomy* is that which treats of the healthy state of the organs, while *morbid* or *pathological anatomy* is that which treats of diseased states, or alterations of structure.

4. *Transcendental Anatomy* is that which investigates the mode, plan, or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed.

[ANATROPOUS (*ανατρέπω*, to subvert). Applied to the ovule of plants, in which the *hilum* and internal umbilicus are opposed to each other.]

ANAUDIA (*a*, priv.; *αὐδὴ*, speech). Dumbness; privation of voice; catalepsia. —*Hippocrates.*

[ANAZOTURIA (*a*, priv.; *azotum*, azote, the chief constituent of *urea*; *urina*, the urine). A variety of chronic diuresis, in which the urine shows no excess of urea.]

ANCHILOPS (*ἄγχι*, near; *ὤψ*, the eye). A sore under the inner angle of the eye. Incipient fistula lacrymalis. According to Blanchard, the swelling is called *anchilops*, while yet entire; and *ægilops*, when the abcess has burst.

ANCHU'SA TINCTORIA. Dyer's alkanet; a plant of the order *Boraginaceæ*, the root of which abounds in the red colouring matter called *alkanet*, used by dyers, and for imparting a deep red to oils, ointments, and plasters.

[*Anchusin.* The red-colouring principle obtained from the *Anchusa tinctoria*, termed by some anchusic acid.]

[ANCHYLOSIS, ANCYLOSIS. See *Ankylosis.*]

[ANCHYLOBLEPHARON, ANCYLOBLEPHARON. See *Ankyloblepharon.*]

ANCON (*ἀγκών*). The elbow. Hence—

1. *Anconéus.* A muscle which assists in extending the fore-arm.

2. *Anconoïd* (*εἶδος*, likeness). Elbow-like; applied to a process of the cubit.

ANCYROIDES (*ἄγκυρα*, an anchor; *εἶδος*, likeness). A former designation of the coracoïd process of the scapula, from its likeness to the beak of an anchor.

ANDROCEUM (*ἀνὴρ*, a man). A term applied to the male apparatus in plants, commonly called the *stamens* — the *apices* of old botanists.

ANDROGYNUS (*ἀνὴρ*, a man; *γυνὴ*, a woman). A hermaphrodite; a *lusus naturæ*, in which the organs of generation appear to be a mixture of both sexes. [Having male and female flowers on the same plant.]

[ANDROMANIA (*ανηρ*, a man; *μανια*, madness. Insane love of man, nymphomania.]

[ANDROMEDA ARBOREA. Sorrel Tree. The leaves of this tree have a pleasant, acid taste, and a decoction of them forms a pleasant drink in fevers.]

ANDRUM. A species of hydrocele, peculiar to the south of Asia, and described by Kæmpfer.

[ANEMIA. See *Anæmia.*]

[ANEMONE PRATENSIS. Meadow Anemony. A plant of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, believed by Störck to be useful in diseases of the eyes, in secondary syphilis and in cutaneous eruptions. There are several closely allied species, which possess the same medical properties.]

ANEMOMETER (*ἄνεμος*, wind; *μέτρον*, measure). An instrument for measuring the strength or velocity of the wind.

ANENCEPHALIA (*a*, priv.; *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain). The state of an anencephalus; the absence of a greater or less part of the cerebral portion of the head. Geoffrey St. Hilaire justly distinguishes—

1. *Real Anencephalia*, or entire absence of the brain, which might be denominated *hol-anencephalia* (*ὅλος*, entire), or *pant-anencephalia* (*πᾶς*, *παντὸς*, all).

2. *Cyst-anencephalia* (*κύστις*, a bladder), or the vesicular brain, in which, instead of a brain, a bladder is found filled with fluid.

3. *Der-anencephalia* (*δέρη*, the neck), in which only a small portion of the brain exists, resting on the cervical vertebræ.

4. *Pod-anencephalia* (*ποῦς*, *ποδὸς*, a foot or stalk), in which a brain indeed exists, but it is situated outside the cranium, attached as it were to a stalk.

5. *Not-anencephalia* (*νῶτος*, the back), in which the brain is not within the skull, but (at least in great part) is thrust through a fissure of the back part of the head, and so produces, like a spina bifida, *not-encephalocele.*

ANENCEPHALUS (*a*, priv.; *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain). A monster without brains.

[ANEROID (*a*, priv.; *ἀὴρ*, air). A defective term intended to signify without air.]

[*Aneroid Barometer.* A newly invented instrument, consisting of a flat circular box, about a quarter of an inch in depth, and made of some white metal, having the upper and under surfaces corrugated in concentric circles. This box being exhausted of air, through a short tube, which is subsequently made air-tight by soldering, constitutes a spring, which is affected by every variation of pressure in the atmosphere, the corrugations on its surface giving it greater elasticity.]

AN'ESIS (*ἀνίημι*, to remit). A remission, or relaxation of a disease, or symptom.

ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS. Common or Garden Dill; a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, much valued for the carminative properties of its fruit.

ANEURYSM [ANEURISM] (*ανευρύνω*, to dilate). The dilatation of a vessel or vessels.

1. The old distinction was between *true* and *false aneurysm:* the former comprehends dilatation without rupture of any of the arterial coats; the latter, dilatation with rupture of some of the coats.

2. *False Aneurysm* admits of some distinctions. When the extravasation is diffused, the disease has been termed a *diffused false* aneurysm; when circumscribed, a *circumscribed false* aneurysm. The French writers term the former *anévrisme faux primitif*, the latter *anévrisme faux consécutif.*

3. *Active Aneurysm of the Heart.* The increased muscular structure of the left ventricle of the heart, which frequently accompanies the cartilaginous thickening of the semilunar valves of the aorta.

4. *Aneurysm by Anastomosis.* A tumor consisting of a congeries of small and active arteries, absorbing veins, and intermediate cells. The cellular substance through which these vessels are expanded, resembles the gills of a turkey-cock; or the substance of the placenta, spleen, or uterus; or the nævi materni of infants.

5. *Aneurysmal Varix.* A particular kind of aneurysm, in which the blood effused from a wounded artery passes into a

neighbouring vein, which it dilates in the form of a sac. It is produced when a cutting instrument pierces a vein and a subjacent artery at the same time, forming a direct communication between the two vessels.

[6. *Dissecting Aneurism.* A form of aneurism resulting from a rupture of the internal coat, and the partial laceration of the middle coat, of the artery, in consequence of which blood passes between the laminæ of the middle tunic, separating its internal from its external layer.]

ANFRACTUS (*ἀμφί*, about; *φράσσω*, to environ). A winding, or turning. The term denotes the anfractuosities, furrows, or depressions by which the convolutions of the brain are separated.

[ANGEIAL (*ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel). Vascular. Angeial tissue or angeial cystous tissue. The serous membrane which lines the blood-vessels and lymphatics is so termed by M. Blainville.]

ANGEIOSPERMIA (*ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *σπέρμα*, seed). The name of plants which have their seeds enclosed in a vessel, or pericarp. Compare *Gymnospermia.*

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA. Garden Angelica; a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, the root of which is occasionally used in pectoral disorders.

[There is an American species, the *A. atropurpurea*, which is supposed to have similar medical properties.]

Candied Angelica is made from the fresh stalks of this plant, boiled in syrup; an agreeable sweetmeat, said to be aphrodisiac.

[ANGIECTASIS (*ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *ἔκτασις*, extension). Dilatation of a vessel.]

[ANGINA (*ἀγχω*, to strangle). Sense of suffocation; applied to diseases in which this is a prominent symptom; also to various affections of the throat.]

ANGI'NA PECTORIS (*ango*, to choke; from *ἄγχω*, the same). Breast-pang; spasm of the chest. This disease, which is attended by acute pain, sense of suffocation, and syncope, has been thus variously designated at different periods, by different writers:—

Cardiogmus cordis sinistri	Sauvages	1763
Angina Pectoris	Heberden	1768
Die Brustbräune	Elsner	1780
Diaphragmatic gout	Butter	1791
Asthma arthriticum	Schmidt	1795
Syncope angens	Parry	1799
Asthma dolorificum	Darwin	1801
Sternodynia syncopalis	Sluis	1802
Asthma spastico-arthriticum inconstans	Stoeller	1803
Suspirium cardiacum	Stephen	1804
Sternalgia	Baumes	1806
Stenocardia	Brera	1810
Pnigophobia	Swediaur	1812
Angor Pectoris	Frank	1818

The following varieties of Angina are distinguished in practical medicine:—

1. *A. tonsillaris.* Sore throat.
2. *A. maligna.* Malignant sore throat.
3. *A. trachealis.* Tracheitis; Croup, or inflammation of the Trachea.
4. *A. parotidea.* The Mumps; a specific inflammation of the parotid and sub-maxillary glands.
5. [*Angina epiglottidea.* Œdematous swelling of the glottis.]
6. [*Angina externa.* Mumps.]
7. [*Angina membranacea.* Membranous croup.]

[ANGINOSUS. Anginose. Of or belonging to Angina.]

[ANGIOLEUCITIS (*ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *λευκος*, white). Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.]

ANGIOLOGY (*ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *λόγος*, a discourse). The science of the vascular system.

[ANGIOSPERMATUS (*ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *σπερμα*, seed). Having the seeds lodged in a pericarp or seed-vessel.]

ANGLICUS SUDOR. The Engl'sh sweating-fever, or the *ephemera maligna* of Burserius, described by Dr. Caius as "a contagious pestilential fever of one day." It made its first appearance in London in 1480, or 1483.

ANGO'NE (*ἄγχω*, to strangle). A sense of strangulation and suffocation.

ANGOSTURA. [See *Angustura.*]

ANGULAR (*angulus*, an angle). [Of or belonging to an angle; formed like an angle.]

ANGULARIS SCAPULÆ. Another name for the *levator anguli scapulæ.*

[ANGUSTIFOLIUS. (*Angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) Angustifoliate; having narrow leaves.]

ANGUSTURA BARK. This bark is referred by Humboldt to the *Galipea Cusparia;* by Dr. Hancock to the *G. Officinalis.*

1. *Angusturin.* A neutral principle, obtained by submitting the alcoholic tincture of angustura bark to spontaneous evaporation.

2. *False angustura.* The bark of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, formerly assigned to the *Brucea antidysenterica.*

[ANHÆMIA. See *Anæmia.*]

ANHELATION (*anhelo*, to pant). *Dyspnœa.* Difficulty of breathing.

ANHYDRITE (*a*, priv.; *ὕδωρ*, water). Anhydrous sulphate of lime; a mineral.

ANHYDROUS (*a*, priv.; *ὕδωρ*, water). Without water; a term applied to crystals and gases which are deprived of water. Compare *Hydrates.*

ANIL. *Nil.* A plant growing in America, from the leaves of which indigo is prepared.

1. *Anilic Acid.* A name given by Dumas to the acid formed by the action of nitric acid upon indigo. It was formerly termed *indigotic acid.*

2. *Aniline.* An oily liquid, which distils over when finely-pulverized indigo is decomposed by a highly-concentrated solution of caustic potash, or soda, in a retort.

ANIMA (the soul). The name given by Stahl to the intelligent agent supposed to preside over many parts of the animal economy. This is the *Archæus* of Van Helmont, and has been termed the vital principle, the spirit of animation, &c.

ANIMA ARTICULORUM. Literally, life of the limbs; a name given to Hermodactyllus, or Colchicum, from its great popularity. It formed the basis of the dia articulorum, the pulvis arthriticus Turneri, and the Vienna gout decoction.

ANIMALCULES (dim. of *animal*). Microscopic animals. They doubtless exist in the atmosphere, and in all rivers or ponds; they are, besides—

1. *Infusory.* Observed in all fluids impregnated with any animal or vegetable substance.

2. *Spermatic.* Supposed to have been discovered in the semen. See *Spermatozoa.*

ANIMALIZATION. The process by which food is assimilated, or converted into animal matter.

ANIME'. A resinous substance, improperly called *gum animé,* said to be obtained from the *Hymenea Courbaril,* and used in perfumes, varnishes, and certain plasters. It resembles copal in appearance, and is often sold under that name.

ANION (*ἀνιὸν,* that which goes up). A term applied by Dr. Faraday to the body which passes to the positive pole — to the *anode* of the decomposing body — as it is separated by electricity. See *Kation.*

[ANISE. The common name for the plant *Pimpinella anisum.*]

ANISETTE DE BOURDEAUX. A liqueur made by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander seeds, previously steeped in brandy, with sugar, and one-half water.

ANISI SEMINA. Aniseed; the fruit of the *Pimpinella Anisum,* a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

[ANISUM. The pharmaceutical name for the fruit of the *Pimpinella anisum,* the anisi semina.]

ANKER. A liquid measure used at Amsterdam, containing about 32 gallons English wine measure.

[ANKYLOBLEPHARON (*ἀγκύλος,* bent; *βλέφαρον,* the eyelid). A preternatural union of the two lids.]

[ANKYLOGLOSSUM (*ἀγκύλος,* bent; *γλῶσσα,* the tongue). Abnormal connexion of the tongue and mouth restricting the motions of that organ, and arising either from shortness of the frænum, or from the presence of an adventitious membrane extending from this part to the tip of the tongue (*Tongue-tie*); or from adhesions between the mucous membrane of the tongue and that lining the cavity of the mouth.]

ANKYLOSIS (*ἀγκύλωσις*; from *ἀγκύλος,* curved). A stiff joint from bony union. It admits of the following varieties:—

1. *True Ankylosis.* An affection of the synovial membrane, in which the two surfaces of the joints adhere together, the synovial membrane disappears, or is changed into cellular tissue, and the bones become firmly united.

2. *False Ankylosis.* An affection in which all the parts composing the joint are thickened, the motion is limited, and a kind of amphiarthrosis produced.—*Béclard.*

ANNEALING, or NEALING. The process of heating a metallic body, and suffering it to cool again in a moderate temperature. If cooled too suddenly, it becomes extremely brittle.

The *Annealing of Glass* is conducted in the same manner, and is necessary to prevent its flying to pieces on the application of violence or a high temperature. See *Rupert's Drops.*

ANNOTTO. *Rocou.* A substance procured from the pellicles of the seeds of the *Bixa Orellana,* a Liliaceous plant, and used for colouring cheese, for dyeing, and other purposes.

[ANNULAR (*annulus,* a ring). Ring-like.]

[ANNULATE (*annulus,* a ring), ringed; surrounded by rings.]

ANNULIDA (*annulus,* a ring). The fifth class of the *Diplo-neura* or Helminthoida, consisting of long, cylindrical, mostly aquatic worms, with red blood, covered with a soft and more or less segmented and annulated skin.

AN'NULUS (Latin). A ring; a circle, or rounded margin.

1. *Annulus ciliaris.* The ciliary circle or ligament; a white ring, forming the bond of union betwixt the choroid coat, the iris, and the corona ciliaris. It is the *annulus gangliformis tunicæ choroïdeæ* of Soemmering.

2. *Annulus ovalis.* The rounded margin of the septum, which occupies the place of the foramen ovale in the fœtus. It is also called the *annulus foraminis.*

ANODE (*ἀνὰ*, upwards; *ὁδὸς*, a way). A term applied by Dr. Faraday to that part of the surface of a decomposing body which the electric current *enters*—the part immediately touching the positive pole. See *Kathode.*

[ANODIC (*ἄνω*, upwards; *ὁδὸς*, a way). Ascending; applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the course of action of the nervous influence.]

ANODYNES (*a*, priv.; *ὀδύνη*, pain). Remedies against pain.

Anodyne Necklaces. Necklaces made of the roots of Hyoscyamus, imagined to facilitate teething in infants.

ANOMALOUS (*a*, priv.; *ὁμαλὸς*, even). Irregular; a term applied to diseases, in which the symptoms are irregular.

[ANOMOCEPHALUS (*a*, priv.; *νομος*, rule; *κεφαλη*, head). A fœtus with a deformed head.]

[ANOMPHALUS (*a*, priv.; *ομφαλος*, umbilicus). Without a navel.]

ANONYMUS (*a*, priv.; *ὄνομα*, a name). Literally, *nameless;* a term formerly applied to the cricoid muscle.

[ANORCHIS or ANORCHIDES (*a*, priv.; *ορκις*, testicle). Without testicles.]

ANOREXIA (*a*, priv.; *ὄρεξις*, appetite). Want of appetite; absence of appetite, unaccompanied by loathing.

ANORMAL (*anormis*, without rule). Irregular; contrary to the usual state. See *Abnormal.*

ANOSMIA (*a*, priv.; *ὀσμὴ*, odour). Loss of smell; it is *organic*, arising from disease of the Schneiderian membrane, or *atonic*, occurring without manifest cause.

[ANTACID. See *Anti.*]

[ANTEFLEXION (*ante*, before; *flecto*, to bend). A bending forward. *Anteflexion of the uterus*, a bending forward of the uterus, the fundus sinking down between the cervix and the neck of the bladder.]

ANTERIOR (Latin). Before; as applied to muscles and nerves.

[ANTEVERSION (*ante*, before; *verto*, to turn). A turning forwards.]

ANTEVERSIO UTERI (*ante*, before; *verto*, to turn). A morbid inclination of the fundus uteri forward. Compare *Retroversio.*

ANTHEMIS (*ἀνθέω*, to blossom). A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.* Chamomile flowers are the produce of the *A. nobilis;* Spanish Camomile, or Pellitory of Spain, is the produce of the *A. pyrethrum.*

ANTHER (*ἀνθηρὸς*, from *ἀνθέω*, to flourish). The part of a plant which has hitherto been considered as the male sexual organ. It is the essential part of the stamen, consisting, in most cases, of two thecæ placed at the top of the filament, and hence called the *bilocular anther.* The thecæ contain a powdery matter called *pollen grains*, and these enclose a semifluid substance termed *fovilla*, composed in great part of minute granulations, the nature of whose motions is not understood. The anther is termed,

1. *Innate*, when it is attached to the filament by its base, as in sparganium.

2. *Adnate*, when it is attached to the filament by its back, as in polygonum.

3. *Versatile*, when it is attached to the filament by a single point of the connective, from which it lightly swings, as in grasses.

4. *Antica* or *introrsa*, when the line of its dehiscence is towards the pistil.

5. *Postica* or *extrorsa*, when the line of its dehiscence is towards the petals.

ANTHIARIN. The active principle of a gum resin obtained from the *Anthiaris toxicaria*, the most deadly of the Upas poisons, employed by the inhabitants of the East Indian Archipelago to poison their arrows.

ANTHRACITE (*ἄνθραξ*, a burning coal). *Stone coal*, a species of coal which contains no bituminous substances, and does not yield inflammable gases by distillation. It consists, in some specimens, of 95 per cent. of carbon.

ANTHRACOKALI. The name given by Dr. Polya to a remedy in certain herpetic affections. The *simple* preparation consists of a levigated coal-dust, and pure potassa; the *sulphurated*, of sulphur, levigated coal-dust, and caustic potassa.

[ANTHRACOSIS (*ανθραξ*, a coal). A species of anthrax which attacks the eyelids.]

ANTHRANITIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of fused potash on indigo.

ANTHRAX (*ἄνθραξ*, a burning coal). Carbuncle. [q. v.] A name also given by Vitruvius to the factitious cinnabar, or bisulphuret of mercury.

[ANTHRISCUS CEREFOLIUM. Chervil. An annual European plant cultivated as a pot-herb, and a decoction of which has been employed as a deobstruent, diuretic, vulnerary, &c.

[ANTHROPOFAGUS (*ανθρωπος*, a man; *φαγειν*, to eat). An eater of human flesh, a cannibal.]

[ANTHROPOLOGY (*ανθρωπος*, man; *λογος*, discourse). A treatise on man, or the science of human nature.]

[ANTHROPOMORPHOUS (*ανθρωπος*, man; *μορφη*, form). Having the human form.]

[ANTHROPOTOMY (*ανθρωπος*, man; *τέμνω*, to cut). The science which investigates the construction of the human subject.]

ANTI- (*ἀντί*). Against. A Greek preposition, signifying *opposition*.

I. *Counter-Agents*, or *Remedies*.

1. *Ant-acids*. Remedies against acidity; synonymous with alkalines.

2. *Ant-alkalines*. Remedies against alkalescence, as applied to the urine.

3. *Ant-algica* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Remedies which remove or relieve pain.

4. *Ant-aphrodisiacs* (*Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus). Medicines which allay the venereal appetite.

5. *Ant-arthritics* (*ἀρθρῖτις*, gout. Remedies against gout.

6. *Anti-dotes* (*δίδωμι*, to give). *Alexipharmica*; counter-poisons.

7. *Anti-hæmorrhagic Extract*. The name given by M. Bonjean to a styptic extract, obtained from ergot of rye.

8. *Ant-helmintics* (*ἕλμινς*, a worm). Remedies against worms.

[9. *Anti-hypnotics* (*ὕπνος*, sleep). Remedies against drowsiness or sleep.]

10. *Anti-lithics* (*λίθος*, a stone). Remedies against stone.

11. *Anti-lyssic* (*λυσσα*, madness). The celebrated *Ormskirk* medicine.

12. *Anti-pathic* (*πάθος*, a disease). A term applied to the method of employing medicines which produce effects of an opposite nature to the symptoms of the disease, and the maxim adopted is "*contraria contrariis opponenda*."

13. *Anti-phlogistics* (*φλέγω*, to burn). Remedies against inflammation.

14. *Anti-scorbutics*. Remedies against scorbutus, or scurvy.

15. *Anti-sceptics* (*σήπω*, to putrefy). Remedies against putrefaction.

16. *Anti-spasmodics* (*σπάω*, to draw). Remedies against spasm.

17. *Anti-spasis* (*σπάω*, to draw). Revulsion, or derivation; the effect produced by the application of a blister.

18. *Ant-odontalgics* (*ὀδονταλγια*, toothache). Remedies against tooth-ache.

II. *Opposed in Situation*.

19. *Anti-cardium* (*καρδία*, the heart). The scrobiculus cordis, or pit of the stomach.

20. *Anti-cheir* (*χείρ*, the hand). The thumb; opposed to the hand.

21. *Anti-cnemion* (*κνήμη*, the calf of the leg). The shin-bone, as opposed to the calf.

22. *Anti-helix* (*εἰλέω*, to turn about). An elevation parallel to, and in front of, the helix.

23. *Ant-inial* (*ἰνίον*, the occiput). A term applied by Barclay to an aspect towards the part of the head opposite to the *inion*.

24. *Anti-labium*. The tragus; the process projecting over the opening of the ear from the face.

25. *Anti-thenar* (*θέναρ*, the palm of the hand). A muscle which extends the thumb, or opposes it to the hand.

26. *Anti-tragus* (*τράγος*, a goat). A prominence of the ear opposite to the tragus.

27. *Anti-tragicus*. The muscle arising from the anti-tragus.

28. *Anti-tropal* (*τρέπω*, to turn). Straight, and having a direction contrary to that of the body to which it belongs; a term applied to the embryo of the seed.

III. *Opposed in Action or Feeling*.

29. *Ant-agonist* (*ἀγών*, a struggle). A muscle which acts in opposition to another, and counteracts its action, as the abductors to the abductors.

30. *Anti-pathy* (*πάθος*, affection). Aversion; a feeling of opposition.

31. *Anti-peristaltic* (*περιστέλλω*, to contract). A motion contrary to the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

ANTIADITIS (*ἀντιαδες*, the tonsils, and the termination *itis*). Inflammation of the tonsils. This is a classical term, whereas *tonsillitis* is barbarous.

[ANTICLINAL (*anti*, against; *clino*, to bend). Bending against, or in opposite directions.

Anticlinal axis. A longitudinal ridge, from which the strata decline on both sides, usually at very acute angles.]

[ANTIMONIAL (*antimonium*, antimony). Of, or belonging to antimony. Applied to compound medicines having antimony for their chief ingredient.]

ANTIMONIUM. *Stibium*. Antimony; a brittle, whitish metal, usually found associated with sulphur. In type foundries it is much used, to give hardness to lead, in the alloy called *type metal*. The etymology of the term has been fancifully derived from its fatal effects upon some monks (*anti-moine*), upon whom its properties were tried by Valentine.

1. *Crude Antimony*. The name given to the ore of antimony, or *stibium*, which was long regarded as the metal itself, the pure metal being termed *regulus of antimony*.

2. *Argentine Flowers of Antimony*. The sesqui-oxide of antimony; the result of the simple combustion of the metal. During this process a white vapour rises, which condenses on cool surfaces, frequently in the form of small shining needles of *silvery* whiteness; hence the name.

3. *Powder of Algaroth*. See *Algaroth*.

4. *Glass, Liver, and Crocus of Antimony*. These pharmaceutical preparations are oxy-sulphurets of the metal, and are similar in their nature to the *red antimony ore* of mineralogists; they are prepared by roasting and then vitrefying the ore. The oxide of antimony is dissolved out from the

glass by acids, and a substance is left which is called *saffron of antimony*.

5. *Kermes Mineral.* An orange-red substance, deposited when sulphuret of antimony is boiled in a solution of potassa or soda, and so called from its colour, and from its resemblance to the insect of that name. On subsequently neutralizing the cold solution with an acid, an additional quantity of similar substance, the *golden sulphuret* of the Pharmacopœia, subsides.

6. *Butter of Antimony.* The sesquichloride of antimony; the result of distillation of the metal with chloride of mercury. At common temperatures it is a soft solid, of the consistence of butter, which is melted by a gentle heat, and crystallizes on cooling.

7. *Antimonious Acid.* An acid obtained by oxidating metallic antimony by nitric acid, or by roasting the sulphuret of antimony. Its salts are called *antimonites*.

8. *Antimonic Acid.* An acid, sometimes called *peroxide* of antimony, prepared by oxidation of oxide of antimony, by nitric acid. Its salts are called *antimoniates*.

9. *Antimonial powder.* This pharmacopœial preparation is an oxide of antimony combined with phosphate of lime. It is used as a substitute for *James's Powder*.

10. *Tartar Emetic.* This preparation, the *antimonium tartarizatum* of the Pharmacopœia, consists of the tartrates of antimony and of potash, and is formed by digesting the oxide of antimony with cream of tartar.

11. *Antimonial Wine.* Vinum antimonii. A solution of tartar emetic in sherry wine; two grains of the tartrate being contained in every fluid ounce of the preparation.

12. *Bolus ad Quartanus.* A compound of tartarized antimony and bark, employed by the French physicians.

[AUTIRRHINUM LINARIA. A plant of the order *Scrophularineæ*. It once was in repute as a purgative and diuretic. Its expressed juice is a useful application to hæmorrhoidal tumours; and an ointment made from the flowers is used for the same purpose and in diseases of the skin.]

ANTONII SANCTI IGNIS. St. Anthony's fire; so called because St. Anthony was supposed to cure it miraculously. See *Erysipelas*.

ANTRUM HIGHMORIANUM, or MAXILLARE (*antrum*, a cave). The maxillary sinus; a cavity above the molar teeth of the upper jaw.

ANTYLION (*Antillus*, its inventor). An astringent application, recommended by Paulus Ægineta.

ANUS. The termination or verge of the rectum, serving as an outlet for the fæces.

1. *Artificial Anus.* [An opening made in the parietes of the abdomen by disease, accident, or operation, through which the fæces are, in whole or in part, discharged during life. Also an opening made in the natural situation in cases of imperforate anus in infants.]

2. *Imperforate Anus.* Congenital closure or obliteration of the anus.

3. *Ani prolapsus.* Exania, or orchoptosis. Protrusion of the rectum, or of its internal membrane.

ANUS; or, *Foramen commune posterius*; the interior aperture of the aqueduct of *Sylvius*.

AORTA (*ἀὴρ*, air; *τηρέω*, to keep; as having been formerly supposed to contain only air). The great artery of the heart. It is distinguished into the *ascending* and *descending*. Hippocrites applies this term to the larger bronchi.

Aortitis. Inflammation of the aorta.

APATHY (*a*, priv.; *πάθος*, affection). Indifference, insensibility.

APATITE. A phosphate of lime.

APEPSIA (*a*, priv.; *πέπτω*, to concoct). Indigestion. *Dyspepsia* is now used.

APERIENTS (*aperio*, to open). Mild purgatives.

APETALOUS (*a*, priv.; *πέταλον*, a petal). Plants which have no petals, or flower-leaves. See *Petal*.

APEX (Latin). The extremity of a part, as of the tongue. Plural, *apices*.

APHLOGISTIC LAMP (*a*, priv.; *φλέγω*, to burn). A lamp which burns without flame.

APHO'NIA (*a*, priv.; *φωνὴ*, voice). *Mutitas; defectus loquelæ*. Dumbness; loss of speech or voice, without syncope or coma.

APHORIA (*a*, priv.; *φέρω*, to bear). Barrenness; sterility; inability to conceive offspring.

APHORISM (*ἀφορίζω*, to limit). A maxim, principally as applied to a book of Hippocrates.

APHRODISIACS (*Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus). Medicines which excite the venereal appetite. Remedies against impotence.

APHTHA (*ἅπτω*, to inflame). *Ulcuscula oris*. Thrush; numerous minute vesicles, terminating in white sloughs. It occurs in the fauces and in the pudenda. In the former case it has been distinguished into—

1. *A. lactantium*. Infantile, or white.
2. *A. adultorum*. Of adults, or black.
3. *A. anginosa*. Of the throat.

APHYLLOUS (*a*, priv.; *φύλλον*, a leaf). Leafless; as applied to certain plants.

APIS MELLIFICA (*mel*, honey; *facio*, to make). The honey-bee.

APIUM GRAVEOLENS. Celery; a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*. When wild, growing in wet meadows and ditches, it is acrid and poisonous; when cultivated in dry ground, and partially blanched, it is used as salad.

[APLASTIC (*a*, priv.; πλασσω, to form). Without form, or having no true organization. Gerber so denominates those elements, which are unsusceptible of any farther organization.]

[APNŒA, APNEUSTIA (*a*, priv.; πνεω, to respire). Absence of respiration.]

APO- (ἀπό.) From, off. A Greek preposition, denoting *separation*.

1. *Ap-arthrosis* (ἄρθρον, a joint). Articulation; connexion of the joints.

2. *Aph-æresis* (αφαιρεω, to remove). Formerly, that branch of surgery which consists in removing any diseased or preternatural portion of the body.

3. *Aph-elxia* (ἀφέλκω, to abstract). Revery; inactivity of the attention to the impressions of surrounding objects during wakefulness.

4. *Apo-carpæ* (καρπὸς, fruit). Plants which have distinct carpels, as distinguished from the *syncarpæ*, in which the carpels cohere.

5. [*Apo-cenoses* (κενωσις, evacuation). Superabundant flux of blood or other fluid without pyrexia.—*Cullen.*]

6. *Apo-neurosis* (νεῦρον, a nerve). A fibrous or tendinous expansion, erroneously supposed by the ancients to be that of nerve; in the thigh it is termed the *fascia lata*.

7. *Apo-phlegmatic medicines*. Medicines which promote the secretion of *phlegm* or mucus, as squill, &c.

8. *Apo-physis* (φύω, to produce). A process of a bone, and a part of the same bone. During the earlier periods of life, these processes are for the most part called epiphyses. Compare *Epiphysis*.

9. *Apo-plexia* (πλήσσω, to strike). Apoplexy; apoplectic fit or stroke. The term denotes congestion or rupture of the brain, with sudden loss of sensation and motion. The affection is sometimes called sideratio, resolutio nervorum, &c.

10. *Apo-plexia pulmonaris*. This term has been recently applied to hæmorrhage into the parenchyma of the lungs, usually attended by hæmoptöe.

11. *Apo-psychia* (ψυχὴ, the soul). *Leipopsychia* of Hippocrates. Syncope, or fainting.

12. *Apo-sepedine* (σηπεδὼν, putrefaction). A substance formed from the putrefaction of animal matters; it is also called caseous oxide.

13. *Apo-stasis* (ἵστημι, to stand). An aposteme, imposthume, or abscess. When a disease passes away by some outlet, Hippocrates calls it *apostasis by excretion*; when the morbific matter settles on any part, he calls it *apostasis by settlement*; and when one disease turns to another, *apostasis by metastasis*.

14. *Apo-staxis* (στάζω, to drop). The dropping of any fluid, as of blood from the nose.

15. *Apo-stema* (ἵστημι, to stand). An abscess; a separation of parts.

16. *Apo-syringesis* (σύριγξ, fistula). The degenerating of a sore into a fistula.

17. *Apo-theca* (ἀποθήκη, a shop; from τιθημι, to place). A shop where medicines are sold. Hence—

Apo-thecarius. An apothecary; a compounder of medicines. This designation is more correct than those of chemist and druggist.

18. *Apo-thecia*. Scutella, or little shields; a term applied, in botany, to the reproductive portions of lichens.

19. *Apo-zem* (ξέω, to boil). A decoction; a preparation differing from a ptisan only in the addition of various medicines, and in its being employed at prescribed intervals, and not as a habitual drink.

APOCYNACEÆ. An order of Dicotyledonous plants, agreeing with Asclepiadaceæ, but of rather more suspicious properties. Trees or shrubs, usually milky, with *leaves* opposite, sometimes whorled; *corolla* monopetalous, hypogynous; *stamens* inserted into the corolla; *ovaries* two; *fruit* a follicle, capsule, drupe, or berry, single or double.

APOCYNINE. A bitter principle, obtained from the *Apocynum Cannabinum*, or Indian-hemp, or Dog's-bane.

[APOCYNUM. A genus of the order *Hypocinaceæ*.

[1. *A. androsæmifolium*. Dog's-bane. The root of this species is a prompt emetic in the dose of thirty grains.

[2. *A. cannabinum*. Indian hemp. This species is powerfully emetic and cathartic, sometimes diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant. It has been successfully used in dropsy.]

A'PODES (*a*, priv.; ποῦς, ποδὸς, a foot). Fishes which have no abdominal fins.

[APONEUROSIS. See *Apo*, 6.]

[APOPHYSIS. See *Apo*, 8.]

[APOPLEXY. See *Apo*, 9.]

[APOSTEMA. See *Apo*, 15.]

[APOZEM. See *Apo*, 19.]

APPARATUS (*apparco*, to be at hand). A term applied to instruments employed

in surgery, chemistry, &c.; also to certain methods of cutting for the stone. See *Lithotomy.*—[In physiology it signifies an assemblage of organs concurring in the performance of the same function, and the actions of which have a common object.]

APPENDIX (*appendo*, to hang to). *Appendicula.* A process or appendage; something appended to another part, without being essential to the existence of this part, as a thorn or a gland in plants.

1. *Appendix cæci vermiformis.* A long worm-shaped tube or process, the rudiment of the lengthened cæcum, found in all the mammalia, except man and the higher quadrumana.

2. *Appendices Epiploicæ*, vel *pinguedinosæ.* Small, irregular pouches of peritonæum, filled with fat, and situated like fringes upon the large intestine. They are sometimes called *omentalæ intestini crassi.*

3. *Appendix auricularis.* A process situated at the anterior and upper part of the auricles of the heart.

APPERT'S PROCESS. A method introduced by M. Appert for preserving articles of food unchanged for several years. The articles are inclosed in bottles, which are filled to the top with any liquid, and hermetically closed. They are then placed in kettles, filled with cold water, and subjected to heat till the water boils; the boiling temperature is kept up for a considerable time, and the bottles are then suffered to cool gradually. Instead of bottles, tin canisters are sometimes used, and rendered tight by soldering.

APPETENCY (*appeto*, to seek). The disposition of organized beings to acquire and appropriate substances adapted to their support.

[APPETITE (*appeto*, to desire). An instinctive desire to perform certain natural functions; especially those of digestion and generation.]

APPOSITION (*appono*, to place at). A term applied to that part of the function of nutrition, by which the components of the blood are transformed on the free surface of an organ into a solid unorganized substance, which is the mode of growth of the non-vascular tissues. See *Transformations.*

APTERA (*a*, priv.; πτερὸν, a wing). Apterous, or wingless insects.

[APYRETIC (*a*, priv.; πύρετος, fever). Without fever.]

APYREXIA (*a*, priv.; πύρεξις, a fever). Intermissions between the paroxysms of a fever.

APYROUS (*a*, priv.; πῦρ, fire). A term applied to bodies which sustain the action of a strong heat for a long time, without change of figure or other properties. It is synonymous with *refractory.*

AQUA. Water. This substance is composed of one part of hydrogen, and eight of oxygen, by *weight;* and of two of hydrogen and one of oxygen, by *volume.*

1. *Aqua pluvialis.* Rain water; the purest natural water, holding in solution carbonic acid, a minute portion of carbonate of lime, and traces of muriate of lime.

2. *Aqua fontana.* Spring water; containing, in addition to the above substances, a small portion of muriate of soda, and frequently other salts. Spring water which dissolves soap, is termed *soft;* that which decomposes and curdles it, is called *hard.*

3. *Aqua ex flumine*, [*aqua fluviatilis.*] River water; generally of considerable purity, but liable to hold in suspension particles of earthy matter, which impair its transparency, and sometimes its salubrity.

4. *Aqua ex puteo.* Well water; essentially the same as spring water, being derived from the same source; but more liable to impurity from its stagnation, or slow infiltration.

5. *Aqua ex nive.* Snow water; differing apparently from rain water only in being destitute of air, to which water is indebted for its briskness, and many of its good effects upon animals and vegetables.

6. *Aqua ex lacu.* Lake water; a collection of rain, spring, and river waters, contaminated with various animal and vegetable bodies, which, from its stagnant nature, have undergone putrefaction in it.

7. *Aqua ex palude.* Marsh water the most impure, as being the most stagnant of all water, and generally loaded with decomposing vegetable matter.

8. *Aqua destillata.* Distilled water; having a vapid taste, from the absence of air, and slightly empyreumatic, in consequence probably of the presence of a small quantity of extractive matter, which has undergone partial decomposition.

9. *Aqua marina.* Sea water; containing sulphate of soda, the muriates of soda, magnesia, and lime, a minute proportion of potass, and various animal and vegetable bodies.—*Paris.*

AQUÆ DESTILLATÆ. *Aquæ Stillatitiæ.* Distilled waters; waters impregnated with the essential oil of vegetables, principally designed as grateful vehicles for the exhibition of more active remedies.

AQUÆ MINERALES. Mineral waters; a term conventionally applied to such waters as are distinguished from spring, lake, river, or other waters, by peculiarities of colour, taste, smell, or real or supposed medicinal effects. Mineral waters are of four kinds:—

1. *Acidulous;* owing their properties chiefly to carbonic acid; they are tonic and diuretic, and in large doses produce a transient exhilaration; the most celebrated are Pyrmont, Seltzer, Spa, Carlsbad, and Scarborough.

2. *Chalybeate;* containing iron in the form of sulphate, carbonate, or muriate; they have a styptic, inky taste. [See *Chalybeate Waters.*]

3. *Sulphureous;* deriving their character from sulphuretted hydrogen, either uncombined, or united with lime or an alkali.

4. *Saline;* mostly purgative, and advantageously employed in those hypochondriacal and visceral diseases which require continued and moderate relaxation of the bowels.

AQUA BINELLI. An Italian quack medicine, supposed to be a solution of creosote, and celebrated at Naples for arresting hæmorrhage.

AQUA CHALYBEATA. A water consisting of a solution of citrate of iron, highly charged with carbonic acid gas, and flavoured by a little aromatized syrup.

AQUA FORTIS. A name applied by the alchemists to the nitric acid of the Pharmacopœia, on account of its strong solvent and corrosive properties. It is distinguished by the terms *double* and *single*, the latter being only half the strength of the former. The more concentrated acid, which is much stronger even than the double aqua fortis, is termed by artists *spirit of nitre.*

AQUA LABYRINTHI. *Liquor of Scarpa;* a fluid found in the cavities of the petrous bone. It is secreted by a mucous membrane which lines the vestibule and semicircular canals.

AQUA MARINE. A variety of *beryl*, a mineral of a green colour, of various shades.

AQUA PHAGEDÆNICA. Phagedenic water; a lotion for ulcers, formed by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime water.

AQUA POTASSÆ. The pharmacopœial name of the aqueous solution of potassa, prepared by decomposing carbonate of potassa by lime.

AQUA REGIA. Royal water; the name given by the alchemists to a mixture of the nitric and hydrochloric acids, from its property of dissolving gold, styled by them the *king* of metals. It is now called *nitro-muriatic acid,* and consists of one part of the former to two of the latter acid.

AQUA TOFFANA. A subtle, certain, slow-consuming poison, prepared by a woman of that name in Sicily, said by some to consist of opium and cantharides; by others, of a solution of arsenic.

AQUA VITÆ. *Eau de Vie.* A name given in commerce to ardent spirit of the first distillation. Distillers call it *low wines.* As an intoxicating beverage, it might very properly be termed *aqua mortis.*

AQUA VULNERARIA (*vulnus*, a wound). A remedy applied to *wounds;* another term for *arquebusade.*

AQUEDUCT (*aquæ ductus*, a watercourse). A term applied to certain *canals* occurring in different parts of the body, as that—

1. Of *Fallopius.* The canal by which the portio dura winds through the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

2. Of *Sylvius.* The canal which extends backwards under the tubercula quadrigemina, into the fourth ventricle.

3. Of the *Cochlea.* A foramen of the temporal bone, for the transmission of a small vein from the cochlea.

4. Of the *Vestibulum.* The commencement of a small canal, which opens upon the posterior surface of the petrous bone, and transmits a small vein.

AQUEOUS (*aqua*, water). A term now coming into general use for designating definite combinations with water. The term *hydrate* has long been employed for the same purpose. A prefix is used when there is more than one atom, as in *bin*-aqueous, *ter*-hydrate.

AQUEOUS HUMOUR (*aqua*, water). The fluid which fills the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

[AQUETTA. Aqua Toffana, q. v.]

AQUILA. Literally, an eagle. A term which had formerly many epithets joined with it to denote particular substances; thus, *aquila alba*, seu *mitigata* was one of the fanciful names of calomel.

[AQUILEGIA VULGARIS. Columbine. A perennial herbaceous plant of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, formerly considered diuretic, diaphoretic, antiscorbutic, and vulnerary.]

[AQUILICIA SAMBUCINA. The systematic name of a plant, native of Java, the Moluccas, &c. The decoction of its root is used for the cure of heartburn, and of its wood to allay thirst.]

AQUULA (dim. of *aqua*, water). A fatty tumour under the skin of the eyelid.

ARACEÆ. *Aroideæ.* The Arum tribe of Monocotyledonous plants, containing an acrid, and in some cases a highly dangerous principle. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* sheathing at the base; *flowers* unisexual, arranged upon a spadix, within a spathe; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovary* superior; *fruit* succulent.

ARACHNI'DA (*ἀράχνης*, a spider). The third class of the *Diplo-gangliata*, or Entomoida, comprising articulated animals, generally with four pairs of legs, without wings or metamorphosis.

ARACHNOID MEMBRANE (*ἀράχνης*, a spider; *εἶδος*, likeness). *Meninx media.* The fine *cobweb-like* membrane situated between the dura and pia mater. It is the serous membrane of the cerebro-spinal centres.

1. *Arachnoiditis*, or *Arachnitis.* Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

2. *Sub-arachnoidian fluid.* An abundant serous secretion, which fills all the vacuities existing between the arachnoid and pia mater, and distends the arachnoid of the spinal cord so completely, as to enable it to occupy the whole of the space included in the sheath of the dura mater.

ARÆOMETER (*ἀραιὸς*, thin; *μέτρον*, measure). *Hydrometer.* An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids into which it is plunged, by the depth to which it becomes immersed in them. The art or process of measuring the density or gravity of liquids is termed *aræometry.*

[ARACK. See *Arrack.*]

[ARALIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Araliaceæ.]

[*Aralia hispida.* The systematic name of the dwarf elder, a decoction of which is used as a diuretic in dropsy.]

[*Aralia racemosa.* The systematic name of the American spikenard. It is said to possess similar medical properties with the *A. nudicaulis.*]

[*Aralia spinosa.* The systematic name of the Angelica-tree bark. A decoction of the bark is used as a stimulant diaphoretic. An infusion of the recent bark of the root is said to be emetic and cathartic.]

Aralia nudicaulis. The naked-stalked Aralia, the roots of which are sometimes mixed with the split sarsaparilla of the shops. [It is used as a diaphoretic and alterative.]

ARBOR. A tree. The term is applied to certain *arborescent* forms assumed by *metals:*

1. *Arbor Dianæ.* A term applied to silver, when precipitated from its oxide in the metallic form by mercury.

2. *Arbor Saturni.* A term applied to lead, when separated from its salts in a metallic state by zinc.

ARBORESCENT (*arbor*, tree). Having the character of a *tree;* as distinguished from that of an *herb* or *shrub.*

ARBOR VITÆ. Literally, *tree of life.* A term applied to the *arborescent* appearance presented by the cerebellum, when cut into vertically.

Arbor vitæ uterina. A term applied to an *arborescent* arrangement of folds on the interior of the cervix uteri. They resemble the smallest of the carneæ columnæ of the heart.

ARBUTUS UVA URSI. Trailing Arbutus, or Red Bear-Berry; a plant of the order *Ericaceæ,* employed in cases of irritable bladder, of diabetes, &c.

ARCA ARCANORUM. Literally, a chest of secrets. The alchemical name of the philosopher's stone.

ARCA'NUM. A secret; a secret remedy; a remedy which owes its value to its being kept secret. Thus, sulphate of potash was formerly called *arcanum duplicatum;* acetate of potash, *arcanum tartari;* deutoxide of mercury, *arcanum corallinum,* &c.

ARCH, FEMORAL. The name of a considerable arch formed over the concave border of the pelvis. It is bounded above by Poupart's ligament, below by the border of the pubes and ilium.

[ARCH of the AORTA. The curved portion of the great artery, between the ascending and descending portions.]

ARCHÆUS (*ἀρχὴ*, beginning). A hypothetical and intelligent agent, adopted by Van Helmont, resembling the *anima* of Stahl. See *Anima.*

[ARCHETYPE (*αρχη*, the chief; *τυπος*, from). The original type on which others are formed.]

[ARCHIATER (*αρχη*, chief; *ἰατρος*, a physician). The physician of kings or princes; also, the president of a medical college.]

ARCHIL. A violet-red paste, prepared from the *Lichen rocellus*, or Orseille, and other species of lichen, and used in dyeing. The plant, reduced to a pulp, and treated with impure ammoniacal liquor, yields a rich purple tincture, called *litmus* or *turnsole,* used in chemistry as a test.

ARCHOPTO'MA (*ἀρχὸς*, anus; *πίπτω*, to fall). *Archoptosis.* Prolapsus ani. A descent of the rectum. See *Anus.*

ARCIFORM FIBRES (*arcus*, a bow; *forma*, likeness). A term applied by Mr. Solly to a set of fibres which proceed from the corpus pyramidale, and pass outwards beneath the corpus olivare to the cerebellum. He distinguishes them into two layers, the *superficial cerebellar,* and *deep cerebellar fibres.*

ARCTATIO (*arcto*, to narrow). Constipation of the intestines; also preternatural straightness of the vagina.

[ARCTIUM LAPPA. A plant of the order *Compositæ,* the root of which is considered aperient, diaphoretic, depurative, and diuretic. The bruised leaves, or a

decoction of them, have been used as an application to ulcers and leprous eruptions. The seeds are diuretic.]

[ARCUATE (*arcus*, a bow). Bowed, bent like the arc of a circle.]

ARCUATIO (*arcus*, a bow). A gibbosity, or curvature, of the dorsal vertebræ, sternum, or the tibia.—*Avicenna.*

ARCUS SENILIS (bow of old age). [*Gerontoxon.*] An opacity round the margin of the cornea, occurring in advanced age, [from a fatty degeneration of the part.]

ARDENT SPIRIT. A term applied to alcohol of a moderate strength.

ARDOR (*ardeo*, to burn). Heat; a sense of heat, or burning.

1. *Ardor Urinæ.* A sense of scalding on passing the urine.

2. *Ardor Ventriculi.* Heartburn.

AREA. Literally, an open place. Under this term, Celsus describes two varieties of baldness, viz.—

1. *Area diffluens.* Diffluent areated hair; consisting of bald plots of an indeterminate figure, in the beard as well as in the scalp. This is the true *alopecia* of the Greeks.

2. *Area serpens.* Serpentine areated hair; consisting of baldness commencing at the occiput, and winding in a line not exceeding two fingers' breadth, to each ear, sometimes to the forehead; often terminating spontaneously. This is the *ophiasis* of the Greeks.

AREA PELLUCIDA. The *transparent space* formed after the lapse of several hours in the incubated egg, around the first trace of the embryo, by the middle portion of the germinal membrane.

1. *Area Vasculosa.* A second distinct space surrounding the area pellucida, and so named from the formation of the blood-vessels in it.

2. *Area Vitellina.* A third distinct space surrounding the area vasculosa. This zone eventually encloses the whole yolk.

[ARECA CATECHU. The systematic name of an East India plant affording a nut like the nutmeg, but larger and harder, from which Catechu is extracted.]

[ARECA NUT. Betel-nut. The product of the *Areca Catechu.*]

ARE'NA. Sand; an obsolete term for gravel or sediment in the urine.

AREOLA (dim. of *area*, a void space). The pink or brown circle which surrounds the nipple. Also the name given by Brown to an opaque spot or nucleus observed in the cells of animals, and since termed by Schleiden, *cytoblast.*

[AREOLAR TISSUE, or MEMBRANE. The cellular tissue or membrane of the older writers, a fibrous tissue extensively diffused over the animal body, connecting the component parts of the frame in such a manner as to allow of a greater or less freedom of motion between them.]

[AREOLATE (*areola*, a small space). Divided into areolæ or small spaces, as applied to surfaces.]

[AREOMETER. See *Aræometer.*]

ARES. An alchemical term expressive of *the Great First Cause.*

ARGAND LAMP. A name applied, from one of the inventors, to all lamps with hollow or circular wicks. The intention of them is to furnish a more rapid supply of air to the flame, and to afford this air to the centre as well as to the outside of the flame.

ARGE'MA (*ἀργός*, white). A small white ulcer of the eye, described by Hippocrates.

[ARGEMONE MEXICANA. Thorn poppy. A plant of the natural order *Papaveraceæ*, the juice of which, after exposure to the air, resembles gamboge, and is said to be useful as a hydragogue in dropsies and jaundice. In Java, the juice is used externally and internally in cutaneous affections; and the Hindoos consider it as a valuable remedy in ophthalmia, rubbed on the tarsi, or dropped in the eye. The seeds are employed in the West Indies, as a substitute for ipecacuanha, in doses of two drachms infused in a pint of water.]

ARGENTINE FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY (*argentum*, silver). The sesquioxide of antimony, frequently occurring in the form of small shining needles of *silvery* whiteness. See *Antimony.*

ARGENTUM (*ἀργός*, white). Silver; the *whitest* of metals; it occurs in the metallic state, and is also obtained from the ores of lead. It is employed in pharmacy only in the preparation of the nitrate.

1. *Argenti nitras.* Fused nitrate of silver, or *lunar caustic;* formed by dissolving pure silver in diluted nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, melting, and pouring the melted mass into moulds.

2. *Argentum foliatum* (*folium*, a leaf). Silver leaf; used for covering pills and other substances.

3. *Argentum in musculis* (*musculus*, a mussel). Shell silver; made by grinding the cuttings of silver leaf with strong gum-water, and spreading it in pond-mussel shells; it is used for writing silver-coloured letters, but it tarnishes, and is inferior to the argentum musivum.

4. *Argentum zootinicum.* Cyanide of silver, sometimes called hydrocyanate, cyanuret, or cyanodide of silver.

The following are *Mismomers:*—

5. *Argentum musivum.* Mosaic silver; made of bismuth and tin melted together, with the addition of quicksilver; used as a silver colour.

6. *Argentum vivum.* Quicksilver, or mercury, found native, but mostly extracted from the native sulphurets.

7. *Argentum vivum purificatum.* Hydrargyrus purificatus; or quicksilver rubbed with an equal weight of iron filings, and distilled in an iron vessel.

ARGILLA (*ἀργὸς*, white). *Argillaceous Earth.* White clay, or potter's earth; the earth of clay, called in chemistry *alumina*, from its being obtained in greatest purity from alum. See *Alumina.*

Argilla vitriolata. Alum.

[*Argillaceous.* Belonging to or of the nature of alumine.]

ARGOL, or ARGAL. *Wine-stone.* Crude tartar; an acidulous concrete salt, deposited by wine, and used by dyers as a mordant.

ARICINA. An alkaloid found in cinchona bark, and very analogous in its properties to cinchonia and quina. These three alkaloids may be viewed as oxides of the same compound radical.

ARILLUS. A term applied, in botany, to an expansion of the placenta, or funiculus, about the seed: the *mace* of the nutmeg, and the red covering of the seed of the spindle-tree, are instances of arillus.

[ARISTA (*areo*, to be dry). The beard or sharp point issuing from the husk of grasses; the arrow.]

[*Aristate.* Having an arrow, or long rigid spine; bearded.]

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ (*ἄριστος*, the best; *λοχεία*, delivery). The Birthwort tribe of Dycotyledonous plants, so named from the reputed emmenagogue properties of the genus Aristolochia. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous, hermaphrodite; *stamens* epigynous; *ovary* many-celled; *fruit*, dry or succulent, many-celled.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA. Virginia Birth-wort, or Snake-root; a plant supposed to possess the power of arresting the effects of serpents' venomous bites.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. Horseradish root; the root of *Cochlearia Armoracia.* Its virtues depend on an essential oil combined with sulphur. See *Horseradish.*

ARNALDIA. A disease formerly known in England, and attended with Alopecia, or baldness.

ARNI'CA MONTANA. Leopard's-bane; a plant of the order *Compositæ.* It has been celebrated for internal pains and congestions from bruises, and has obtained the epithet of 'panacea lapsorum.' [The powder of the root and herb is given in doses of from 5 to 10 grs.]

ARO'MA (*ἄρι*, intensely; *δζω*, to smell). The odorous principle of plants, formerly called by Boerhaave the *Spiritus Rector.*

Aromatics. Plants which possess an *aroma* united with pungency, and are warm to the taste.

AROMATIC VINEGAR. An acetic solution of camphor, oil of cloves, of lavender, and of rosemary. The acetic acid used for this purpose is of about 145° of the acetometer, containing 68·5 per cent. of real acid. A preparation of this kind may be extemporaneously made by putting ℥j. of acetate of potass into a phial with a few drops of some fragrant oil, and ℥ xx. of sulphuric acid.

ARQUA. A term by which the Arabian writers sometimes designate the *aqua*, or *gutta serena*, or cataract.

ARQUATUS MORBUS (*arcuatus*, from *arcus*, a bow). Literally, the *arched disease;* a name formerly given to jaundice, from the supposed resemblance of its colour to that of the rainbow.

ARQUEBUSADE (*arquebus*, a handgun). *Aqua Vulneraria.* A lotion composed of vinegar, sulphuric acid, honey, alcohol, and various aromatics; originally applied to wounds inflicted by the arquebus.

ARQUIFOUX. A sort of lead ore, commonly called *potters' ore*, from its being used by potters as a green varnish.

ARRACK, or RACK. An intoxicating beverage made in India, by distilling the fermented juice of the cocoa-nut, the palmyra tree, and rice in the husk. It may be imitated by dissolving forty grains of flowers of benjamin in a quart of rum: Dr. Kitchener calls this "Vauxhall Nectar."

1. *Goa arrack* is made from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision from the cocoa-nut tree.

2. *Batavia arrack* is obtained by distillation from molasses and rice, and is stronger than that of Goa.

ARRAGONITE. An impure species of carbonate of lime, brought from Arragon in Spain.

ARROW-ROOT. A term improperly applied to fecula or starch, prepared from the root of the *Maranta Arundinacea*, said to be efficacious in poisoned wounds. [It is also prepared from several other plants.]

Arrow-root, British. A fecula prepared from the roots of the *Arum maculatum*, or Cuckoo-pint, in the isle of Portland, by beating them into a pulp, which is repeatedly washed by passing it through a sieve; it is then dried in shallow pans.

[*Arrow-root, Florida.* Fecula of the *Zamia integrifolia* or *Z. pumila.*]

ARSENICUM (*ἀρσενικόν, masculine;* an ancient epithet, denoting strong and acrimonious properties). Arsenic; a brittle metal of a bluish-white colour.

1. *Arsenious Acid.* This compound, frequently called *white arsenic,* and *white oxide of arsenic,* is prepared by digesting the metal in dilute nitric acid. It is well known as a violent poison. Its salts are called *arsenites.*

2. *Arsenic Acid.* The compound which results from the further acidification of the *arsenious* with nitric acid. Its salts are called *arseniates.*

3. *Fly Powder.* Poudre à mouches. A black powder, formed by the exposure of the metal to a moist atmosphere. It is generally regarded as a mixture of white oxide and metallic arsenic.

4. *Fuming Liquor of Arsenic.* A colourless, volatile liquid, which fumes strongly on exposure to the air. It is the sesqui-chloride of arsenic; and is formed by throwing powdered arsenic into chlorine gas.

5. *Realgar.* Ruby or Red Arsenic; the protosulphuret. It occurs native, and may be formed by heating arsenious acid with about half its weight of sulphur.

6. *Orpiment.* Yellow arsenic; the sesqui-sulphuret. It occurs native, and may be formed by fusing together equal parts of arsenious acid and sulphur. It constitutes a well-known paint, and is the colouring principle of the pigment called *king's yellow.*

7. *Scheele's Mineral Green.* A well-known pigment, consisting of arsenite of copper, or the combination of the arsenious acid with oxide of copper.

8. *Liquor Arsenicalis.* A pharmacopœial preparation, called *Fowler's solution* and *Tasteless Ague Drop,* consisting of arseniate of potash dissolved in water, and flavoured and coloured by spirit of lavender.

9. *Pâte Arsenicale.* A remedy used in France, consisting of cinnabar, [70 parts,] sanguis draconis, [22 parts,] and arsenious acid, [8 parts,] made into a paste with saliva.

ARSENOVINIC ACID. A new acid produced by the action of arsenic upon alcohol.

[ARTANTE ELONGATA. The systematic name for the Matico plant, an efficient hemostatic.]

ARTEMISIA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.* The species *Chinensis, Indica,* and *Vulgaris,* yield the substance called *moxa,* which is prepared by beating the tops of these plants in a mortar, until they become like tow.

[*Artemisia Absinthium.* The systematic name for the plant wormwood, well known as a tonic.]

Artemisia Dracunculus. Tarragon; a plant which is used to impart a peculiar stimulating flavour to vinegar.

[*Artemisia Santonica.* Tartarian southern wood. Under the name of *semen contra,* seeds supposed to be of this plant are celebrated as a vermifuge. The dose of the powder is from gr. x. to gr. xxx.]

ARTERIA (*ἀὴρ,* air; *τηρέω,* to hold). A vessel which carries the blood from the heart; formerly supposed, from its being found empty after death, to contain only air.

1. *Arteria innominata.* A trunk arising from the arch of the aorta.

2. *Arteriæ helicinæ.* The name given by Müller to one set of the arterial branches of the corpora cavernosa penis. "They come off from the side of the arteries, and consist of short, slightly-curled branches, terminating abruptly by a rounded, apparently closed extremity, turned back somewhat on itself: these are sometimes single; sometimes several arise from one stem, forming a tuft."

3. *Arteriæ Venosæ.* The four pulmonary veins were so called, because they contained arterial blood.

4. *Arterial Circle of Willis.* This is formed by branches of the carotid and vertebral arteries at the base of the brain.

5. *Arterialization.* The conversion of the *venous* into the *arterial* blood; a term applied to the change induced in the blood as it passes through the lungs, by the evolution of carbonic acid, and the abstraction of oxygen from the air.

6. *Arteritis.* Inflammation of an artery or arteries.

7. *Arteriotomy* (*τομή,* a section). The opening of an artery to let blood, generally the temporal.

8. [*Arteria aspera.* The rough artery; the trachea, so called from the inequalities caused by cartilaginous rings which enter into its structure.]

ARTHANATIN. A name applied by Saladin to a colourless crystalline matter, which is extracted by alcohol from the tuberous stem of the *Cyclamen Europæum,* or Sow-bread.

Arthritis. See *Arthron.*

ARTHRON (*ἄρθρον*). A joint. Hence—

1. *Arthr-itis.* Podagra, or Gout. Correctly, inflammation of a joint.

2. *Arthro-dia.* A kind of shallow articulation, as that of the humerus with the glenoid cavity.

3. *Arthr-odynia* (ὀδύνη, pain). Pains in the joints.

4. *Arthro-logy* (λογος, a description). A description of the joints.

5. *Arthro-pyosis* (πῦον, pus). Abscess of a joint.

6. *Arthro-sis*. Articulation, or joint.

[ARTICHOKE. The common name for the plant *Cinaria Scolymus*.]

[*Artichoke, Jerusalem*. The common name for the plant *Helianthus tuberosus*.]

ARTICULARIS (*articulus*, a joint). Relating to joints; particularly applied to the arteries given off from the popliteal.

Articularis genu. This, and the term *suburcræus*, have been applied to a few detached muscular fibres, frequently found under the lower part of the cruralis, and attached to the capsule of the knee-joint.

ARTICULATA (*articulus*, a joint). Articulated or jointed animals; one of the four great divisions of the animal kingdom.

ARTICULATION (*articulus*, a joint). *Arthrosis*, a joint. The mechanism by which the bones of the skeleton are connected with each other. All the forms of articulation may be reduced to three:—

I. *Synarthrosis*, or *Immovable*.

1. *Harmonia* (ἁρω, to adapt). Close joining; in which the bones merely lie in opposition to each other, as in the bones of the face.

2. *Schindylesis* (σχινδύλησις, a fissure). A mode of joining, by which a projection of one bone is inserted into a groove or fissure in another, as in the articulations of the vomer with the rostrum of the sphenoid, and with the central lamella of the ethmoid bone.

3. *Gomphosis* (γόμφος, a nail). Nail-like insertion, as of the teeth in their sockets; their roots being fixed into the alveoli, like nails into a board. This is the only example of this kind of articulation.

4. *Sutura*. Literally, a seam. A dovetailing mode of articulation, the most solid of the four forms of *synarthrosis*; it occurs in the union of the flat bones of the skull with each other. There are two varieties, viz:—

1. *Sutura serrata*, as in the serrated, or *saw-like* union of the frontal with the parietal bones, and of the parietal bones with each other.

2. *Sutura squamosa*, as in the *scale-like* connexion of the temporal with the parietal bone.

II. *Diarthrosis*, or *Movable*.

1. *Arthrodia*. In this form of articulation, the extent of motion is limited, as in the articulation of both extremities of the clavicle, and ribs; in the articulations of the radius with the ulna, of the fibula with the tibia, of the articular processes of the vertebræ, and of the bones of the carpus and tarsus with each other, &c.

2. *Ginglymus* (γιγλυμὸς, a hinge). *Hinge-like* articulation, in which the bones move upon each other in two directions only, viz., forwards and backwards; but the degree of motion may be very considerable. Examples occur in the elbow, the wrist, the knee, the ankle, the lower jaw, &c.

3. *Enarthrosis* (ἐν, in; ἄρθρωσις, articulation). *Ball-and-socket* joint, the most extensive in its range of motion of all the movable joints. There are three examples of this kind of joint, viz., the hip, the shoulder, and the articulation of the metacarpal bone of the thumb with the trapezium.

III. *Amphi-arthrosis*, or *Mixed*.

This kind of articulation is intermediate between the immovable and the movable forms. It is characterized by having an intervening substance between the contiguous ends of the bones, and permitting only a slight or obscure degree of motion. Examples occur in the connexion between the bodies of the vertebræ, the union of the two first pieces of the sternum, and the sacro-iliac and pubic symphyses.

[ARTIFICIAL ANUS. See *Anus*.]

[ARTIFICIAL JOINT. See *Joint*.]

[ARTIFICIAL PUPIL. See *Pupil*.]

ARTIMOMANTICO. An alloy of tin, sulphur, bismuth, and copper.

ARTOS (ἄρτος). The Greek term for bread, or *panis* of the Latins.

1. *Arto-creas* (κρέας, flesh). A food made of bread and various meats boiled together.

2. *Arto-gala* (γάλα, milk). A food made of bread and milk. A poultice.

3. *Arto-meli* (μέλι, honey). A cataplasm made of bread and honey.

[ARUM. A genus of the natural order *Aroideæ*. The officinal species are

[1. *A. maculatum*. Wake robin, cuckoo-pint. The root when fresh contains an extremely acrid juice. The root partially dried, has been given in dyspepsia, in doses of ten or fifteen grains. The starch termed Portland arrow-root, or Portland sago, is prepared from the dried root.

[2. *A. triphyllum*. Indian turnip; dragon root. The recent root is a powerful local irritant. The recently dried root, which is less active, has been given in asthma, pertussis, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, &c., in the dose of ten grains, in an emulsion, or made into a conserve.]

ARYTÆNOID (ἀρύταινα, a ewer; εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to two triangular cartilages of the larynx. The derivation of the term relates to the appearance of both cartilages taken together, and co-

vered by mucous membrane. In animals, which were the principal subjects of dissection among the ancients, the opening of the larynx with the arytænoid cartilages bears a striking resemblance to the mouth of a pitcher, having a large spout.

ASAPHATI (*a*, priv.; *σαφὴς*, clear). A sort of serpigo, supposed to be generated in the pores, like worms.

ASAPHIA (*a*, priv.; *σαφὴς*, clear). Defective utterance; a want of *clearness* of articulation or speech.

[ASARABACCA. The common name for the plant *Asarum Europæum.*]

ASARI FOLIA. Asarabacca leaves. The leaves of the *Asarum Europeum*, a plant of the order *Aristolochiaceæ*, abounding in a bitter principle called *asarin*, and used as an errhine.

[ASARUM CANADENSE. Canada snake-root, wild ginger. A plant of the order *Aristolochiaceæ*, the root of which is aromatic, stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic.]

ASBESTOS (*a*, priv.; *σβέννυμι*, to extinguish). A mineral substance of a fibrous structure, from which an incombustible linen is made. There are several varieties, all more or less flexible and fibrous, and termed *amianthus*, or *mountain flax*, mountain leather, &c.

[ASBOLIN (*ἀσβόλη*, soot). Name given to a substance, supposed to be a peculiar principle, discovered in soot; but said by others to consist simply of acid pyretin, combined with that species of pyretin and pyrelain formed during the distillation of pyretin. The anthelmintic powers ascribed to soot have been believed to reside in this substance.]

ASCARIS (*ἀσκαρίζω*, to jump). A genus of parasitical worms found in the human body.

1. *Ascaris Lumbricoïdes.* The long and round worm.

2. *Ascaris Vermicularis.* The thread or maw-worm. See *Vermes.*

ASCENSUS MORBI. The ascent or increase of a disease.

ASCIA (an axe, or hatchet). A bandage, so called from its shape, and described by Hippocrates.

[ASCIDIATUS (*ascidum*, a small bottle). Ascidiate; shaped like a small bottle.]

ASCI'TES (*ἀσκὸς*, a sack; a skin-bottle; a big-bellied man). *Hydrops ventris*, vel *abdominis.* Dropsy of the belly or abdomen.

ASCLEPIADACEÆ. The Asclepias tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs or herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite, alternate, or whorled; *corolla* monopetalous, hypogynous; *stamens* inserted into the base of the corolla; *ovaries* two; *fruit* one or two follicles. In this tribe the sexual apparatus is very peculiar.

[ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA. Systematic name of the bastard or white ipecacuanha of the West Indies, the root and expressed juice of which are used as emetic, cathartic, and anthelmintic.]

[ASCLEPIAS GIGANTEA. See *Calotropis gigantea.*

[ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA. The systematic name (U. S. P.) of the flesh-coloured Asclepias, an American plant, the root of which is officinal, and is said to be a useful emetic and cathartic.]

[ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA. Silk-weed. The root of this species is said by some to possess anodyne properties, while others state that it acts as a cathartic and alterative. It has been used in asthma, scrofula, &c.]

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA. Swallow-wort; [Butterfly-weed;] an American plant, used as a diaphoretic in catarrh and rheumatism.

[ASCLEPIAS VINCETOXICUM. See *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum.*]

ASEPTA (*a*, priv.; *σήπω*, to putrefy). Substances free from the putrefactive process.

ASHES. The residuum of the combustion of vegetables, containing alkaline salts.

ASIATIC PILLS. Each pill contains about one-thirteenth of a grain of white oxide of arsenic, and somewhat more than half a grain of black pepper.

ASITIA (*a*, priv.; *σῖτος*, food). Loss of appetite.

[ASPARAGIN. See *Asparamide.*]

[ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS. Common Asparagus. A well known plant of the natural order *Asphodeleæ*. The young shoots are diuretic, and are by some considered aperient, deobstruent, and to exert a sedative influence over the heart. A syrup and extract have been prepared, which possess the same powers as the fresh plant.]

ASPARAMIDE. A principle discovered in the juice of the asparagus, and in the root of the marsh-mallow and liquorice. It is the same as the *agedoite* of Robiquet.

ASPARMIC ACID. An acid obtained from asparamide, when boiled some time with hydrated oxide of lead or magnesia.

[ASPER. Rough.]

ASPERA ARTERIA. Literally, a *rough air-vessel.* The trachea; so named from the inequality of its cartilages.

ASPERGILLIFORM. [*Aspergillus*, brush.] Brush-like; divided into minute ramifications, as the stigmas of grasses, certain hairs of the cuticle, &c.

ASPERSION (*aspergo*, to sprinkle). A kind of *affusion*, in which the liquid is thrown drop by drop, like rain, upon the body.

ASPHALTENE. A solid black substance, obtained by submitting the bitumen of Bechelborum, purified by ether, to a high and prolonged temperature.

ASPHALTUM (*a*, priv.; *σφάλλω*, to slip; from its being used for cement). *Jews' Pitch.* Native bitumen; a solid, brittle bitumen, found principally on the shores and on the surface of the Dead Sea, and named from the lake Asphaltitis. A brown colouring matter is formed from it, which, when dissolved in oil of turpentine, is semi-transparent, and is used as a glaze.

ASPHODELEÆ. The Asphodel or Lily tribe of Monocotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *bulbs*, occasionally arborescent, with *leaves* not articulated with the stem, parallel-veined; *flowers* hexapetaloïdeous; *stamens*, hypogynous; *ovary* superior; *fruit* succulent, or dry and capsular.

ASPHYXIA (*a*, priv.; *σφύξις*, the pulse). *Defectus pulsûs; defectus animi.* Originally, interrupted pulse; but, more recently and generally, interrupted respiration, as in hanging, drowning; suspended animation; apparent death.

[ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS. Male fern. A fern, the root of which has acquired great celebrity as a cure for tape-worm.]

[ASPLENIUM. A genus of ferns, some of the species of which are thought to have medicinal properties.

[1. *A. filix fœmina.* Female fern. The root is supposed to possess vermifuge properties.

[2. *A. ruta muraria.* White Maiden Hair.

[3. *A. trichomanes.* Common Spleenwort.

[4. *A. adiantum nigrum.* Black Spleenwort. The leaves of these three last species are mucilaginous and are employed as substitutes for the true Maiden Hair (*Adiantum Capillus Veneris*) in making Capillaire.]

ASSA-FŒTIDA. A fetid gum-resin, which exudes from the root of the *Narthex Assafœtida*, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*. It occurs massive, and in tears. It was used by the ancients as a condiment, under the name of *σιλφιὸν* (*laserpitium*); it has also been called *opium Cyrenaicum*, or juice from Cyrene. The term assa-fœtida is derived from the monks of the Salernian school. [Its medicinal properties are antispasmodic, stimulant, expectorant and laxative. Dose, gr. x. to gr. xx.]

ASSAYING. The chemical operation of ascertaining the quantity of any metal in an ore or mixture. It differs from Analysis only in degree, and is performed in the *dry way*, as by heat; in the *moist way*, as by acids and other re-agents; or by both methods. See *Cupellation.*

ASSES' MILK. *Lac Asininum.* The artificial milk may be prepared in the following way:—Boil eryngo root, pearl barley, sago, and rice, of each one ounce, in three pints of water till half wasted; strain, and put a teaspoonful of the mixture into a coffee-cup of boiling milk, so as to render it of the consistence of cream; sweeten with sugar or honey to the taste.

ASSIDENT SIGNS (*assideo*, to sit by). Occasional symptoms of a disease.

ASSIMILATION (*assimilo*, to assimilate). The conversion of the food into nutriment.

ASSOCIATE MOVEMENTS. *Consensual Movements.* Those movements which, contrary to our will, accompany other, voluntary, motions. Thus, the eye cannot be moved inwards by the action of the rectus internus, without contraction of the iris being produced.

ASSODES (*ἄση*, loathing). *Asodes.* A continual fever, attended with a loathing of food. Sauvages calls it *Tritæophya assodes;* and Cullen arranges it under the tertian remittents.

ASSUS (quasi *arsus*, from *ardere*, to burn). Roasted, as applied to foods. But Celsus has *assa nutrix*, a careful nurse; quòd puero adsit, or assit, which is a different origin.

ASTATIC (*a*, priv.; *στάω*, to stand). A term applied to a magnetic needle, when its directive property is destroyed by the proximity of another needle of equal magnetic intensity fixed parallel to it, and in a reversed position, each needle having its north pole adjacent to the south pole of the other. In this state the needles, neutralizing each other, are unaffected by the earth, while they are still subject to the influence of galvanism.

ASTER (*ἀστήρ*). A star.

1. *Astro-bolismus* (*βάλλω*, to cast). Sideratio. Apoplexy; formerly supposed to be caused by the influence of the stars.

2. *Astro-logy* (*λόγος*, a description). A description of the stars. The pretended science of foretelling events by inquiring of the stars. Hippocrates ranks this, and astronomy, among the necessary studies of a physician.

3. *Astro-nomy* (*νόμος*, a law). The science which investigates the laws of the stars, or the motions of the heavenly bodies.

ASTHENIA (*a*, priv.; *σθένος*, strength). Debility; want of strength.

[*Asthenic* (*asthenia*). Wanting in strength.]

[ASTHENOPIA (*a*, priv.; *σθενος*, strength; *ὤψ*, the eye). Weakness of sight.]

ASTHMA (*ἀσθμάζω*, to breathe heavily).

Anhelatio; spirandi difficultas; suspirium. Broken-wind; short-breath; difficulty of breathing, recurring in paroxysms, and independent of organic disease.

[*Asthma, thymic.* A spasmodic affection of the glottis supposed to result from enlarged thymus gland.]

[ASTIGMATICUS (*a*, priv.; *στιγμα*, a spot.) Defective or distorted vision from congenital or accidental malformation of the lens.]

[ASTOMIA (*a*, priv.; *στομα*, mouth). Without a mouth.]

ASTRAGALUS (*ἀστράγαλος*, a die). The ankle-bone; the analogous bones of some animal were used by the ancients as dice.

ASTRAGALUS CRETICUS. Cretan milk-vetch; a plant of the order *Leguminosæ*, which yields the *gum tragacanth* of commerce. Several other species of Astragalus yield this substance, particularly the *A. verus*, the *A. gummifer*, &c.

ASTRINGENT PRINCIPLE. A principle contained in the husks of nuts, of walnuts, in green tea, and eminently in the gall-nut. From the use of this principle in tanning skins, it has obtained the name of *tannin*.

ASTRINGENTS (*astringo*, to bind). Remedies which contract the animal fibre, and arrest fluxes, hemorrhages, diarrhœa, &c.

Espèces Astringents. The name given in the Codex or Parisian Pharmacopœia to a mixture of equal parts of bistort-root, of tormentil-root, and of pomegranate-bark.

ATAXIA (*a*, priv.; *τάξις*, order). Irregularity; a term applied to some diseases.

[ATELECTASIS (*ατελης*, imperfect; *εκτασις*, expansion). Imperfect expansion.

[*Atelectasis pulmonum.* Imperfect expansion of the lungs, such as exists in the fœtus, and is also sometimes met with to a partial extent in infancy.]

ATHERO'MA (*ἄθηρα*, pap). An encysted tumour, so called from its *pap-like* contents. Béclard observes, that this kind of cyst, as well as the varieties termed *meliceris* and *steatoma*, are merely sebaceous follicles enormously dilated.

[*Atheromatous.* Of the nature, appearance, or consistence of the constituents of Atheroma.]

ATHYMIA (*a*, priv.; *θυμὸς*, courage). Lowness of spirits; depression.

ATLAS (*τλάω*, to sustain). The uppermost of the cervical vertebræ; so named from its supporting the head, as Atlas is said to support the world.

[ATLANTAD, ATLANTAL. Belonging or relating to the atlas.

[*Atlantal aspect.* Aspect towards the atlas.

[*Atlantal extremities.* The upper extremities.]

[ATMIATRIA (*ατμος*, vapour, gas; *ιατρεια*, treatment). Treatment of diseases by gases or vapours.]

[ATMIDIATRICE. Atmiatria.]

ATMOMETER (*ἀτμὸς*, vapour; *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument contrived by Professor Leslie for measuring the quantity of exhalation from a moist surface in a given time.

ATMOSPHERE (*ἀτμὸς*, vapour; *σφαῖρα*, a sphere). That volume of air which surrounds the earth.

1. *Atmospheric Pressure* is indicated by the length of a column of mercury. A mercurial column, 30 inches in length, presses on a given surface with the same force as the atmosphere in its ordinary state; and hence the force of a 60 inch column is equal to the pressure of *two atmospheres*; that of 15 inches to half an atmosphere; that of one inch to 1-30th of the atmospheric pressure.

2. *Atmospheres—two, three*, &c. Multiplied pressures of air, arising from condensation, the ordinary pressure being fifteen pounds on the square inch.

[ATOCIA (*ατοκος*, barren). Sterility.

ATOM (*a*, priv.; *τέμνω*, to cut). An ultimate particle of matter, incapable of further division. The term is frequently used in chemistry as synonymous with *equivalent*.

ATOMIC THEORY. A theory introduced by Dalton for explaining the laws of definite proportions in chemical combinations. It is founded on the supposition that matter consists of ultimate indivisible particles, called *atoms*: that these are of the same size and shape in the same body, but differ in *weight* in different bodies; and that bodies combine in definite proportions, with reference to those weights, which are hence called *atomic weights*. The main features of this theory are briefly stated in the following paragraphs:—

1. In bodies capable of assuming the gaseous form, the weight of the atom is obtained from the *volume*; thus, water being composed of one volume of oxygen, united with *two* volumes (or *one atom*) of hydrogen, the relative weights will be, oxygen 8, hydrogen 1, and water 9.

2. In bodies which do not assume the gaseous form in their simple state, the weight of the atom is deduced from that of the *compound*; the weight of carbon, for instance, is obtained from that of carbonic acid gas, one volume of which weighs 22 times as much as our standard of unity; of these 22 parts, 16 are oxygen, leaving 6 to represent the primary molecule of carbon.

3. In the case of bodies which are incapable of assuming a gaseous form, either alone or in combination, the weight must be obtained by *analysis;* thus, marble, or the carbonate of lime, is found to be composed of 22 parts of carbonic acid, and 28 of lime; 28 therefore represents the atomic weight of lime.

4. The atomic weights are generally supposed to be related to one another by *multiple;* hence, this law is often called the *law of multiples,* or of combinations in *multiple proportion.* This will be easily seen by referring to the component parts of the following substances.

	Nitrogen.	Oxygen.
Nitrous oxide	14	8
Nitric oxide	14	16
Hyponitrous acid	14	24
Nitrous acid	14	32
Nitric acid	14	40

5. When only one combination of any two elementary bodies exists, Dr. Dalton assumes that its elements are united, atom to atom singly, by what he calls *binary* combinations; if several compounds can be obtained from the same elements, they combine, as he supposes, in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms; as in the following table:—

Atoms
1 of A + 1 of B = 1 of C, *binary.*
1 of A + 2 of B = 1 of D, *ternary.*
2 of A + 1 of B = 1 of E, *ternary.*
1 of A + 3 of B = 1 of F, *quaternary.*
3 of A + 1 of B = 1 of G, *quaternary.*

Berzelius has proposed a different classification of atoms; viz., into—

1. *Elementary atoms;* and
2. *Compound atoms,* which are—
   1. *Compound atoms of the first order,* or atoms formed of only two elementary substances united.
   2. *Organic atoms,* or those composed of more than two elementary substances; these he has named from their being only found in organic bodies, or bodies obtained by the destruction of organic matter.
   3. *Compound atoms of the second order,* or those formed by the union of two or more compound atoms, as the salts.

6. Dr. Wollaston applied the term *equivalents* to the combining proportions of elementary and compound substances, as, for instance, the quantities of acid and base, in salts, required to neutralize each other: thus, 100 parts of sulphuric acid, and 68 parts of muriatic acid, are *equivalents* of each other, being both necessary to saturate 71 parts of lime.

7. After all, Dr. Donovan observes that there is not, perhaps, a word in the language that conveniently expresses the quantity of a body which enters into combination. *Atom* is not only hypothetical, but often inapplicable, as when half atoms occur. *Equivalent* is only expressive when comparison with a correlative equivalent is directly implied. *Proportion* means similitude of ratios. *Proportional* is one of the terms of a proportion. *Combining quantity* or *weight* is sometimes expressive, but, besides being unwieldy, it is not always applicable. Dr. Donavan adds, the word *dose* is universally employed to designate a *determinate* or *definite quantity* of a thing *given;* it has the quality of involving nothing beyond a fact, and can often be used with advantage.

ATONIA (*a*, priv.; *τόνος*, tone). Atony; a defect of muscular power.

[ATRABILIARY (*atrabilis*, black bile). Appertaining to black bile. Applied by the ancients to the hypochondriac and melancholy, those conditions being supposed to be caused by the presence of atra bilis.]

ATRA BILIS (*Latin*). Black bile; melancholy. [See *Bilis.*]

[ATRACHELUS (*a*, priv.; *τράχηλος*, the neck). Without a neck, short-necked.]

ATRAMENTUM (*ater*, black). Ink. Celsus calls green vitriol *atramentum sutorium,* or cobbler's ink.

ATRESIA (*a*, priv.; *τράω*, to perforate). Imperforation; usually applied to the rectum, urethra, &c.

ATRIPLEX FŒTIDA. The wild or stinking Orach, now called *Chenopodium olidum* or *vulvaria,* much used by Dr. Cullen, as a volatile fetid, in convulsions. The plant exhales pure ammonia during its whole existence.

[ATROPA (*ατροπος*, one of the three fates whose special duty it was to cut the thread of life; because of its deadly effects). A genus of plants of the natural order Solanaceæ.]

Atropa Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade, or Dwale; a plant of the order *Solaneæ,* belonging to the narcotico-acrid class of poisons.

[*Atropa Mandragora.* See *Mandragora* Officinalis.

Atropia. An organic base, found in all parts of the Atropa Belladonna. It is highly poisonous, and in the most minute proportion possesses the property of dilating the pupil of the eye.

ATROPHIA (*a*, priv.; *τροφή*, nourishment). *Tabes.* Atrophy; emaciation; defective nutrition; wasting of the body without cough or evident fever.

[ATROPOUS (*a*, priv.; τρεπω, to turn). Not inverted. See *Orthotropous*.

[ATROPURPUREUS (*ater*, dark; *purpureus*, purple). Dark reddish purple colour.]

[ATRORUBENS (*ater*, dark; *rubeo*, to be red). Of a dark red colour.]

[ATROVERENS (*ater*, dark; *vereo*, to be green). Of a dark green colour.]

[ATTAR GHUL. Otto of roses.]

ATTENUANTS (*attenuo*, to make thin). Diluent medicines.

ATTENUATION (*attenuo*, to make thin). The lessening of weight or of consistency; emaciation. The term is applied to the process by which a fluid becomes of less specific gravity, as when it undergoes fermentation, and parts with carbonic acid.

ATTOLLENS (*attollo*, to lift up). A muscle which draws any part upwards, as the *attollens auriculum*, or superior auris, which raises the ear.

ATTRACTION (*attraho*, to draw to). A term denoting certain *physical* and *chemical* properties of matter.

1. *Attraction of Gravitation.* The tendencies of *masses* of bodies to each other. See *Gravity*.

2. *Capillary Attraction.* The power by which a liquid rises in a fine tube higher than the surface of the liquid which surrounds it.

3. *Electrical Attraction.* The property displayed by certain substances of attracting certain others, on being rubbed.

4. *Magnetic Attraction.* The tendency of certain bodies, chiefly iron, towards the north pole of the earth and each other.

5. *Attraction of Cohesion.* The tendency of the *molecules* of a body to *cohere*, to form masses. It is the antagonist of *affinity*.

6. *Attraction of Affinity.* The tendency of the *atoms* of certain bodies to combine, to form *chemical compounds*. See *Affinity*.

ATTRAHENS AURIS (*attraho*, to draw to). A muscle which draws the ear forwards and upwards; also called *anterior auris*, and prior auriculæ.

-ATUS. This termination, as also that of *-itus*, denotes the presence of the substance indicated by the word which it terminates; as al*atus*, having wings; aur*itus*, having ears, &c.

[ATYPIC, ATYPOS, ATYPUS (*a*, priv.; τυπος, a type). Having no regular form or type.]

AUDITORY (*audio*, to hear). Belonging to parts connected with the sense of hearing, as applied to a *process* of the temporal bone; to two *passages* in this bone—the external and the internal meatus; and to a nerve—the *portio mollis* of the seventh pair.

AUGITE. *Pyroxene.* A silicate of lime and magnesia.

AURA (ἄω, to breathe). A breath; a gentle gale; a breeze. [A subtle vapour or exhalation.]

1. *Aura Electrica.* Electricity, as received from a point; so called from the sensation of its communication.

2. *Aura Epileptica.* A tingling sensation felt in the extreme parts of the body before an attack of epilepsy—a kind of 'formicatio.'

3. *Aura Podagrica.* A peculiar sensation creeping through the system, in gout.

4. *Aura Seminalis.* A theory of the mode of action of the semen in the ovum, according to which it was supposed to take place through the intervention of a peculiar *emanation*, and not by immediate contact.

[5. *Aura Vitalis.* The vital principle.]

AURANTIACEÆ. The Orange tribe of Dicotyledonous plants, abounding in a volatile, fragrant, bitter, exciting oil. Trees or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate, often compound, dotted with transparent receptacles of volatile oil: *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovary* many-celled; *fruit* pulpy, many-celled, its rind filled with receptacles of oil.

AURANTIUM The Seville Orange tree; a species of *Citrus*. The unripe fruit is known by the synonyms of *orange peas, curasso oranges*, &c. See *Citrus*.

Aurantii bacca, cortex. The Seville Orange, and its rind, flowers, leaves, and immature fruit.

[*Aurantii aqua.* The distilled water of the flowers of *Citrus vulgaris*, and sometimes of *Citrus aurantium*. Taken in sweetened water, it produces a very soothing and tranquillizing effect on the nervous system; and in some cases of nervous excitement will induce sleep when active narcotics fail to do so.]

[*Aurantii oleum.* See *Neroli oil.*]

[AURATE OF AMMONIA. See *Aurum fulminans.*]

[AURELIA (*aurum*, gold). The Chrysalis, Pupa, or Nympha of insects.]

AURIC ACID (*aurum*, gold). A name proposed by Pelletier for the peroxide of gold, from its property of forming salts with alkaline bases.

AURICULA (dim. of *auris*, the ear). An auricle; the prominent part of the ear. Also the name of two cavities of the heart.

AURICULÆ CORDIS. Auricles; a term applied to those cavities of the heart which lead to the ventricles.

AURICULA'RIS (*auris*, the ear.) The

little finger; so called because it is generally put into the ear, when that organ is obstructed. Also, a designation of the muscle which extends the little finger, or the *extensor minimi digiti*, from its turning up the little finger in picking the ear.

[AURICULO- (*auricula*, an auricle). This word, used as a prefix in compound adjectives, denotes relation to, or connection with, the auricles of the heart.]

[AURICULATE (dimin. of *auris*, the ear). Eared. In botany this term is applied to leaves having two rounded lobes at the base, as the leaf of the *salvia officinalis*.]

AURIGO (*aurum*, gold). Orange skin; a term applied to an orange hue, diffused over the entire surface of the skin in newborn infants; Sauvages terms it *ephelis lutea*. Also, an old name for jaundice, derived from its colour.

AURIPIGMENTUM (*aurum*, gold; *pigmentum*, paint). Yellow Orpiment. See *Arsenicum*.

AURIS (*aura*, air). The ear. It is distinguished into the *external* and the *internal*.

AURISCALPUM (*scalpo*, to scrape). An instrument for cleansing the ear.

[AURISCOPE (*auris*, the ear; σκοπέω, to explore). An instrument for exploring the ear.]

AURIUM TINNITUS (*tinnio*, to ring). A ringing noise in the ears.

AURUM. Gold; a yellow metal, of great malleability and ductility. It is found generally native, massive, and disseminated in threads through a rock, or in grains among the sand of rivers.

1. *Aurum fulminans*. Aurate of ammonia; an explosive substance, produced by precipitating a solution of gold by ammonia.

2. *Aurum graphicum*. An ore of tellurium, occurring in veins in porphyry in Transylvania. According to Klaproth, 100 parts of it consist of 60 tellurium, 30 gold, and 10 silver.

3. *Aurum foliatum*. Aurum in libellis. Gold leaf, used for gilding pills, &c.

4. *Aurum in musculis*. Shell gold; made by grinding the cuttings of gold leaf with thick gum-water, and spreading the ground gold in pond-mussel shells.

5. *Aurum potabile*. Gold dissolved and mixed with volatile oil, to be drunk.

6. *Aurum pulveratum*. True gold powder; made by rubbing together grain gold and quicksilver, then distilling off the quicksilver, or corroding it away with spirit of nitre, and heating the black powder which is left to redness.

The following are *Misnomers*:—

1. *Aurum musivum, seu mosaicum*. Mosaic gold; the former name of the bi-sulphuret of tin. It is used as a pigment for giving a golden colour to small statues or plaster figures.

2. *Aurum sophisticum*. Powder gold, or bronze powder; made of verdigris, tutty, borax, nitre, and corrosive sublimate, made into a paste with oil, and melted together; used in japan work as a gold colour.

[AUSCULT, AUSCULTATE] (*ausculto*, to listen). To listen; to practise auscultation. See *Auscultation*.

AUSCULTATION (*ausculto*, to listen; from the ancient *auses* for *aures*, quasi *aures culto*, i. e., *aures colo*). Auricular exploration. The act of listening by the application of the ear, in the examination of disease. It is termed *immediate*, when practised by the unassisted ear; *mediate*, when performed by means of the stethoscope.

I. *Sounds of the Respiration.*

1. *Vesicular Respiration* is the sound of respiration produced in the vesicles of the lungs; it denotes that the lungs are permeable to air. It is at its maximum in infants, and is termed *puerile*; at its minimum in the aged, and termed *senile*.

2. *Bronchial Respiration* is the sound of respiration, as heard in the larynx, trachea, and large bronchi; it appears dry, and the air seems to be passing through a large empty space. There are several varieties of this sound.

3. *Cavernous Respiration* is the sound of respiration produced in morbid cavities of the lungs. During expiration, the wind appears to be puffed into the ear of the auscultator.

4. *Souffle*, or *Blowing*, is a sound resembling that of the air being actually drawn from or propelled into the ear of the auscultator, when the patient speaks or coughs. The 'souffle' is sometimes modified by the sensation, as of a *veil* interposed between a cavity and the ear, and is then termed *souffle voilé*, or the veiled blowing sound.

II. *Rattles, Râles, or Rhonchi.*

1. *Vesicular*, or *Crepitating Rattles*, are of two kinds; the moist and the dry. The former resembles the noise of salt thrown on the fire; the latter, that made by distending a dry bladder. The moist sound runs into the varieties of the bronchial rattle, and, when the bubbles are large, is called *subcrepitation*.

2. *Bronchial Rattles* are distinguished into the mucous, the sonorous, and the sibilant. The first resembles the rattling in the throat of the dying; the second, a sort of snoring sound, the tone of a base string

in vibration, or a cooing sound; the third, a whistling sound. The mucous rattle, when seated in the bronchi or cavities, is termed *cavernous*, or gargling.

III. *Sounds of the Voice.*

1. *Bronchophony* is the resonance of the voice over the bronchi. It traverses the tube of the stethoscope, and is very similar to pectoriloquism. In thin persons it resembles laryngophony.

2. *Pectoriloquism* is distinguished from bronchophony by its cavernous and circumscribed character. The voice comes directly from the chest to the ear, as if it were formed within the lungs. It may be perfect or imperfect.

3. *Ægophony* is a sound resembling the bleating of a goat, or a snuffling human voice. It seems as if an echo of the voice, of an acute, harsh, and silvery character, were heard at the surface of the lungs, rarely entering, and scarcely ever traversing, the tube of the stethoscope.

IV. *Sounds of Cough.*

1. *Tubal Cough* is a resonance of the concussion produced by coughing, over the larynx, trachea, and large bronchi. There is the obvious sensation of an internal canal. It denotes that the air is not allowed to enter the cells of the lungs.

2. *Cavernous Cough* is the resonance of the concussion produced by coughing, over a cavity. It is attended by cavernous rattle.

3. *Metallic Tinkling* resembles the sound of a metallic vessel, or glass, struck by a pin. It is heard in respiration, but especially when the patient speaks or coughs; it is sometimes heard in cough, when inaudible in the respiration or in the voice.

4. *Amphoric Resonance* is a sound like that heard on blowing into a decanter. It is heard under the same circumstances as the previous sound.

V. *Sounds of the Heart.*

1. *Cri du cuir neuf.* The sound resembling the creaking of the leather of a new saddle. This sound has been supposed to be produced by the friction of the heart against the pericardium, when one or both have lost their polish from the effusion of solid lymph with little or no serum.

2. *Bruit de soufflet.* A sound of the heart resembling the puffing of a small pair of bellows, as employed to blow the fire. This sound usually takes the place of the natural one; sometimes the two are conjoined; it may take place during the first and second sound, or only during one of these.

3. *Bruit de scie.* A grating sound of the heart, resembling that produced by the action of a saw upon wood; and—

4. *Bruit de râpe.* A grating sound of the heart, like that produced by the action of a file or rasp. There is every intermediate gradation, from the smoothness of the *bellows-sound* to the roughest sounds produced by a large-toothed saw.

5. *Frémissement cataire* of Laennec, or *bruissement* of Corvisart. A peculiar thrill or tremor, perceived by the finger when applied to the heart or artery where it exists, resembling that communicated to the hand by the *purring of a cat.*

VI. *Sounds of the Arteries.*

1. *Bruit de soufflet intermittent.* An intermittent blowing sound, occasioned by contraction of the calibre of an artery, from tumour, &c. It is sufficient to compress the artery with the stethoscope to produce this noise.

2. *Bruit de soufflet continu.* A continuous blowing and snoring sound, resembling the blowing noise of the bellows of a forge. The *bruit de diable*, or sound of the humming-top, is a variety of this soufflet. Sometimes a kind of tune of the arteries is heard, resembling the humming of certain insects; this is called *sifflement modulé, ou chant des artères.*

VII. *Sounds of Pregnancy.*

1. *Bruit Placentaire.* A sound of the placenta, produced, according to Bouillaud, by compression of one of the large vessels of the abdomen by the gravid uterus. It is analogous to the intermittent blowing sound of the arteries.

2. *Double pulsation of the heart of the fœtus.* A tolerably exact idea of this noise will be obtained by listening to the tic-tac of a watch placed under a pillow upon which the head rests. It occurs at the middle of the period of gestation.

[AUTOGENOUS (*αυτος*, itself; *γενομαι*, to be born). Applied by Prof. Owen to the parts, or processes, which are usually developed from distinct and independent centres.]

[AUTOMATIC (*αυτοματιζω*, to act spontaneously). Applied to functions which are performed instinctively or involuntarily.]

AUTOMATIC MOTIONS (*αὐτόματος*, of his own accord). Those muscular actions which are not dependent on the mind, and which are either persistent, or take place periodically with a regular rhythm, and are dependent on normal causes seated in the nerves or the central organs of the nervous system.

[AUTOPHONIA (*αυτος*, self; *φωνη*, *voice*). An auscultatory process, which consists in noting the character of the observer's voice, while he speaks with his head placed closely to the patient's chest. The voice will, it is alleged by M. Hour-

mann, be modified by the condition of the subjacent organs.]

[AUTOPLASTIC. Of or belonging to autoplasty.]

[AUTOPLASTY (*αὐτὸς*, himself; *πλασσω*, to form). A general term applied to operations which have for their object the bringing into contact, and uniting by adhesion, surfaces and parts, which being naturally in relation to each other, have been separated by disease, by accident, or failed to unite in consequence of defective development; also to operations for the repair of certain lesions, by means of healthy integuments taken from the neighbourhood or even distant parts of the face or body, and made to supply a deficiency or remove a deformity, caused by disease or accident.]

[AUTOPSORIN (*αὐτος*, himself; *ψωρα*, the itch). A homœopathic term to designate that which is given, under the absurd and disgusting doctrine of administering to a patient some of the virus of the disease under which he is labouring, with a view to cure it, as itch, smallpox, cancer, syphilis.]

AUTOPSIA (*αὐτὸς*, oneself; *ὄπτομαι*, to see). Post-mortem examination. Inspection of the body after death.

AVENÆ SEMINA. Oats; the fruit of the *Avena Sativa*, of the order *Gramineæ*, yielding a flour or meal which forms the common food in the north. *Groats* are the oats freed from the cuticle, and used in broth and gruels.

1. *Avenæ farina.* Oat meal; employed for gruels or decoctions.

2. *Avenaine.* A principle discovered in the *Avena Sativa*, or oat.

AVES (*avis*, a bird). The fourth class of the *Encephalata* or Vertebrata, comprising birds.

AVULSION (*avello*, to tear asunder). The forcible separation from each other of parts of the body which were previously more or less intimately united.

[AWN. The sharp point or beard of the husk of grapes.—*Arista.*]

AXILLA (*ala*, a wing). The arm-pit; the space between the side of the chest and the shoulder. Hence the term—

Axillary. Applied to parts belonging to the *axilla*, or arm-pit. In botany, this term is applied to buds, which are developed in the angle formed by a leaf-stalk and the stem; the *normal* position of every bud is axillary in this sense.

AXINITE (*ἀξίνη*, an axe). A mineral, so called from the thinness and sharpness of its edges.

AXIS (*ago*, to drive). *Modiolus.* The central conical bony nucleus of the cochlea. Its surface is spirally marked by a double groove.

[*Anticlinal axis.* A longitudinal ridge from which the strata decline on both sides.

Synclinal axis. A longitudinal depression or trough towards which strata decline.]

AXUNGIA (so called from its being used to grease wheels — ab *axe* rotarum quæ *unguuntur*). Axunge, hog's lard, or adeps.

1. *Axungia præparata vel curata.* Prepared lard, or the *Adeps Præparata.*

2. *Axungia articularis.* Unguen articulare. Names of the peculiar fluid which favours the motions of the joints, and which is commonly called *synovia.*

3. *Axungia Castoris.* Pinguedo Castoris. A name formerly given to the secretion found in the *oil sacs* near the rectum of the Castor Fiber, or Beaver. The Indians use it in smoking.

AZELAIC ACID. An acid obtained by treating oleic with nitric acid. It closely resembles suberic acid. Another acid, the *azoleic*, is procured by the same process. The terms are derived from the words *azote* and *oleic.*

[AZEDARACH. The pharmacopœial name for the bark of the root of *Melia azedarach.*]

[AZOBENZIDE. A new substance obtained by heating a mixture of nitrobenzide with an alcoholic solution of potass.]

AZOERYTHRIN. A colouring principle, obtained from the archil of commerce.

AZOLITMIN. A pure colouring material, of a deep blood-red colour, obtained from litmus.

AZOTE (*a*, priv.; *ζωὴ*, life). A constituent part of the atmosphere, so called from its being incapable, alone, of supporting life. This gas is also called *Nitrogen*, from its being the basis of *Nitric Acid*, or *Aqua fortis.*

AZOTIC ACID. Another name for nitric acid. It exists only in combination.

AZOTOUS ACID. Another name for nitrous acid, or the hyponitrous of Turner.

[AZOTURIA (*azotum*, azote; *urina*, the urine). A class of diseases characterized by a great increase of urea in the urine.]

AZULMIC ACID. The name given by Boullay to the black matter deposited during the decomposition of prussic acid; it is very similar to ulmic acid. See *Ulmin.*

AZURE. A fine blue pigment, commonly called *smalt*, consisting of a glass coloured with oxide of cobalt, and ground to an impalpable powder.

AZURE STONE. *Lapis Lazuli.* An azure-blue mineral, from which the unchangeable blue colour *ultramarine* is prepared.

AZYGOS (*α*, priv., *ζυγός*, a yoke). A term applied to parts which are single, and not in pairs, as to a *process* of the sphenoïd bone, and a *vein* of the thorax.

B

BABLAH. The rind or shell which surrounds the fruit of the *Mimosa cineraria;* it is brought from the East Indies, under the name of *neb-neb;* and is employed as a dye-stuff.

BACCA. A berry; an inferior, indehiscent, pulpy fruit, as the gooseberry. The term is often otherwise applied by botanists.

[BACCATE (*bacca*, a berry). Berried. It also in Botany signifies having a juicy, succulent consistence.]

BACCHIA (*bacchus*, wine). *Gutta rosacea.* The name given by Linnæus to a pimpled or brandy face,—the kind of face that Bacchus rejoiced in.

BACHER'S TONIC PILLS. Extract of hellebore, and myrrh, of each, ℥j., with ℥iij. of powdered carduus benedictus, to be divided into pills of one grain each; from two to six to be given three times every day, according to the effects they produce.

BACULUS. Literally, a stick; and hence the term has been applied to a lozenge, shaped into a little short roll.

BAKER'S ITCH. *Psoriasis pistoria.* The vulgar name of a species of scall, occurring on the back of the hand.

BAKER'S SALT. A name given to the subcarbonate of ammonia, or smelling salts, from its being used by bakers, as a substitute for yeast, in the manufacture of some of the finer kinds of bread.

BALANCE ELECTROMETER. An instrument constructed on the application of the common balance and weights, to estimate the mutual attraction of oppositely-electrified surfaces.

BALANITIS (*βάλανος*, glans). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the glans penis, and inner layer of the prepuce.

BALAUSTA (*βαλαύστιον*). A name applied to the many-celled, many-seeded, inferior, indehiscent fruit of the pomegranate.

BALBUTIES (*βαβάζω*, to babble). Stammering. In pure Latin, *balbus* denotes one who lisps, or is incapable of pronouncing certain letters; *blæsus*, one who stammers, or has an impediment in his speech.

BALDWIN'S PHOSPHORUS. The ignited nitrate of lime. This salt is so termed from its property of emitting a beautiful white light in the dark, when kept in a stoppered phial, and exposed for some time to the rays of the sun.

BALISTA (*βάλλω*, to cast). A sling. The astragalus was formerly called *os balistæ*, from its being cast by the ancients from their slings.

BALL. A form of medicine used in farriery, corresponding to the term bolus; it is generally that of a cylinder of two or three inches in length.

BALL AND SOCKET. *Enarthrosis.* A species of movable articulation, as that of the hip. See *Articulation.*

BALLISMUS (*βαλλίζω*, to trip or caper). A term which has been generally applied to those forms of palsy which are attended with fits of leaping or running.

BALLOON. A chemical instrument or receiver, of a spherical form, for condensing vapours from retorts.

BALLOTA LANATA. A plant indigenous in Siberia, and much recommended by Brera in rheumatic and gouty affections.

BALLOTEMENT (*French*). The repercussion or falling back of the fœtus, after being raised by an impulse of the finger or hand, and so made to float in the liquor amnii.

BALM TEA. An infusion of the leaves of the *Melissa officinalis*, or Common Balm.

BALM OF GILEAD. Another name for the Mecca Balsam. See *Balsam.*

[BALNEUM. A bath. See *Bath.*]

BALSAM. A technical term used to express a native compound of ethereal or essential oils with resin and *Benzoic acid.* Those compounds which have no Benzoic acid are *miscalled balsams*, being in fact true *turpentines.*

I. *Balsams with Benzoic Acid.*

1. *Balsam of Liquidambar.* Balsam which flows from incisions made into the trunk of the *Liquidambar styraciflua.* It dries up readily, and thus occurs in the solid form.

2. *Liquid Balsam of Storax.* Balsam said to be procured from the *Liquidambar attinia* and *orientale.* The substance sold as *strained storax* is prepared from an impure variety of liquid storax.

3. *Balsam of Peru.* Balsam procured from the *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* There are two kinds: the *brown* balsam, extracted by incision, very rare, imported in the husk of the cocoa-nut, and hence called balsam *en coque;* and the *black* balsam, obtained by evaporating the decoction of the bark and branches of the tree. These are semifluid balsams.

4. *Balsam of Tolu.* Balsam which flows spontaneously from the trunk of the *Myroxylon toluiferum,* and dries into a reddish resinous mass.

5. *Chinese Varnish.* Balsam which flows from the bark of the *Augia sinensis,* and dries into a smooth shining lac, used for lacquering and varnishing.

6. *Benzoin.* Balsam which exudes from incisions of the *Styrax Benzoin.* See *Benzoinum.*

II. *Balsams without Benzoic Acid.*

7. *Copaiba balsam.* Balsam of copahu or capivi; obtained by incisions made in the trunk of the *Copaifera officinalis;* used for making paper transparent, for lacquers, and in medicine.

8. *Mecca balsam,* or *Opobalsam.* Balsam obtained by incisions of, and by boiling, the branches and leaves of the *Balsamodendron Gileadense.* It becomes eventually solid.

9. *Japan lac varnish.* Balsam which flows from incisions made in the trunk of the *Rhus Vernix.*

[BALSAM OF HONEY. A tincture of benzoin or tolu. Hill's balsam of honey is made of tolu, honey āā lbj.; and spirit Oj. It is used in coughs.]

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND. (Ford's.) An aqueous infusion of horehound and liquorice root, with double the proportion of proof spirit, or brandy; to which are then added opium, camphor, benzoin, squills, oil of aniseed, and honey.

BALSAM OF LIQUORICE. This consists principally of paregoric elixir, very strongly impregnated with the oil of aniseed.

BALSAM OF SULPHUR. A solution of sulphur in volatile oils. The absurdity of the term will be evident on referring to the article *Balsam.*

BALSAMICA. Balsamics; a term generally applied to substances of a smooth and oily consistence, possessing emollient, sweet, and generally aromatic qualities. See *Balsam.*

BALSAMODENDRON MYRRHA. The Myrrh-tree; a plant of the order *Terebinthaceæ,* which yields the gum-resin *myrrh.*

BAMBALIA (*βαμβαλνω,* to lisp or stammer). Stammering; a kind of St. Vitus's dance, confined to the vocal organs. Its varieties are *hesitation* and *stuttering.* See *Balbuties.*

BANDAGE. An apparatus of linen or flannel for binding parts of the body. Some bandages are called *simple,* as the circular, the spiral, the uniting, the retaining bandages; others are *compound,* as the T bandage, the suspensory, the capistrum, the eighteen-tail bandage, &c.

BANDANA. A style of calico printing practised in India, in which white or brightly-coloured spots are produced upon a red or dark ground. See *Barwood.*

BANG. *Subjee* or *Sidhee.* An intoxicating preparation made from the larger leaves and capsules of the *Cannabis Indica,* or Indian Hemp.

BANYER'S OINTMENT. This consists of half a pound of litharge, two ounces of burnt alum, one ounce and a half of calomel, half a pound of Venice turpentine, and two pounds of lard, well rubbed together. It is used in Porrigo.

[BAPTISTA TINCTORIA. Wild Indigo. The root of this plant is said in small doses to act as a mild laxative; and in large doses to be violently emetic and cathartic. It has been used externally as a cataplasm in obstinate and painful ulcers and in threatened or existing mortification.]

BARBADOES LEG. The name under which Dr. Hillary treats of the Arabian Elephantiasis. Dr. Hendy calls it the "Glandular disease of Barbadoes."

BARBADOES TAR. *Petroleum.* A species of bitumen, differing from naphtha in its greater weight and impurity. See *Bitumen.*

BARBADOES NUTS. *Nuces Barbadenses.* The fruit of the *Jatropha curcas.* The seeds are called *physic nuts.*

BARBARY GUM. *Morocco gum.* A variety of gum Arabic, said to be produced by the *Acacia gummifera.*

[BARBATE (*barba,* a beard). Bearded, covered with hairs.]

BARBIERS. A vernacular Indian term, of unknown derivation. It denotes a chronic affection, prevalent in India, and almost universally confounded by nosologists with *beriberi.*

BARCLAY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. Extract. colocynth, ℥ij; resin of jalap (extract. jalap.) ℥i; almond soap, ℥iss; guaiacum, ℥iij; tartarized antimony, grs. viij.; essential oils of juniper, carraway, and rosemary, of each, gtt. iv.; syrup of Buckthorn, q. s. To be divided into sixty-four pills.

BAREGE. A village situated on the French side of the Pyrenees, celebrated

for its thermal waters. A peculiar substance has been obtained from these and other waters, and termed *baregin*.

BARILLA. The crude soda extracted from the ashes of the plants Salsola and Salicorina. See *Kelp*.

BARIUM (*βαρὺς*, heavy). The metallic basis of the earth *baryta*, so named from the great density of its compounds.

BARK. Peruvian bark; a name formerly promiscuously applied to the three species of Cinchona bark. See *Cinchona*.

False Bark. A term which has been applied to certain barks, as the canella alba, or *false* winter's bark.

BARK OF PLANTS. The external envelope of trees and shrubs. It was formerly distinguished into an external *cortical* or *cellular* integument, and an *internal* or *fibrous* portion, called liber. More recently, bark has been distinguished into four portions:—

1. *Epidermis*. The external and cellular envelope, continuous with the epidermis of the leaves. This is never renewed; the following parts increase by successive additions to their interior.

2. *Epi-phlœum* (*ἐπὶ*, upon; *φλοιὸς*, bark). A cellular portion lying immediately under the epidermis. Cork is the epiphlœum of the Quercus suber.

3. *Meso-phlœum* (*μέσος*, middle; *φλοιὸς*, bark). A cellular portion, lying immediately under the epiphlœum. This portion differs from the preceding in the direction of its cells.

4. *Endo-phlœum* (*ἔνδον*, within; *φλοιὸς*, bark). The liber, part of which is cellular, part woody.

BARK, ESSENTIAL SALT OF. This is merely an extract, prepared by macerating the bruised substance of bark in cold water, and submitting the infusion to a very slow evaporation.

BARLEY. *Hordei semina*. The fruit, incorrectly called seeds, of the *Hordeum distichon*. The specific name is derived from its two-rowed ears. See *Hordeum*.

BARM, OR YEAST. The froth of fermenting beer, used, in its turn, as a ferment in making bread or beer.

[BAROMACROMETER (*βαρος*, weight; *μακρος*, long; *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of new-born infants.]

BAROMETER (*βάρος*, weight; *μέτρον*, a measure). A weather-glass, or instrument for measuring the varying pressure of the atmosphere.

BAROSMA (*βαρὺς*, heavy; *ὀσμὴ*, odour). *Diosma*. A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceæ*. The leaves of several species constitute *buchu*.

BARRAS. *Galipot*. An oleo-resinous substance, which exudes from incisions made in fir-trees.

[BARREN. Unable to produce offspring; producing no perfect seeds.]

BARRY'S EXTRACTS. These extracts differ from the common by the evaporation being carried on in a vacuum produced by emitting steam into the apparatus, which resembles a retort with its receiver; the part containing the liquor to be evaporated being a polished iron bowl. As the temperature is much lower than in the common way, the virtues of the plant are less altered, the extracts are generally green, and contain saline crystals, but some of them will not keep.—*Gray*.

BARWOOD. A red dye-wood brought from Africa, and used, with sulphate of iron, for producing the dark red upon British bandana handkerchiefs.

BARYPHONIA (*βαρὺς*, heavy; *φωνὴ*, voice). Heaviness of voice; a difficulty of pronunciation.

BARYTA (*βαρὺς*, heavy). *Barytes*. An alkaline earth, the *heaviest* of all the earths, and a violent poison. The native sulphate is called *heavy spar*. The native carbonate has been named after Dr. Withering, its discoverer, *witherite*.

BARYTIN. A new vegetable base, discovered in the rhizome of *Veratrum album*, and named in consequence of its being precipitated from its solution, like baryta. See *Jervin*.

BASALT (*basal*, iron, Ethiopian). An argillaceous rock, consisting of silica, alumina, oxide of iron, lime, and magnesia.

BASANITE (*βασανίζω*, to test; from *βάσανος*, a Lydian stone). A stone by which the purity of gold was tried, and of which medical mortars were made. It consists of silica, lime, magnesia, carbon, and iron.

BASCULATION (*basculer*, French). A term used in examinations of the uterus in retroversion; the fundus is pressed upwards, the cervix drawn downwards; it is half the *see-saw* movement.

[BASE. See *Basis*.]

[BASIBRANCHIAL (*basis*, the base; *branchialis*, branchial). Applied by Prof. Owen to certain parts of the branchial arch in fishes.]

BASIC WATER. A term applied in cases in which water appears to act the part of a *base*: phosphoric acid, for instance, ceases to be phosphoric acid, unless three equivalents of water to one of acid be present.

[BASIHYAL (*basis*, the base; *hyoïdes*, the hyoïd). The two small subcubical

bones on each side, forming the body of the inverted hyoïd arch, and which complete the bony arch in small fishes.]

BASILAR [BASILARY] (*βάσις*, a base). Belonging to the base; a term applied to several bones, to an artery of the brain, and to a process of the occipital bone.

BASILICA (*βασιλικος*). Royal; a term generally of *eminence;* and hence applied to the large vein of the arm.

1. *Basilicon.* The *Ceratum Resinæ.* An ointment made of resin, pitch, oil, wax, &c.,—a *royal* ointment.

2. *Basilicus Pulvis.* The Royal Powder; an ancient preparation of calomel, rhubarb, and jalap.

BASIO-GLOSSUS. A muscle running from the base of the os hyoïdes to the tongue.

1. *Basio-chondro-cerato-glossus.* An unwieldy designation of the component parts of the hyo-glossus muscle, according to their origins and insertions.

[2. *Basio-occipital.* The body or basilary process of the occipital bone.]

3. *Basio-pharyngeus.* A term applied by Winslow to some fibres of the muscular layer of the pharynx, which proceed from the base of the os hyoïdes, and form part of the constrictor medius.

BASIS (*βάσις*, a base). 1. The substance with which an acid is combined in a salt. 2. A *mordaunt;* a substance used in dyeing, which has an affinity both for the cloth and the colouring matter. 3. The principal medicine in a prescription.

BASIS CORDIS. The base of the heart; the broad part of the heart is thus called, as distinguished from the *apex* or point.

[BASISPHENOID The base or body of the sphenoïd bone.]

BASSORIN. A constituent part of a species of gum brought from *Bassora,* as also of gum tragacanth, and of some gum resins.

[BASTARD. Applied to a disease or plant closely resembling, but not really what it appears to be.]

BASTARD DITTANY. The root of the *Dictamnus fraxinella,* now fallen into disuse.

BASYLE (*βάσις*, a base; *ὕλη*, nature or principle). A term proposed by Mr. Graham, to denote the metallic radical of a salt. Thus, sodium is the *basyle* of sulphate of soda; soda is the *base,* and sulphatoxygen the *salt radical,* if the salt be viewed as consisting of sulphatoxide of sodium.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS. These consist principally of the tincture of castor, with portions of camphor and opium, flavoured with anise-seeds, and coloured by cochineal.

BATES'S ALUM WATER. Compound solution of alum or the *liquor aluminis compositus.* Alum, sulphate of zinc, of each ℥j.; boiling water, Oiij. Dissolve and strain.

BATES'S ANODYNE BALSAM. One part of tincture of opium, and two of opodeldoc.

BATES'S AQUA CAMPHORATA. This collyrium, which was highly esteemed by Mr. Ware, is prepared as follows:— ℞ Cupri sulph., boli gallic, āā gr. xv.; camphoræ, gr. iv. Solve in aquæ frigidæ, Oiv.; et fiat collyrium.

BATH (*bad,* Saxon). *Balneum.* Baths are *general* or *partial;* they may consist of simple water, or be *medicated.* The physiological and therapeutic effects of baths being modified by their temperature, the following classification, constructed on these principles, will be found practically useful:—

I. *General Baths.*

1. *Cold Bath.* Balneum frigidum. The temperature ranges from 33° to 60° Fahr. Below 50°, it is considered very cold.

2. *Cool Bath.* Balneum frigidulum. Temperature from 60° to 75° Fahr.

3. *Temperate Bath.* Balneum temperatum. Temperature from 75° to 85° F.

4. *Tepid Bath.* Balneum tepidum. Temperature from 85° to 92° Fahr.

5. *Warm Bath.* Temp. from 92° to 98° Fahr.; that is, about that of the body.

6. *Hot Bath.* Balneum calidum. Temperature from 98° to 112° Fahr.

7. *Vapour Bath.* Balneum vaporis; balneum laconicum. Temp. from 122° to 144·5° Fahr. When a vapour bath is applied only to a particular part of the body, it is called a *fumigation* or vapour douche.

8. *Hot-air Bath.* Balneum sudatorium. The sweating bath. Temperature from 100° to 130° Fahr.

9. *Artificial Sea-water Bath.* Balneum maris factitium. A solution of one part of common salt in thirty parts of water.

II. *Partial Baths.*

10. *Arm Bath.* Balneum brachiluvium.

11. *Foot Bath.* Balneum pediluvium.

12. *Hand Bath.* Baln. manuluvium.

13. *Head Bath.* Baln. capitiluvium.

14. *Hip Bath.* Coxæluvium, or demibain of the French; in which the body is immersed as high as the hips or umbilicus.

III. *Medicated Baths.*

15. *Saline Bath.* Prepared by adding common salt to water. The temperature ought not to exceed 92° Fahr.

16. *Sulphurous Bath* Prepared by dissolving four ounces of sulphuret of potassium in thirty gallons of water. It should be prepared in a wooden bathing-vessel.

17. *Gelatino-sulphurous Bath.* Prepared by adding one pound of Flanders' glue, previously dissolved in water, to the sulphurous bath above described. *Dupuytren.*

18. *Alkaline Bath.* Prepared with soap, the carbonates of soda and potash, or the solution of hydrate of potash.

19. *Metalline Bath.* Prepared by impregnating water with the scoriæ of metals, particularly of iron.

20. *Ferruginous Bath.* Prepared with muriated tincture of iron, or sulphate of iron.

21. *Medicated Hot-air Bath.* Prepared by impregnating the hot air with some gas or vapour, as sulphurous acid gas, or chlorine.

BATH, CHEMICAL. An apparatus for modifying and regulating the heat in various chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of sand, or other substance, between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated.

1. *Water Bath.* Balneum aquosum; formerly called balneum mariæ, from the use of a solution of salt instead of water only. Any vessel of water, capable of being heated to the boiling point, and of containing a retort, will answer the purpose. A bath of steam may sometimes be preferable to a water bath.

2. *Sand Bath.* Balneum arenæ. An iron vessel containing sand, being gradually heated, communicates the heat to every vessel buried in the sand. Those distillations which, at any part of the process, require as much as a low red heat, are usually performed in sand baths.

3. *Solution Bath.* Where temperatures above 212° are required in baths, saturated solutions are employed; these, boiling at different temperatures, communicate heat up to their boiling points. Solution baths will produce temperatures up to 360°.

4. *Metal Bath.* For temperatures above 360°, metal baths are employed, as those of mercury, fusible metal, tin, or lead. The temperature may thus be raised to 600°.

BATRACHIA (*βάτραχος*, a frog). An order of the class *Reptilia*, comprising the frog, toad, salamander, and siren

BATRACHUS (*βάτραχος*, a frog). *Ranula.* Designations of the distended submaxillary duct.

BATTERY, ELECTRICAL. A term applied to an arrangement of Leyden jars which communicate together, and may all be charged with electricity and discharged at the same time.

Battery, Galvanic. A combination of several pairs of zinc and copper plates soldered together, and so arranged that the same metal shall always be on the same side of the compound plate.

BATTLEY'S SOLUTION. *Liquor opii sedativus.* A narcotic preparation, generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the acetate of morphia.

BAUHIN, VALVULE OF. *Ileo-colic valve.* A valve within the cæcum, whose office is to prevent the return of the excrementitious matters from the cæcum into the small intestine. The extremities of its two lips form rugæ in the straight part of the cæcum, called by Morgagni *fræna of the valvule of Bauhin.*

BAY BERRIES. *Baccæ Lauri.* The berries of the *Laurus nobilis*, or Sweet Bay. A solid substance is extracted from them, called *laurin*, or camphor of the bay berry.

BAYNTON'S ADHESIVE PLASTER. This differs from the *Emplastrum resinæ*, L. P., only in containing less resin, six drachms only being added to one pound of the litharge plaster.

BAY SALT. Chloride of sodium, or common salt, as obtained by solar evaporation on the shores of the Mediterranean.

BDELLA (*βδάλλω*, to suck). The Greek term for the *leech*, or the *hirudo*, of the Latins. The latter is the term now used.

BDELLIUM. A name applied to two gum-resinous substances. One of these is the *Indian bdellium*, or *false myrrh*, procured from the Amyris commiphora. The other is called *African bdellium*, and is obtained from the Heudolotia Africana.

[BDELLOMETER (*βδελλα*, a leech; *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument employed as a substitute for the leech.]

BEAD-PROOF. A term denoting the strength of spirituous liquors, as shown by the continuance of the bubbles or beads on the surface.

BEARBERRY. The *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, the leaves of which are employed in chronic affections of the bladder.

[BEAR'S FOOT. Common name for the *Helleborus fœtidus.*]

BEAUME DE VIE. Balm of life. The compound decoction of aloes.

[BEBEERIN. A vegetable alkali obtained from Bebeeru bark, and possessing antiperiodic properties.]

BEBEERU. A tree of British Guiana, the timber of which is known to woodmerchants by the name of *greenheart.* It

yields a substance, called *bebeerin*, of antiperiodic properties.

[BECONGUILLES. A root from South America, having properties similar to those of ipecacuanha.]

[BECUIBA NUX. A Brazillian nut which yields a balsam esteemed in rheumatism.]

BEDEGUAR. A remarkable gall, termed *sweet-briar sponge*, found on various species of *Rosa*, and produced by the puncture of several insect species.

BEER (*bière*, Fr.; *bier*, Germ.). *Cervisia.* The fermented infusion of malted barley, flavoured with hops. The term *beer* is also applied to beverages consisting of a saccharine liquor, partially advanced into the vinous fermentation, and flavoured with peculiar substances, as spruce beer, ginger beer, &c.

BEESTINGS. The first milk taken from the cow after calving.

BEGUIN'S SULPHURATED SPIRIT. A variety of hydrosulphate of ammonia, commonly called hepatized ammonia.

BELL-METAL. An alloy of 100 parts copper with 20 to 25 of tin. This compound forms a hard, sonorous, and durable composition, for making bells, cannon, statues, &c.

BELLADONNA. Deadly nightshade; a species of *Atropa*, the juice of which is well known to produce a singular dilatation of the pupil of the eye. The name is derived from the words *bella donna*, beautiful woman, the juice of its berries being used as a cosmetic by the Italian women to make their faces pale.

Belladonnin. A volatile vegetable alkali, said to be distinct from atropia.

BELLOWS' SOUND. An unnatural sound of the heart, resembling that of the puffing of a small pair of bellows, as heard by the stethoscope. See *Auscultation.*

BEN, OIL OF. The expressed oil of the Ben-nut, or the *Morynga pterygo-sperma*, remarkable for not becoming rancid for many years.

BENEDICTUS (*benedico*, to bless). Benedict or blessed; a term prefixed to compositions and herbs, on account of their supposed good qualities; thus antimonial wine was termed *benedictum vinum*; the philosopher's stone, *benedictus lapis*, &c.

1. *Benedicta Aqua.* Blessed water; lime-water; a water distilled from thyme; and, in Schroeder, an emetic.

2. *Benedictum laxativum.* Rhubarb, and sometimes the lenitive electuary.

3. *Benedicta centaurea.* The blessed thistle; a plant of the order *Compositæ.*

[BENNE LEAVES. The leaves of *Sesamum Indicum* and *S. orientale.* These leaves abound in mucilage which they readily impart to water, and which is much used in cholera infantum, diarrhœa, and other complaints to which demulcents are applicable.]

[BENNE OIL. An inodorous, bland, sweetish oil, obtained from the *Sesamum Indicum* and *S. orientale.* It resembles olive oil in its properties, and may be used for similar purposes.]

BENUMBERS. Agents which cause topical numbness and muscular weakness.

[BENZOIN ODORIFERUM. Laurus Benzoin, *Linn.* Spicewood, Fever-bush. A shrub indigenous in the United States, possessing a spicy, agreeable flavour, and an infusion of which is sometimes used as a gently stimulant aromatic. The bark has also been used in domestic practice, in intermittents.]

BENZOINUM. Benzoin; a balsam which exudes from incisions made in the *Styrax Benzoin*, or Benjamin tree.

1. *Siam Benzoin.* Benzoin of best quality. It occurs in *tears* and in *masses.* The presence of the white tears embedded in the brown resiniform mass gives an almond-like appearance, suggested by the term *amygdaloid benzoin.*

2. *Calcutta Benzoin.* Benzoin of second and third quality, corresponding with the *common* or *brown benzoin* of some writers.

3. *Head benzoin* is a technical term for the first and purest portion; *belly benzoin* is the next in purity, mixed with parings of wood; *foot benzoin* is very foul, and used in India for fumigations, &c.

4. *Benzoic Acid. Flowers of Benjamin.* An acid exhaled from benzoin, dragon's blood, and other resins, by heat. Its salts are called *benzoates.*

5. *Benzine.* The name applied by Mitscherlich to the bicarburet of hydrogen, procured by heating benzoic acid with lime; this compound is termed by Liebig *benzole*, the termination in *ole* being assigned to hydrocarbons.

6. *Benzone.* A volatile fluid procured by Peligot, by heating dry benzoate of lime.

7. *Benzoyl, benzoile*, or *benzule.* The hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, including benzoic acid, and the essence or volatile oil of bitter almonds.

8. *Benz-amide.* A compound prepared by saturating chloride of benzoyl by dry ammoniacal gas, &c. See *Amide.*

9. *Benzimide.* A substance discovered by Laurent in crude essence of bitter almonds.

10. *Benzile.* A substance procured by passing a stream of chlorine gas through fused benzoin.

[*Benzilate.* A combination of benzilic acid with a salifiable base.]

[*Benzilic acid.* An acid obtained from benzile.]

[*Benzoate.* A combination of benzoic acid with a salifiable base.]

[*Benzoine.* A substance obtained from oil of bitter almonds, in the form of brilliant, inodorous, and tasteless prismatic crystals.]

BERBERIN. A crystalline substance of a fine yellow colour, derived from the bark of the barberry root, used as a dye-stuff.

[BERBERIS CANADENSIS. The systematic name of the American species of Barberry.]

[BERBERIS VULGARIS. The systematic name of the European Barberry shrub.]

BERGAMOT. An essence prepared from the rind of the *Citrus bergamia*, or Bergamot Citrus.

BERGMEHL. Literally, *Mountain meal;* an earth, so named in Sweden, resembling fine flour, and celebrated for its nutritious qualities. It is found to be composed entirely of the shells of microscopic animalcules.

BERIBERI. A spasmodic rigidity of the lower limbs, &c.; an *acute* disease occurring in India, and commonly confounded by nosologists with *barbiers.* "Bontius and Ridley say that this term is derived from the Indian word signifying a *sheep*, on account of the supposed resemblance of the gait of persons affected with it to that of the sheep. Good derives it from *βέρβερι*, the pearl oyster, or other shell, and hence uses it figuratively for *incurvation.* Marshall derives it from the reduplication of the word *beri*, signifying, in the language of Ceylon, weakness or inability, as if to express intensity of weakness."—*Forbes.*

BERLIN BLUE. *Prussian Blue.* The ferro-sesquicyanide of iron, sometimes called ferro-prussiate of iron.

BERRIES. *Baccæ.* The fruits of different species of plants. See *Bacca.*

1. *Bay berries.* The fruit of the *Laurus nobilis;* the berries and the oil obtained by boiling them in water are imported from Italy and Spain.

2. *Juniper berries.* The fruit of the *Juniperus communis*, which yields an oil, upon which the peculiar flavour and diuretic qualities of Geneva principally depend.

3. *Turkey Yellow berries.* The unripe fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius* of Linnæus, used for giving a yellow dye in calico-printing.

4. *Persian Yellow berries.* Said to be of the same species as the preceding. They are termed *graines d'Avignon*, or berries of Avignon.

BERYL. A variety of the *emerald;* a mineral or gem, usually of a green colour of various shades, passing into honey-yellow and sky-blue. When coloured green by oxide of chromium, it forms the true emerald, and when colourless and transparent, *aqua marina.*

Chryso-beryl (*χρυσὸς*, gold). One of the finest of the gems, consisting of glucina and alumina.

BETEL. A famous masticatory employed in the East, consisting of the *areca, betel*, or *pinang nut*, the produce of the Areca Catechu, or Catechu Palm. A portion of the nut is rolled up with a little lime in the leaf of the *Piper betel*, and the whole chewed.

[BETONICA. A genus of plants of the natural order *Labiatæ.*]

[*Betonica Officinalis.* Wood Betony. An European plant which was highly esteemed by the ancients, and employed in many diseases, but at present it is little used. The root has been considered emetic and purgative.]

[BETULA. A genus of plants of the natural order *Betulineæ.*]

[*Betula Alba.* Common European birch An European tree, the inner bark of which has been employed in intermittent fever. An infusion of its leaves has been used in gout, rheumatism, dropsy, and cutaneous affections; and the juice obtained by wounding the branches is considered useful in complaints of the kidneys and bladder.]

[*Betulin.* A white, uncrystallizable, peculiar principle, obtained from the bark of the *Betula alba.*]

BEZOAR (*pa-zahar*, Persian; a destroyer of poison). A morbid concretion formed in the bodies of land animals, to which many fanciful virtues were formerly ascribed.

1. *Bezoardics.* A name given to a class of *alexipharmic* medicines, from the imputed properties of the *bezoar.*

2. *Bezoardicum Joviale.* A bezoar of tin and nitre, which differed little from the *Antihecticum Poterii.*

3. *Bezoardicum minerale.* A bezoar of antimony, made by adding spirit of nitre to butter of antimony.

4. *Bezoardicum animale.* The name formerly given to the heart and liver of vipers, once used in medicine.

5. *Camel-bezoar.* A bezoar found in the gall-bladder of the camel, and much prized as a yellow paint by the Hindoos.

6. *Goat-bezoar.* A bezoar said to be procured from animals of the goat kind, *capra gazella*, in Persia. The Greek term for this species of concretion is *ægagropila*, literally, mountain-goat ball.

7. *Hog-bezoar.* A bezoar found in the stomach of the wild boar in India.

8. *Bovine-bezoar.* A bezoar found in the gall-bladder of the ox; common in Nepaul.

9. *Oriental bezoars.* These were formerly much valued in medicine: they are smooth, polished, and of a green colour: three of these, sent by the Schah of Persia to Bonaparte, were *ligniform*, or composed of fragments of wood; another was found to be composed of rosin.

10. *Spurious*, or *factitious bezoars.* These were formerly made of lobsters' claws and oyster-shells, levigated on porphyry, made into a paste with musk and ambergris, and formed into balls like bezoars; of this kind were the *pierres de Goa*, or *de Malacca*, &c.

BI, BINUS (*bis*, twice). Two; a pair. Also a prefix of certain saline compounds, into which two proportions of acid enter for one of base, as bi-arseniate.

[1. *Bi-basic* (*basis*, a base). Having two bases, as the tartrate of potash and soda, or Rochelle salt.]

2. *Bi-carbonates.* Salts containing a double proportion of carbonic acid gas.

[3. *Bi-caudal* (*cauda*, a tail). Having two tails.]

4. *Bi-ceps* (*caput*, the head). Two-headed, or having two distinct origins, as applied to a muscle of the thigh and of the arm. The interossei muscles are termed *bicipites*, from their having each two heads or origins.

[5. *Bi-conjugate* (*conjugatus*, coupled). Bigeminate; arranged in two pairs.]

6. *Bi-cornis* (*cornu*, a horn). A term applied to the os hyoïdes, which has two processes or horns; and, formerly, to muscles which have two insertions.

[7. *Bi-crenate* (*crenatus*, notched). Doubly crenate. Applied in botany to leaves, the crenate toothings of which are themselves crenate. See *Crenate.*]

8. *Bi-cuspidati* (*cuspis*, a spear). Having two tubercles; as applied to the two first pairs of grinders in each jaw.

[9. *Bi-dentate* (*dens*, a tooth). Having two teeth.]

10. *Bi-ennial* (*annus*, a year). Enduring throughout two years, and then perishing; plants which bear only leaves the first year; leaves, flowers, and fruit the second year, and then die.

[11. *Bi-farious.* Arranged in two rows.

12. *Bi-fid* (*bifidus*, forked). Divided into two by a fissure.

13. *Bi-foliate* (*folium*, a leaf). When two leaflets grow from the same point at the end of the petiole, as in zygophyllum fabago. See *Conjugate* and *Bi-nate.*]

14. *Bi-furcation* (*furca*, a fork). The division of a vessel, or nerve, into two branches, as that of a two-pronged fork.

15. *Bi-gaster* (*γαστὴρ*, the belly). Two-bellied, as applied to muscles; a term synonymous with *bi-venter* and *di-gastricus.*

[16. *Bi-geminate* (*geminus*, a twin). Arranged in two pairs.]

17. *Bi-hernius* (*hernia*, *ἔρνος*, a branch). Having a scrotal hernia on each side.

[18. *Bi-jugous* (*jugatus*, coupled). In two pairs.]

19. *Bi-lobus* (*lobus*, a lobe). Having two lobes, resembling the tips of ears.

20. *Bi-locular* (*loculus*, a cell). Two-celled; divided into two cells; a term applied, in botany, to the anther, to certain capsules, &c.

21. *Bi-mana* (*manus*, a hand). Two-handed: as man: the first order of the Mammalia.

[22. *Bi-nate* (*binus*, a pair). Growing in pairs. Binary.]

23. *Bin-oculus* (*oculus*, an eye). Having two eyes; a bandage for securing the dressings on both eyes.

[24. *Bi-partite* (*partitus*, divided). Parted in two.]

[25. *Bi-ped* (*pes*, a foot). Biped, having two feet.]

26. *Bi-pinnate* (*pinna*, the fin of a fish). Doubly pinnate; a variety of compound leaves. See *Pinnate.*

[27. *Bi-serial* (*series*, a row). Arranged in two rows.

[28. *Bi-serrate* (*serratus*, sawed). Doubly sawed, as applied to the margins of leaves, when the serrations are themselves serrate. See *Serrate.*

[29. *Bi-ternate* (*ternus*, three). Doubly ternate; when three secondary petioles proceed from the common petiole, and each bears three leaflets.]

30. *Bi-valved* (*valva*, a door). Two-valved, as the shell of the oyster, a legume, &c.

31. *Bi-venter* (*venter*, the belly). The name of muscles which have two bellies, as the occipito-frontalis. The term is synonymous with *di-gastricus.*

[BIBERON (*bibo*, to drink). A feeding-bottle for infants.]

BIBITORIUS (*bibo*, to drink). A former name of the *rectus internus oculi*, from its drawing the eye inwards towards the nose, and thus directing it into the cup in *drinking.*

[BIBULOUS (*bibo*, to drink). Absorbing moisture.]

BICE. A blue colour, prepared from the lapis armenius, for painting.

BILIS. Bile, gall, or choler; the secretion of the liver. Bile is distinguished as the *hepatic*, or that which flows immediately from the liver; and the *cystic*, or that contained in the gall-bladder.

1. *Bilin.* The constituent principle of the bile. It is separated by chemical processes; and when it contains acetate of soda, and is modified by the action of acetic acid, it is called *bile-sugar* or *picromel.*

[2. *Biliphein.* The colouring matter which gives the characteristic brownish yellow tint to the bile: termed also *Cholepyrrhin.*]

3. *Biliverdin.* An ingredient in the bile, being the principal constituent of the yellow matter forming the concretions found in the ox, and much prized by painters.

4. *Bilis atra.* Black bile; formerly supposed to be the cause of low spirits, an affection named accordingly from the same term in Greek, *μέλαινα χολή*, or melancholy.

5. *Bilious.* A term employed to characterize a class of diseases caused by a too copious secretion of bile.

[BIOLOGY (*βιος*, life; *λογος*, a discourse). The science of life; physiology.]

BIRDLIME. A glutinous substance prepared from the bark of the holly. It contains resin, which has been called *viscina.*

BISMUTH (*wismuth*, German). Marcasita, tectum argenti, or tin glance. A white metal, usually found in tin mines. It occurs as an oxide, under the name of *bismuth ochre;* as a sulphuret, called *bismuth glance;* as a sulphuret with copper, called copper bismuth ore; and with copper and lead, called *needle ore.* Eight parts of bismuth, five of lead, and three of tin, constitute *Newton's fusible metal.* See *Pearl Powder.*

1. *Magistery of bismuth.* The trisnitrate of bismuth; [subnitrate of bismuth, U. S. Ph.]; a white, inodorous, tasteless powder, also called Spanish white, and pearl white. [This preparation has tonic and antispasmodic properties, and has been used in gastrodynia and some nervous affections. The dose is five to ten grains.]

2. The *butter of bismuth* is the chloride; the *flowers of bismuth*, the sublimed oxide; and the *glance of bismuth*, the native sulphuret.

BISTORTÆ RADIX (*bis torta*, twice turned; so named from the form of the root). The root of the *Polygonum bistorta*, great Bistort or Snake-weed.

BISTOURY (*bistoire*, French). A small curved knife for operations.

BISTRE. A brown colour made of wood soot boiled and evaporated. Beech soot is said to make the best.

BITTER. A term applied from its obvious meaning, to the following substances:—

1. *Bitter principle.* A general term applied to an intensely bitter substance, procured by digesting nitric acid on silk, indigo, &c.; also to quinia, quassia, salicina, &c.

2. *Bitter of Welter.* Picric or carbazotic acid, produced by the action of nitric or indigotic acid.

3. *Bitter apple*, or *cucumber.* The common name of the fruit of the *Cucumis colocynthis.*

4. *Bitter earth.* Talc earth. Vernacular designations of calcined magnesia.

5. *Bitter infusion.* A term applied to the Extractum Gentianæ Compositum of the pharmacopœia.

6. *Bitter-sweet.* The vulgar name of the *Solanum dulcamara*, a plant formerly used in medicine.

7. *Bitters.* A class of vegetable tonics, as gentian, chamomile, orange peel, &c.

BITTERING. Corruptly *Bittern.* A preparation for adulterating beer, composed of cocculus indicus, liquorice, tobacco, quassia, and sulphate of iron or copperas. A similar preparation is sold for the same purpose under the name of *bitter balls.*

BITTERN. The *mother water*, or uncrystallizable residue left after muriate of soda has been separated from sea-water by crystallization. It owes its bitterness to sulphate and muriate of magnesia. It contains bromine.

BITUMEN (*πίτυμα*, *πίτυς*, pine). A mineral pitch, supposed to be formed in the earth by the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances. In its most fluid state it constitutes *naphtha;* when of the consistence of oil, it becomes *petroleum;* at the next stage of induration it becomes *elastic bitumen;* then *maltha;* and so on until it becomes a compact mass, and is then called *asphaltum.*

[*Bituminous.* Of the nature of bitumen.]

BLACK. A term applied to certain diseases, to some chemical compounds, &c., in consequence of their black appearance.

1. *Black Death.* The name given in Germany and the North of Europe, to an Oriental plague, which occurred in the 14th century, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. In Italy it was called *la mortalega grande*, the

great mortality. In many of its characters, this pestilence resembled the present bubo plague, complicated with pneumonia and hæmorrhages.

2. *Black Disease.* This, and *black jaundice*, are English terms for the morbus niger of the Latin writers, and the *melæna* of the Greeks.

3. *Black Water.* This, and *waterbrash*, are English terms for pyrosis.

4. *Black Vomit.* Melæna cruenta. [A fluid of a dark colour, depositing a sediment resembling coffee-grounds, ejected in yellow fever and some other diseases. This fluid consists principally of blood altered by the action of the acid secretions from the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and of epithetial scales.]

5. *Black Rust.* A disease of wheat, in which a black moist matter is deposited in the fissure of the grain. See *Brown Rust.*

6. *Black Draught.* A popular purgative, consisting of the infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia.

7. *Black Drop.* A preparation of opium. [A nostrum, under the name of *Lancaster* or *Quakers' Black Drop*, has long been in use, which is prepared as follows: — Take of opium, ℔ss.; verjuice (juice of the wild crab), Oiij.; nutmegs, ʒiss., and saffron, ʒss.; boil them to a proper thickness, then add a quarter of a pound of sugar and two spoonsful of yeast. Set the whole in a warm place near the fire, for six or eight weeks, then place it in the open air until it becomes a syrup; lastly, decant, filter, and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle. One drop is considered equal to about three of the tincture of opium. The vinegar of opium (*acetum opii*) has been introduced into the pharmacopœias as a substitute for, or imitation of, this preparation.]

8. *Black Extract.* Hard multum. A preparation from cocculus indicus, imparting an intoxicating quality to beer.

9. *Black Wash.* A lotion prepared by the decomposition of calomel in lime water. [℞ calomel, ʒi.; aq. calcis, ʒiv.]

10. *Black Flux.* A mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash.

11. *Black Dye.* A compound of oxide of iron, with gallic acid and tannin.

12. *Black Lead.* Plumbago, or graphite; a carburet of iron. It is named from its *leaden appearance*, for it does not contain a particle of lead.

13. *Black Chalk.* Drawing-slate; a soft clay, of a bluish-black colour, composed principally of silica.

14. *Black Jack.* The name given by miners to a sulphuret of zinc.

15. *Black Naphtha.* A common name for petroleum, or rock oil.

16. *Black Turpeth.* Another name for the protoxide of mercury, commonly called the gray, ash, or black oxide.

17. *Black Wadd.* The peroxide of manganese; a well-known ore, commonly called, from its black appearance, black oxide of manganese; it is used as a drying ingredient in paints.

18. *Ivory Black.* Ebur ustuum, or animal charcoal; procured from charred ivory shavings, and used as a dentifrice and pigment, under the name of *blue black*, being of a bluish hue; but bone-black is usually sold for it.

19. *Black Salts.* The name given in America to *wood-ashes*, after they have been lixiviated, and the solution evaporated, until the mass has become black.

20. *Lamp Black.* Fuligo lampadum. A form of charcoal, procured by burning resinous bodies, as the refuse of pitch, in furnaces.

21. *Black sticking Plaster.* A solution of isinglass, with some tincture of benjamin, brushed over black sarsenet.

22. *Spanish Black.* A form of charcoal made of burnt cork, and first used by the Spaniards.

23. *Black Boy Gum.* A red resin, recently imported from New Holland, and supposed to be produced by the *Xanthorrhœa arborea.*

[24. *Black Snakeroot.* Cimicifuga racemosa.

[25. *Blackberry Root.* Rubus villosus.]

BLADDER, URINARY. *Vesica urinaria.* The reservoir which contains the urine.

1. *Columnar Bladder.* A term applied in cases in which there is an unusual development of the muscular fasciculi of the bladder, giving an appearance of persistent prominences or *columns.*

2. *Trigonal space of the bladder.* A smooth *triangular* surface on the inside of the bladder, in the middle of its fundus, where the mucous membrane is destitute of rugæ.

3. *Neck of the bladder.* The orifice of the urethra; it is crescentiform, and embraces a small tubercle, called *uvula vesicæ*, formed by the projection of the mucous membrane.

4. *Fundus of the bladder.* All that part of its internal surface which corresponds to the inferior region of its external surface.

BLADDER GREEN. A green pigment prepared from the ripe berries of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, or Buckthorn, mixed with gum Arabic and lime water.

BLADDERY FEVER. *Bullosa febris.* Vesicular fever, in which the skin is covered with *bullæ*. See *Pemphigus.*

[BLADDER SENNA. Common name of the *Colutea arborescens.*]

[BLADDER-WRACK. Common name of the *Fucus vesiculosus.*]

BLÆSITAS (*blæsus*, one who stammers). Misenunciation; a species of *psellismus*, in which articulate sounds are freely, but inaccurately enunciated.

BLAIN. An elevation of the cuticle containing a watery fluid. See *Rupia.*

BLANC DE TROYES. Spanish White, prepared chalk, or the *Creta preparata* of the pharmacopœia.

BLANQUININE. A supposed new alkaloïd, discovered in White Cinchona.

BLASTE'MA (*βλαστάνω*, to bud). A term applied to the rudimental mass of an organ in the state of formation. According to Schwann, it consists partly of a fluid, partly of granules, which spontaneously change into the nuclei of cells and into cells, and partly, also, of such nucleated cells already formed. *Müller.*

[BLASTODERM (*βλαστανω*, to germinate; *δερμα*, the skin). The germinal membrane; a thin membrane, or cellular stratum, which envelopes the yolk of the ovum. In the progress of development it subdivides into two layers, the outer one known as the serous layer, and the inner as the mucous layer.]

[BLASTODERMIC. Belonging to the blastoderm.]

[BLASTODERMIC VESICLE. The envelope formed by the blastoderm between the vitellus and its original sac.]

[BLAUD'S PILLS. The following is the original formula for these pills:—"Take of gum tragacanth, in powder, six grains; water, one drachm. Macerate in a glass or marble mortar until a thick mucilage is formed; then add sulphate of iron, in powder, half an ounce. Beat well until the mixture is quite homogeneous; then add subcarbonate of potassa half an ounce. Rub this until the mass, which quickly becomes of a yellowish green, passes into a deep green, and assumes a soft consistence. Divide into forty-eight pills." This quantity M. Blaud considers sufficient for the cure of an ordinary case of chlorosis.]

[BLAZING STAR. One of the common names of the *Aletris farinosa.*]

BLEACHING. The chemical process of *whitening* linen or woollen stuffs. 1. *Linen* is bleached by the old process, by exposure to air and moisture; by the new process, by means of chlorine or solution of chloride of lime. 2. *Woollen stuffs* are bleached by exposure to the vapour of sulphurous acid.

1. *Bleaching powder.* Chloride of lime, formerly called oxymuriate of lime; prepared by exposing hydrate of lime gradually to chlorine gas.

2. *Bleaching liquid.* Eau de Javelle. Oxymuriatic alkaline water. This is the above compound obtained in solution, by transmitting a stream of chlorine gas, through hydrate of lime suspended in water.

BLEAR-EYE. A chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids. See *Lippitudo.*

BLEB. *Pemphix.* A bulla, vesicle, or bladdery tumour of the skin, distended by a fluid. See *Pemphigus.*

BLENDE (*blenden*, German; to dazzle, or blind). Native sulphuret of zinc; a native mineral of an adamantine lustre, and often black. It is called by the miners *black jack.*

BLENNA (*βλέννα*). The Greek term for *mucus.*

[1. *Blenno-genii* (*γενναω*, to generate). Generating or forming mucus.]

2. *Blenno-rrhagia* (*ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth). A discharge of mucus from the urethra.

3. *Blenno-rrhœa* (*ῥέω*, to flow). Gleet. A term used by Good as synonymous with gonorrhœa.

BLEPHARON (*βλέφαρον*). The eyelid. Hence the compounds:—

[1. *Blepharadenitis* (*ἀδην*, a gland). Inflammation of the meibomian glands.]

[2. *Blepharitis.* Inflammation of the eyelids.]

[3. *Blepharoblenorrhœa* (*blenorrhœa*, a flow of mucus). The first stage of puro-mucous inflammation of the ciryonctina.]

[4. *Blepharonicus* (*ὀγκὸς*, a tumour). A tumour on the eyelid.]

[5. *Blepharoplegia* (*πλῆγη*, a stroke). Paralysis of the upper eyelid-ptosis.]

6. *Blephar-ophthalmia.* Ophthalmia, or inflammation of the eyelid.

[7. *Blepharoplastice* (*πλαστιχος*, formative). Formation of a new eyelid.]

8. *Blepharo-ptosis* (*πτῶσις*, prolapsus). A falling of the upper eyelid-ptosis.

[9. *Blepharospasmus* (*σπασμος*, spasm). A spasmodic contraction of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.]

10. *Ankylo-blepharon* (*ἀγκύλος*, bent). A preternatural union of the two lids.

11. *Pachy-blepharosis* (*παχὺς*, thick). A thickened state of the eyelids.

12. *Sym-blepharon* (*σὺν*, together). The connexion of the lid to the globe of the eye.

[BLESSED THISTLE. Common name for the *Centauria Benedicta.*]

BLIGHT. A slight palsy, induced by

sudden cold or damp, applied to one side of the face. The nerves which lose their power are branches of the portio dura, or the respiratory of Bell.

[BLISTER. A vesicle caused by a deposition of serous fluid beneath the cuticle.]

BLISTER. *Vesicatorium.* An application to the skin, producing a serous or puriform discharge, by exciting inflammation. The effect is termed *revulsion*, antispasis, or derivation. See *Cantharis.*

Flying Blisters. Vésicatoires volants. A mode of treatment employed by the continental practitioners, for the purpose of ensuring a more diffusive counter-irritation. According to this plan, the blister remains only till it produces a rubefacient effect, a second blister is then applied to some other part, and so on in succession.

BLOOD (*blod*, Saxon). Sanguis. The well-known fluid which circulates through the tubes called, from their function, *blood-vessels.* Blood contains albumen in three states of modification, viz., *albumen*, properly so called; *fibrin*, and *red particles.* Blood separates, on coagulation, into—

1. *Serum*, a yellowish liquid, containing albumen, and various saline matters, suspended in water; and

2. *Crassamentum*, cruor, or clot; a red solid, consisting of fibrin and red particles.

BLOOD-LETTING. The abstraction of blood, as performed by venesection, arteriotomy, cupping, or leeches.

1. *Venæsection* (*venæ sectio*). The opening of a vein. When it is right to make an impression on the *system*, as well as the part affected, *full venesection* is employed. This, when duly instituted in the erect position, becomes a valuable diagnostic: the nature and seat of the disease, and the powers of the patient, are denoted by the *quantity* of blood which flows on placing the patient erect and looking upwards, and bleeding to incipient syncope. —(*M. Hall.*) *Small bleedings* are employed as a preventive, as for hæmoptysis. —(*Cheyne.*)

2. *Arteriotomy.* The opening of an artery, as the temporal, in diseases of the head, of the eye, &c.

3. *Cupping.* Usually prescribed in *topical* affections, either when venesection has been already duly employed, or is deemed unnecessary or unsafe.

4. *Leeches.* Their use is similar to that of cupping. This and the preceding are means of *general*, as well as topical bloodletting in infants.

[BLOOD ROOT. Common name for the *Sanguinaria Canadensis.*]

BLOOD-SHOT. A distention of the blood-vessels of the eye.

BLOODSTONE. *Hæmatites.* A species of calcedony, supposed to have been useful in stopping a bleeding from the nose.

BLOOD-STROKE. *Coup de sang.* An instantaneous and universal congestion, without any escape of blood from the vessels.

BLOODY FLUX. Another name for *dysentery*, from the bloody nature of the intestinal discharges.

BLOWPIPE. A small conical tube, bent at one end, so as to be easily introduced into the flame of a candle or lamp, for the purpose of directing a stream of flame, by *blowing* through it, upon any object which is to be heated.

Oxy-hydrogen blowpipe. An apparatus for producing intense heat, by supplying a stream of hydrogen with pure oxygen, so that the two gases issue together in the form of a jet from the nozzle of the blowpipe.

BLUE. A term applied to a particular disease, to several pigments, and other compounds, in consequence of their colour.

1. *Blue Disease.* Blue jaundice of the ancients; a disease in which the complexion is tinged with blue or venous blood. See *Cyanosis.*

[2. *Blue Flag.* Common name for the *Iris versicolor.*]

3. *Prussian Blue.* Berlin blue. Sesquiferrocyanide of iron, prepared from bullocks' blood, carbonate of potash, sulphate of iron, and alum. The combination of Prussian blue and peroxide of iron is called *basic Prussian blue.*

4. *Saxon Blue.* Sulphate of indigo; a solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid.

5. *Blue Verditer.* An impure carbonate of copper, said to be prepared by decomposing nitrate of copper by chalk.

6. *Blue Copper-ore.* The finely crystallized subcarbonate of copper.

7. *Turnbull's Blue.* Ferrocyanide of iron; a beautiful blue precipitate, thrown down on adding red prussiate of potash to a proto-salt of iron.

8. *Blue Pill.* The Pilulæ Hydrargyri, or mercurial pill, prepared by triturating metallic mercury with conserve of roses.

9. *Blue Ointment.* Neapolitan ointment; the Unguentum Hydrargyri, or mercurial ointment, prepared by mechanical mixture of metallic mercury, or chemical combination of its oxide with lard.

10. *Blue Eye-water.* The Liquor Cupri Ammoniati, or solution of ammoniated copper.

11. *Blue Stone*, or *blue vitriol*. Blue copperas; the sulphate of copper.

12. *Blue John*. A name given by the miners to *fluor spar*, [q. v.] also called Derbyshire spar.

13. *Blue Pot*. Another term for a black-lead crucible, made of a mixture of coarse plumbago and clay.

14. *Blue Black*. Another name for ivory-black, or the ebur ustum, from its bluish hue.

[BLUNT HOOK. A curved steel instrument employed to assist in extracting the fœtus.]

BODY. Any determinate part of matter. Its forms are the *solid*, as crystals; and the *fluid*, which are *elastic* and aëriform, as gases; or *inelastic* and liquid, as water. [It is also employed to designate the main portion of the animal frame — the trunk; and likewise the whole conjointly.]

[BOFAREIRA. A common name for the *Ricinis communis*.

[BOG BEAN. A common name for the *Menyanthes trifoliata*.]

[BOHEA. The Thea nigra, or black tea.]

[BOHEIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained by Rochleder from black tea.]

[BOHUN UPAS. A bitter gum resin, deadly poisonous, which exudes from incisions in a tree of Java, the *Antiaris toxicaria*.]

BOIL. *Furunculus*. The popular name for a small resisting tumour, attended with inflammation and pain.

BOILING POINT. That degree in the scale of the thermometer, at which *ebullition* is produced under the medium pressure of the atmosphere. Thus, 212° is the boiling point of water, when the barometer stands at 30 inches; at 31 inches, it is 213·76; at 29, it is only 210·19; in a common vacuum, it is 70°.

BOLE (*βῶλος*, a mass). A massive mineral. Its colours are yellow-red, and brownish-black, when it is called *mountain soap*.

BOLETIC ACID. An acid extracted from the expressed juice of the Boletus pseudo-igniarius, a species of mushroom.

BOLETUS. A genus of mushroom: Order, *Fungi*. Some of its species are—

1. *Boletus Igniarius*. Amadou, or German tinder; a fungus which grows on the trunks of trees, especially the oak, and is used for stopping hæmorrhage from wounds. It is known in Scotland and the north of Ireland by the name of *paddock stool*.

[2. *Boletus laricis*. A species which grows on the European larch; the white agaric, or purging agaric, of medical writers.]

3. *Boletus purgans*. Larch agaric, formerly employed as a drastic purgative.

BOLOGNA STONE. The native sulphate of baryta; a phosphoric stone found at Bologna.

BOLUS (*βῶλος*, a bole). A form of medicine larger than a pill. [A term formerly applied to various forms of argillaceous earth.]

BOLUS AD QUARTANAM. A remedy used by Laennec in pneumonia, consisting of one grain of emetic tartar to a drachm of bark, made into a mass by extract of juniper.

[BOLUS ALIMENTARIUS. The soft mass formed by the food, after mastication and insalivation, preparatory to being swallowed.]

BOLUS ARMENIÆ RUBRA. Red Armenian bole; a compound of aluminum found in Armenia. The substance sold under this name is made by grinding together pipeclay and red oxide of iron, and levigating.

BOMBIC ACID (*βόμβυξ*, the silk-worm). An acid contained in a reservoir near the anus of the silk-worm. Its salts are called *bombiates*.

BOMBUS (*βόμβος*, the humming of bees). A sense of beating in the ears; a species of *bourdonnement*, consisting in a dull, heavy, intermitting sound.

[BONDUCH INDORUM. The Molucca or bezoar nut, the fruit of the *Guilandina bonduc*, employed in India as a tonic, carminative, &c.]

BONE. A substance consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime and gelatine. See *Os, ossis*.

1. *Bone earth*. Phosphate of lime; the earthy basis of the bones of animals.

2. *Bone ash*. Animal ashes.

3. *Bone spirit*. A brown ammoniacal liquor, obtained in the process of manufacturing animal charcoal from bones.

[BONESET. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.]

BONPLANDIA TRIFOLIATA. A name of the *Galipea cusparia*, which yields the Cusparia, or Angostura Bark.

BORACIC ACID. *Homberg's sedative salt*. An acid found native on the edges of hot springs in Florence, &c. It occurs in small pearly scales, and also massive, fusing at the flame of a candle into a glassy globule. See *Borax*.

BORACITE. Bi-borate of magnesia, a rare natural production.

[BORAGE. The *Borago officinalis*.]

BORAGINACEÆ. The Borage tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate, covered with asperities; *corolla* gamo-petalous:

stamens inserted in the corolla; *fruit*, four nuts, distinct.

[BORAGO OFFICINALIS. Borage. An European plant, an infusion of the leaves and flowers of which, sweetened with honey or syrup, is employed in France as a demulcent, refrigerant and gentle diaphoretic drink, in catarrhal affections, rheumatism, diseases of the skin, &c.]

BORATE. A salt formed by combination of boracic acid with a salifiable base.

BORAX (*baurach*, Arab.). A native bi-borate of soda, chiefly found in an impure state, and then called *tinkal*, as a saline incrustation in the beds of certain small lakes in an upper province of Thibet. When the refined salt is deprived of its water of crystallization by fusion, it forms a vitreous transparent substance, called *glass of borax.*

Honey of borax. Mel boracis. Powdered borax and clarified honey.

BORBORYGMUS (*βορβορυγμός*). The rumbling noise occasioned by flatus within the intestines.

BORNEEN. The name given to a compound of carbon and hydrogen found in valeric acid, and which, on exposure to moisture, acquires the properties of *borneo camphor;* it is supposed to be identical with liquid camphor. The camphor itself has been named *borneol*, and it is converted, by the action of nitric acid, into laurel-camphor.

BORNEO CAMPHOR. *Sumatra camphor.* A crystalline solid found in crevices of the wood of the *Dryobalanops aromatica.* Dr. Pereira says that it rarely comes to England as a commercial article.

1. *Liquid Camphor; Camphor oil.* A liquid obtained by making deep incisions into the *Dryobalanops aromatica.*

2. *Artificial Camphor.* A hydrochlorate of oil of turpentine, or other volatile oil.

BORON. A dark olive-coloured substance, forming the combustible base of boracic acid.

BOSOPRIC ACID (*βοῦς*, an ox; *κόπρος*, dung). Cow-dung acid; a strong colourless acid, procured from fresh cow-dung, of great efficacy in purifying mordanted cotton in the cow-dung bath. A better term would be *bucopric.*

[BOSWELLIA SERRATA. The Olibanum tree, a plant of the order *Terebintaceæ*, yielding the Indian *olibanum.*]

[BOTAL, FORAMEN OF. The foramen ovale, q. v.]

BOTANY (*βοτάνη*, a plant). The science which treats of the Vegetable Kingdom. It embraces the following divisions:—

1. *Structural Botany*, relating to the laws of vegetable structure, internal and external, independently of the presence of a vital principle.

2. *Physiological Botany*, relating to the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants, their changes in disease or health, &c.

3. *Descriptive Botany*, relating to the description and nomenclature of plants.

4. *Systematic Botany*, relating to the principles upon which plants are connected with, and distinguished from, each other. [See *Systematic Botany.*]

BOTANY-BAY RESIN. A spontaneous exudation from the *Acarois Resinifera* of New Holland.

BOTHRENCHYMA (*βόθρος*, a pit; *ἔγχυμα*, *enchyma*). A name recently applied in Botany to the *pitted tissue* or *dotted ducts* of former writers, the appearance of these tubes being occasioned by the presence of little pits sunk in their walls. It is either *articulated* or *continuous.*

BOTHRIOCEPHALUS LATUS (*βόθριον*, a pit; *κεφαλή*, the head). *Tænia lata.* The broad Tapeworm, found in the intestines. See *Vermes.*

[BOTRYOID, BOTRYOIDAL, BOTRYOIDES (*βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes; *εἶδος*, likeness). Resembling a bunch of grapes, or presenting a surface covered with smooth spherical masses.]

BOTTS. Worms which breed in the intestines of horses; the maggots of the horse gadfly.

BOTULINIC ACID. A peculiar fatty acid, produced by decomposing sausages, and supposed to be the cause of their deleterious qualities.

BOUGIE. Literally, a wax taper. Bougies are cylindrical instruments, generally made of slips of linen, spread with plaster, and rolled up with the plaster side outermost, on a hot glazed tile, and shaped. These instruments are intended to be introduced into the canals of the urethra, the rectum, the œsophagus, &c., for the purpose of dilating them.

1. *B. Bell's Bougies* are made in the same way, by melting in one vessel four ounces of litharge plaster, and in another three drachms of olive oil, and an ounce and a half of yellow wax, mixing them for use.

2. *Plenck's Bougies* are made of catgut, and may swell after being introduced.

3. *Elastic gum Bougies* are not made of caoutchouc, but prepared by boiling linseed oil for a long time over a slow fire, and with this varnishing cotton, silk, or linen, employed as a basis.

4. *Smyth's flexible metallic Bougies* are liable to break, and are dangerous.

5. *Daran's medicated Bougies* are made of materials which dissolve in the urethra; of this class are the armed bougies, which are prepared with potassa fusa, or nitrate of silver.

[6. *Armed*, or *caustic Bougie*. A bougie with a peice of caustic inserted in its extremity.]

[BOULLAY'S FILTER, or PERCOLATOR. A long cylindrical vessel having a funnel-shaped termination, with a metallic diaphragm pierced with small holes and fitting accurately in the lower part of the cylinder. It is employed for the process of displacement.]

[BOUNCING BET. A common name for the *Saponaria officinalis*.]

BOURDONNEMENT. The name given by the French to the several varieties of imaginary sounds, termed—

1. *Syrigmus*, or ringing in the ears.

2. *Susurrus*, or whizzing sounds.

3. *Bombus*, or beating sounds.

BOVI'NA FAMES (*bos*, an ox; *fames*, hunger). *Bulimia*. Voracious appetite.

BOYLE'S FUMING LIQUOR. Hydrosulphuret of Ammonia. See *Fuming Liquor*.

BRACHERIUM (*brachiale*, a bracelet). A term used by some Latin writers for a truss, or bandage, for hernia.

[BRACHIATE (*βραχίων*, an arm). Armed. Applied in botany to branches which diverge nearly at right angles from the stem.]

BRACHIUM (*βραχίων*, an arm). The arm; the part from the shoulder to the elbow. The part from the elbow to the wrist is termed *lacertus*. Thus, 'subjuncta lacertis brachia.' *Ovid*.

Brachio-poda (*πους, ποδος*, a foot). Arm-footed animals; animals which have arms instead of feet; they are all bivalves.

BRACTEA. A Latin term, denoting a thin leaf or plate of any metal. It is applied, in botany, to all those modifications of leaves which are found upon the inflorescence, and are situated between the true leaves and the calyx of the flower. They compose the *involucrum* of Compositæ, the *glumes* of Gramineæ, the *spathe* of the Arum, &c.

[*Bracteate*. Having floral leaves.]

[*Bracteiform* (*forma*, resemblance). Formed like a floral leaf.]

BRADY-SPERMATISMUS (*βραδυς*, slow; *σπέρμα*, semen). Seminal mis-emission, in which the discharge is retarded from organic weakness.

BRAIN. *Encephalon. Cerebrum*. The largest portion of the central part of the nervous system, occupying the whole upper part of the cavity of the cranium. This substance is not homogeneous throughout, but presents two distinct modifications, viz.:

1. A *cortical*, *cineritious*, or *gray* substance, which covers the brain in general; and—

2. A *medullary* or *white* substance, or the mass contained within the former.

BRAN. *Furfur tritici*. The husk of ground wheat.

BRANCA (Spanish for a *foot* or *branch*). A term applied to some herbs supposed to resemble a particular foot, as *brankursine*, or branca ursina, the name of the Heracleum sphondylium.

BRANCHIA (*βράγχια*, gills). Gills; filamentous organs for breathing in water.

Branchio-poda (*πους, ποδος*, a foot). Gill-footed animals; animals which have gills instead of feet, as the monoculus.

[*Branchiostegal* (*στεγω*, to cover.) Gill-cover.]

[*Branchiosteus* (*δοστεον*, a bone). Having bony-gills.]

BRANDY. *Eau de Vie*. The spirit distilled from wine. See *Spirit*.

BRANKS. The vernacular name in Scotland for parotitis, or the *mumps*.

BRASQUE. A term used by the French metallurgists to denote the lining of a crucible or a furnace with charcoal.

BRASS. *Æs, æris*. An alloy of copper and zinc. Common brass consists of three parts of copper and one of zinc.

[BRASSICA. The plant cabbage, or colewort.]

[1. *Brassica Florida*. The systematic name of the Cauliflower.]

2. *Brassica Rubra*. The Red Cabbage; employed by chemists as an excellent test for acids and alkalies.

[3. *Brassica Sativa*. The common garden cabbage.]

[BRAYERA ANTHELMINTICA. The systematic name of the Abyssinian tree, the flowers of which, termed *kousso* or *kousso*, have been found effective against tape-worm.]

BRAZIL NUTS. *Chestnuts of Brazil*. The nuts of the *Bertholletia excelsa*.

BRAZIL WOOD. The wood of the *Cæsalpinia Braziliensis*, which yields a red colouring matter used by dyers.

BRAZILETTO. An inferior species of Brazil wood, brought from Jamaica. It is one of the cheapest and least esteemed of the red dye-woods.

BREAD-FRUIT TREE. The *Artocarpus incisa*, a tree of the order *Urticaceæ*, the fruit of which is, to the inhabitants of Polynesia, what corn is to the inhabitants of other parts of the world.

[BREAK-BONE FEVER. A common name for the disease called *Dengue.*]

BREGMA (*βρέχω*, to moisten). *Fontanel.* The two spaces left in the head of the infant, where the frontal and the occipital bones respectively join the parietal. It is distinguished as *anterior* and *posterior.* See *Cranium.*

[BRENNING. An old term for gonorrhœa.]

BRESLAW FEVER. An epidemic which broke out in the Prussian army at Breslaw, in the middle of the last century, and which has been named by Sauvages *tritæophia Vratislaviensis.*

BREVISSIMUS OCULI (superl. of *brevis*, short). A synonym of the obliquus *inferior*, from its being the shortest muscle of the eye.

BREZILIN. The name applied by Chevruel to the colouring matter of Brazil wood, obtained from several species of *Cæsalpinia.*

[BRIANÇON MANNA. A peculiar sweetish substance which exudes spontaneously from the *Larix Europæa*, and concretes upon its bark.]

BRICKLAYERS' ITCH. A species of local tetter, or impetigo, produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime. See *Grocers' Itch.*

[BRIGHT'S DISEASE. Granular degeneration of the kidney; Albuminuria.]

BRIM OF THE PELVIS. The oval ring which parts the cavity of the pelvis from the cavity of the abdomen. The *Outlet of the Pelvis* is a lower circle, composed by the arch of the pubes and the sciatic ligaments.

BRIMSTONE. A name for sulphur. The sublimed sulphur of the Pharmacopœia is termed *flowers of brimstone* or *of sulphur.*

BRITISH GUM. A term applied to starch when reduced to a *gum-like* state by exposure to great heat. It then becomes of a brown colour, and in that state is employed by calico printers.

BRITISH OIL. Camphor, one ounce; rectified spirits of wine, four ounces; sweet oil, twelve ounces; and oil of hartshorn, five ounces; boiled together.

This name is also given to the *Oleum petræ vulgare*, or common oil of petre; a variety of petroleum.

[BROCOLI. Common name for the *Brassica Oleracea.*]

BRODIUM. A term synonymous, in pharmacy, with *jusculum*, or broth, the liquor in which any thing is boiled; as *brodium salis*, a decoction of salt.

BROMA (*βρώσκω*, to eat). Food; any thing that is masticated

Broma-tology (*λόγος*, a description). A description or treatise on food.

BROMAL. A colourless oily liquid, formed by adding bromine to alcohol cooled by ice.

[BROMIC ACID. A combination of bromine and oxygen.

[BROMIDE. A combination of bromic acid with a base.

[*Bromide of Iron.* A brick-red deliquescent salt, very soluble and extremely styptic; employed as a tonic and alterative.]

[*Bromide of Potassium.* A colourless salt, consisting of one oz. of bromine, 78·4, and 1 of potassium, 39—2=117·6; considered as alterative and resolvent.]

[*Bromides of Mercury.* Of these there are two,—the protobromide and the bibromide. They are considered to possess alterative properties. The protobromide is given in the dose of a grain daily, gradually increased. The bibromide, like corrosive sublimate, is an irritant poison, and should not be given at first in larger dose than the sixteenth of a grain, nor increased beyond the dose of one-fourth of a grain.]

BROMINE (*βρῶμος*, a stench). A deep red-coloured fetid liquid, formerly called *muride;* an ingredient of sea-water, of several salt springs, of the ashes of seaweeds, and of those of the *Janthina violacea*, and other animals. It combines with oxygen, and forms *bromic acid;* and with hydrogen, forming the *hydrobromic.*

[BROMOFORM. BROMIDE OF FORMYL. A compound of bromine and formic acid, having somewhat analogous properties to chloroform.]

BROMURET. A combination of the bromic acid with iodine, phosphorus, sulphur, &c.

[BRONCHIAL (*βρόγχος*, the windpipe). Of or belonging to the windpipe.]

[BRONCHITIS. See *Bronchus.*]

BRONCHUS (*βρόγχος*, the windpipe; from *βρέχω*, to moisten). The windpipe; a ramification of the trachea; so called from the ancient belief that the solids were conveyed into the stomach by the œsophagus, and the fluids by the bronchia.

1. *Bronchial tubes.* The minute ramifications of the bronchi, terminating in the *bronchial cells*, or air cells, of the lungs.

2. *Bronch-itis.* Inflammation of the bronchi, or ramifications of the trachea. It is known by the vernacular terms, bronchial inflammation, inflammatory catarrh, bastard peripneumony, and suffocative catarrh.

3. *Bronch-lemmitis* (*λέμμα*, a sheath or membrane). A membrane-like inflammation of the bronchia. See *Diphtherite.*

4. *Broncho-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumour). Bottium; thyrophraxia. An enlargement of the thyroid gland. In Switzerland it is termed *goitre;* in England it is called swelled neck, Derbyshire neck, or Derby-neck.

5. *Broncho-hæmorrhagia.* A term recently proposed by Andral to designate the exhalation of blood from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, commonly called bronchial hæmorrhage. See *Pneumo-hæmorrhagia.*

6. *Broncho-phony* (*φωνή*, voice). The resonance of the voice over the bronchi.

[7. *Broncho-rrhœa* (*ρεω*, to flow). Increased discharge of mucus from the bronchi.]

8. *Broncho-tomy* (*τομή*, section). An incision made into the larynx or trachea.

BRONZE. An alloy of copper, 8 or 10 per cent. of tin, and other metals, used for making statues, &c.

[BROOKLIME. A common name for the plant *Veronica beccabunga.*]

[BROOM. A common name for the *Cytisus Scoparius.*]

BROOM ASHES AND TOPS. A remedy formerly extolled for dropsy, consisting of the ashes and green tops of the *Cytisus Scoparius,* or common broom.

[BROOM-RAPE. Common name for the European species of the genus *Orobanche.*]

[BROWN-MIXTURE. *Mistura Glycyrihizæ composita,* U. S. Ph. (q. v.)]

BROWN RUST. A disease of wheat, in which a dry brown powder is substituted for the farina of the grain. Compare *Black Rust.*

BROWNING. A preparation of sugar, port-wine, spices, &c., for colouring and flavouring meat and made dishes.

BRUCIA. A substance procured from the bark and seeds of nux vomica, and from St. Ignatius's bean. It is said to be a compound of strychnia and resin, and not a peculiar alkaloid.

[BRUIT. Sound. A term from the French, applied to various sounds heard on auscultation and percussion. See *Auscultation.*]

BRUNNER'S GLANDS. Small flattened granular bodies of the mucous membrane of the small intestine, visible to the naked eye, distributed singly in the membrane, and most numerous in the upper part of the small intestine. These glands, sometimes erroneously termed "solitary," were described by Peyer as being as numerous as the "stars of heaven." By Von Brunn they were compared collectively to a second pancreas. See *Peyer's Glands.*

BRUNOLIC ACID. One of the particular products which have been isolated in the distillation of coal.

BRUNONIAN THEORY. A theory founded by John Brown. [It is based on the assumption that the body possesses a peculiar property of *excitability;* that every agent capable of acting on it during life, does so as a *stimulant;* that these stimulants, (or the excitement caused by them,) when they are duly in exercise, produce the healthy performance of the natural functions; that when excessive, they produce exhaustion, or *direct debility;* when deficient, the effect is an accumulation of excitability, or *indirect debility;* from one or other of which states of debility, all diseases were supposed to arise.]

BRUNSWICK GREEN. An ammoniaco-muriate of copper, used for oil painting.

BRYGMUS (*βρυγμός*; from *βρύχω*, to gnash with the teeth). Gnashing or grating with the teeth.

[BRYONIA (*βρυω*, to abound). Bryony. A genus of plants of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ.*]

[1. *Bryonia alba.* White Bryony. An European perennial plant, the juice of the root and the berries of which are purgative. It is considered by some botanists as merely a variety of the following species.]

2. *Bryonia dioica.* Bryony, or wild vine, a *cucurbitaceous* plant, of which the fresh root is sold under the name of *white bryony.* Its properties are owing to the presence of an extractive matter called *bryonin.* [It is an active hydragogue cathartic, and, in large doses, sometimes emetic. The dose of the powdered root is from a scruple to a drachm.]

BUBO (*βουβών*, the groin). A swelling of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the groin and axilla. It has been distinguished by the terms—

1. *Sympathetic,* arising from the mere irritation of a local disorder.

2. *Venereal,* arising from the absorption of the syphilitic virus.

3. *Constitutional,* as the pestilential — a symptom of the plague; or scrofulous swellings of the inguinal and axillary glands.

[BUBON. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Umbelliferæ.*]

[*Bubon galbanum.* The plant which was formerly supposed to yield galbanum.]

BUBONOCELE (*βουβών*, the groin; *κήλη*, a tumour). Inguinal hernia.

BUCCAL (*bucca,* the cheek). A term applied to a branch of the internal maxillary artery, to certain branches of the facial

vein, and to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

Buccal Glands. The name of numerous follicles situated beneath the mucous layer of the cheek.

BUCCINATOR (*buccina*, a trumpet). The trumpeter's muscle; a muscle of the cheek, so called from its being much used in blowing the trumpet.

BUCCO-LABIALIS. The name given by Chaussier to a nerve of variable origin, being sometimes a continuation of the exterior fasciculus of the portio minor; at other times arising from the interior fasciculus, or from the deep temporal, though generally from the inferior maxillary. *Bellingeri.*

BUCCULA (dim. of *bucca*, the cheek). The fleshy part under the chin.

BUCHU LEAVES (*bocchae*, Ind.). The leaves of several species of *Barosma*, or *Diosma*, much extolled for chronic disorders of the bladder.

BUCKBEAN. The *Menyanthes trifoliata*, a plant of the order *Gentianaceæ*, employed by the brewers in some parts of Germany as a substitute for hops.

BUCKTHORN. The vernacular name of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, derived from the spinous nature of some of the species; for the same reason it has been termed *spina cervina*, or stag's horn. The berries yield a delicate green, named by painters *verdevissa*.

[BUCKWHEAT. Common name for the *Polygonum fagopyrum*.]

BUCNEMIA (*βοῦ*, a Greek augmentative; *κνήμη*, the leg). Literally, bulky or tumid leg. See *Phlegmasia dolens.*

BUFFY COAT. The buff-coloured fibrin which appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood drawn in certain states of disease.

[BUGLE-WEED. The common name for the herb *Lycopus Virginicus*.]

[BUGLOSS. Common name for the plant *Anchusa officinalis*.]

BULAM FEVER. A name given to Yellow Fever, from its fatal visitations on the Guinea coast and its adjoining islands. [By some writers it is considered as a distinct form of fever.] See *Febris.*

[BULBIFEROUS (*bulbus*, a bulb; *fero*, to bear). Bearing bulbs; applied to plants with one or more bulbs.]

BULBO-CAVERNOSUS. The name of a muscle situated beneath the bulb of the urethra, and covering part of the corpus spongiosum. Chaussier termed it *bulbo-urethralis.*

BULBUS. A bulb; a scaly leaf-bud, which developes roots from its base, and a stem from its centre. When the outer scales are thin, and cohere in the form of a thin envelope, as in the onion, this is the *tunicated bulb.* When the outer scales are distinct and fleshy, as in the lily, this is called the *naked bulb.* There can be no such thing as a *solid bulb.* See *Cormus.*

1. *Bulbus olfactorius.* That portion of the olfactory nerve, which expands into a *bulb*-like form, and rests upon the cribriform plate.

2. *Bulbus arteriosus.* The name of the anterior of the three cavities of the heart in all vertebrata, as exhibited in the early period of its development.

3. *Bulb of the urethra.* The posterior *bulb*-like commencement of the corpus spongiosum penis; hence, the included urethra is called the *bulbous portion.*

BULIMIA (*βοῦς*, an ox; or *βοῦ*, aug.; *λιμός*, hunger). Voracious appetite. Its synonyms are—

Adephagia, Bupeina, Cynorexia, Fames canina, Phagedæna. [q. v.]

BULITHUM (*βοῦς*, an ox; *λίθος*, a stone). A bezoar or stone found in the kidneys, the gall, or urinary bladder of the ox. See *Bezoar.*

BULLÆ (*bubbles*). Blebs; blans; spheroïdal vesicles, or portions of the cuticle raised by a watery fluid. The genera are—

1. *Pemphigus.* Vesicular fever.
2. *Pompholyx.* Water blebs.

BUNYON. Inflammation of the bursa mucosa, at the inside of the ball of the great toe.

[BUPEINA (*βοῦς*, an ox; *πεῖνα*, hunger). Voracious appetite. See *Bulimia.*]

BUPHTHALMIA (*βοῦς*, an ox; *ὀφθαλμός*, eye). Ox-eye; dropsy of the eye. See *Hydrophthalmia.*

[BURDOCK. Common name for the plant *Arctium lappa*, Willd., *Lappa minor.*]

BURGUNDY PITCH. Prepared from the abietis resina. See *Abies.*

[BURN. The lesion of a part caused by the application of heat.]

[BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID. An aqueous solution of the chloride of zinc, containing 200 grains of the salt in each fluidounce.]

[BURNING BUSH. A common name for the plant *Euonymus atropurpurens.*]

[BURNT ALUM. Alum dried or deprived by heat of its water of crystallization.]

[BURNT HARTSHORNE. Bone-phosphate of lime, with a minute portion of lime.]

BURNT SPONGE. An article prepared by cutting sponge into small pieces, and burning it in a covered vessel until it becomes black and friable, when it is rubbed to a very fine powder.

[BURSA (*βυρσα*, a leathern bottle). A bag.]

1. *Bursæ Mucosæ* (*mucous bags*). Small sacs situated about the joints, being parts of the sheaths of tendons.

2. *Bursalogy* (*λόγος*, an account). The description of the bursæ mucosæ.

3. *Bursalis*, or *marsupialis*. Former designations of the obturator internus muscle.

[BUTEA FRONDOSA. The Dhak-tree of Hindostan, the concrete juice of which is called *Butea* gum.]

BUTEA GUM. A gum procured from natural fissures and wounds made in the bark of the *Butea frondosa*, a leguminous plant of India.

BUTTER (*butyrum*; from *βοῦς*, a cow; *τυρὸς*, coagulum). A substance procured from the cream of milk by churning.

1. *Butter-milk*. The thin and sour milk separated from the cream by churning.

2. *Butyrin*. A peculiar oleaginous principle procured from butter.

3. *Butyric acid*. An oily, limpid liquid, one of the volatile acids of butter. By distillation, it yields a substance called *butyrone*.

4. The term *butter* is applied to *butter-like* substances, as those of antimony, bismuth, &c., meaning the *chlorides*.

[BUTTER OF ANTIMONY. Pure terchloride of antimony.]

BUTTER OF CACAO. An oily concrete white matter, of a firmer consistence than suet, obtained from the Cacao, or cocoa-nut, of which chocolate is made.

[BUTTER OF ZINC. Chloride of zinc.]

[BUTTER-CUP. A common name for several species of *Ranunculus*.]

[BUTTER-NUT. Common name for the plant *Juglans cinerea*.]

[BUTTON-SNAKEROOT. A common name for the plants *Liatris spicata*, and the *Eryngium aquaticum*.]

BUTUA ROOT. *Abuta root*. The name sometimes given in commerce to the root of the Cissampelos pareira, more commonly called *Pareira brava*.

[BUTYRACEOUS (*butyrum*, butter). Of the nature, appearance, or consistence of butter.]

[BUTYRATE. A combination of butyric acid with a salifiable base.]

[BUTYRIC ACID. See *Butter*.]

BUXINE. An alkaloïd procured from the *Buxus Sempervirens*.

BUXTON WATERS. Calcareous springs at Buxton in Derbyshire.

[BYSSACEOUS. Divided into very fine pieces, like wool, as the roots of some agarics.]

[BYSSUS. The filaments by which certain acephalous mollusca attach their shells to rocks.]

C

[CABALLINE (*caballus*, a horse). Of or belonging to a horse. Applied to a coarse kind of aloes, so drastic as to be fit only for horses.]

[CABBAGE. Common name for the genus *Brassica*.]

CABBAGE BARK. [CABBAGE-TREE BARK.] *Surinam bark*. The bark of the *Andira inermis*, a leguminous plant of the West Indies; anthelmintic.

CACAO. The Chocolate-nut tree, a species of *Theobroma*. See *Cocoa*.

CACHEXIA (*κακὴ*, bad; *ἕξις*, habit). A bad habit of body; the name either of an individual disease, or of a class of diseases. The latter are denominated by Sagar *cacochymiæ*, a term signifying faulty chymifications.

[*Cachexia Africana*. Desire of dirt-eating amongst the negroes.]

[CACHINNATION (*cachinno*, to laugh). Immoderate laughter, a symptom in mania, hysteria, &c.]

[CACOCHYMIA (*κακὸς*, bad; *χυμος*, juice). Unhealthy state of the humours.]

CACODYL (*κακώδης*, fetid). A limpid liquid, of fetid odour, the supposed radical of a series of arsenical compounds derived from acetyl.

Cacodylic Acid. An acid obtained by the oxidation of cacodyl and its oxide, and synonymous with *alcargen*.

CACOETHES (*κακὸς*, bad; *ἦθος*, habit). The name by which Celsus distinguishes *noli me tangere* from cancer.

[CACOPLASTIC (*κακὸς*, bad; *πλασσω*, to form). Morbid and imperfectly organized deposits.]

[CACOTHYMIA (*κακὸς*, bad; *θυμὸς*, the mind). A disordered or depraved state of mind.]

[CADAVER (*cado*, to fall). A corpse, a dead body.]

[CADAVERIC (*cadaver*, a corpse). Of or belonging to a dead body.]

CADET, LIQUOR OF. *Alcarsin*. A liquid obtained by distilling acetate of potash and arsenious acid, and remarkable for its insupportable odour and spontaneous inflammability in air.

CADMIUM. A bluish-white metal found in several of the ores of zinc; so named from *cadmia fossilis*, a former name of the common ore of zinc.

[*Sulphate of Cadmium.* Used as a collyrium for the removal of superficial opacities of the cornea; one to four grains being dissolved in an ounce of pure water.]

CADU'CA (*cado*, to fall). The *deciduous* membrane; so called from its being cast off from the uterus.

CADUCOUS (*cado*, to fall). A term applied in Botany to parts which *fall* early, as the calyx of the poppy, the petals of the gum cistus, &c. Parts which continue on the plant long are termed *persistent*.

[CÆCAL. Belonging to the cæcum.]

CÆCITAS (*cæcus*, blind). A general term for blindness See *Eye, diseases of*.

CÆCUM (*cæcus*, blind). The caput coli, or *blind* intestine; so named from its being prolonged inferiorly under the form of a cul-de-sac.

[CÆSALPINA. A genus of Leguminous plants, the woods of all the species of which, under the name of Brazil wood, are used in dyeing.]

CÆSARIAN SECTION. *Hysterotomia*. The operation by which the fœtus is taken out of the uterus, by an incision through the parietes of the abdomen. Persons so born were formerly called *Cæsones*—a *cæso* matris utero.

[CÆSPITOSE (*cæspes*, turf). Growing in tufts; forming dense patches, or tufts; as the young stems of many plants.]

CAFFEIC ACID. An acid discovered in coffee; it contains the aroma of roasted coffee.

Caffein. A crystalline substance obtained from coffee, from tea, and from guarana — a prepared mass from the fruit of *Paullinia sorbilis*.

[CAHINCA, CAINCA. The Brazilian name for the root of a species of *Chiococca*, lately introduced as a medicine. It is said to be tonic, emetic, diaphoretic, and very actively diuretic. It is esteemed in Brazil as a remedy for the bites of serpents, and its Indian name is said to be derived from this property. The dose of the powder of the bark of the root, as an emetic and purgative, is from a scruple to a drachm; but the aqueous extract is usually preferred, the dose of which is from ten to twenty grains.]

CAJUPUTI OLEUM (*kayu-puti*, white wood). Kyapootie oil; [Cajeput oil]; an essential oil procured from the leaves of the Melaleuca Minor, termed by Rumphius *arbor alba*, a Myrtaceous plant of the Moluccas.

CALAMI RADIX. [Calamus, U. S. Ph.] Sweet-Flag root; the *rhizome* of the *Acorus Calamus*.

CALAMINA (*calamus*, a reed). Calamine; the impure carbonate of zinc; a pulverulent mineral, generally of a reddish or flesh colour.

Calamina præparata. The calamine reduced to an impalpable powder by roasting.

[CALAMUS. A genus of plants of the order *Aroideæ*. The pharmaceutical name for the rhizoma of the *Acorus Calamus*, U. S. Ph. See *Calami Radix*.]

CALAMUS SCRIPTORIUS. Literally, a *writing pen*. A groove upon the anterior wall, or floor, of the fourth ventricle. Its pen-like appearance is produced by the divergence of the posterior median columns, the feather by the lineæ transversæ. At the point of the pen is a small cavity, lined with gray substance, and called the *Ventricle of Arantius*.

CALCANEUM (*calx*, the heel). *Calcar*. The os calcis, or heel bone.

[CALCARATE (*calcar*, a spur). Having a spur, as the petals of aquilegia.]

CALCAREOUS. The name of a class of earths, consisting of lime and carbonic acid, as chalk, marble, &c.

Calcareous rock is another term for limestone.

Calcareous Spar. Crystallized carbonate of lime. Iceland spar is one of its purest varieties.

CALCINATION (*calx*, lime). A term formerly applied to express the oxidation of a metal effected by the action of the air: the oxide thus formed was denominated a *calx*, from its being earthy like lime. The term is now generally applied whenever any solid matter has been subjected to heat, so as to be convertible into a state of powder.

[CALCIS. See *Calx*.]

CALCIUM (*calx*, lime). The metallic base of lime, discovered by Davy.

Calcii chloridum. Chloride of calcium, commonly called muriate of lime. The anhydrous chloride deliquesces in the air, and becomes *oil of lime*.

[*Calcii sulphuretum.* Sulphuret of Calcium. Used as a depilatory.]

CALCULUS (dim. of *calx*, a lime or chalk-stone). A solid or unorganized concretion found in various parts of the human body, and commonly called *stone*, or *gravel*. It is apt to be formed in the kidney, in the circumstances of those constitutional derangements which have been denominated *calculous diathesis*, of which the principal are,—

1. The *Lithic Diathesis*, characterized by yellow, red or lateritious, or pink depo

sits of lithate of ammonia; or by the formation of red gravel, or crystals of uric or lithic acid.

2. The *Phosphatic Diathesis*, characterized by the formation of white gravel, or crystals of phosphate of magnesia and ammonia; or by the white sediment of the mixed phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and of lime.

I. *Amorphous Sediments.*

These are pulverulent, and may consist, 1. of *uric acid*, which is of a yellow or brick-dust colour, like the ordinary sediment of cooled urine; 2. of *phosphate of lime*, mixed with *phosphate of ammonia and magnesia*, and a considerable quantity of mucus; and 3. of the *mucus of the bladder*, which, having no earthy salts, becomes of a greenish yellow on drying, and the urine is always acid.

II. *Crystalline Deposits, or Gravel.*

These substances usually consist of 1. acid urate of ammonia, in the form of small, shining, red or yellow, pointed, crystalline groups; 2. of oxalate of lime, in pale yellow or green crystals; or, of phosphate of ammonia and magnesia.

III. *Varieties of Calculus.*

Urinary Calculi have usually a *nucleus* in the centre consisting of one substance, which afterwards alternates with unequal *layers* of other, and, in some cases, of all the principles of urinary calculi. Many calculi consist of the same substance in successive layers. The *varieties* of calculus may be thus arranged:

1. The *Lithic or Uric Acid*, or the light brown. This acid is the most constant constituent of urinary calculus.

2. The *Triple Phosphate of Magnesia and Ammonia*, or the white. This is never found quite alone in calculi; but is often one of their chief constituents.

3. The *Mixed Phosphates of Magnesia and Ammonia, and of Lime.* This variety, next to uric acid, constitutes the most common material of calculus. From its ready fusibility before the blow-pipe, it is termed the *fusible* calculus.

4. The *Oxalate of Lime.* This is, apparently, a frequent constituent of calculus, particularly in children. The stone has usually an uneven surface, resembling the mulberry, and is hence called the *mulberry* calculus.

5. The *Alternating.* The nucleus is most frequently lithic acid, rarely the phosphates; these, on the contrary, generally form upon some nucleus, and are seldom covered by other depositions.

6. The *Xanthic Oxide.* Discovered by Dr. Marcet, and so named from its forming a *lemon-coloured* compound, when acted upon by nitric acid.

7. The *Fibrinous.* Discovered by Dr. Marcet, and so termed from its resemblance to fibre.

[Calculous concretions are also met with in the gall-bladder, biliary ducts, liver, pineal gland, lungs, veins, articulations, tonsils, lachrymal passages, salivary glands, auditory canals, digestive tube, prostate, vesiculi seminales, pancreas, uterus, and mammary glands. See *Gall stones, Pineal concretions, Chalk-stones, Salivary calculi, Bezoar, Prostatic concretions*, &c.]

CALEFACIENTS (*calefacio*, to make warm). Medicines which excite warmth.

[CALENDULA OFFICINALIS. Marigold; a well-known garden plant, formerly much used in medicine, and thought to be antispasmodic, sudorific, deobstruent, and emmenagogue. It is now rarely employed.]

[*Calendulin.* A peculiar principle discovered by Geiger in the *Calendula officinalis*, and considered by Berzelius to be analogous to bassorin.]

CALENTURE (*caleo*, to be hot). A violent fever, attended with delirium, incident to persons in hot countries. Under its influence it is said that sailors imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it, if not restrained.

[CALICO-BUSH. A common name for the plant *Kalmia latifolia.*]

CALICULUS (dim. of *calyx*, a cup). A little cup, or goblet. *Celsus.*

CALI'GO (darkness). A disease of the eye, imparting dimness, cloudiness, obscurity. In old English, this opacity, as well as pterygium, was denominated a "web of the eye."

1. *Caligo lentis.* The true cataract, or the glaucoma Woulhousi.

2. *Caligo corneæ.* Dimness, cloudiness, or opacity of the cornea.

3. *Caligo pupillæ.* Synchisis, or amyosis. Blindness from obstruction in the pupil.

4. *Caligo humorum.* Glaucoma Vogelii. Blindness from an error in the humours of the eye.

5. *Caligo palpebrarum.* Blindness from disorder in the eyelids.

[CALISAYA BARK. Calisaya arrolada. Common name for the Yellow Bark. See *Cinchona.*]

[CALLICOCA. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Cinchonaceæ.*

Callicoca Ipecacuanha. Now called *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, q. v.]

[CALLIPERS. Compasses with curved legs.]

CALLUS (Latin, hardness). New bone, or the substance which serves to join together the ends of a fracture, and to restore destroyed portions of bone.

Calli. Nodes in the gout.

Callositas. [Callosity.] A horny product.

[CALOMBA. The pharmaceutical name for the root of *Coculus palmatus.* See *Calumbæ radix.*]

CALOMELAS. Calomel, the [mild] chloride of mercury; [*Hydrargyri Chloridum mite,* U. S. Ph.] formerly called by a variety of fanciful names; as *draco mitigatus,* or mild dragon; *aquila alba,* or white eagle; *manna metallorum,* or manna of the metals; panchymagogum minerale, sweet mercury, &c. The term calomel, from καλὸς, good, and μέλας, black, was first used by Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayenne, in consequence, as some say, of his having had a favourite black servant who prepared it; or, according to others, because it was a *good* remedy for the *black* bile.

[CALOPHYLLUM (καλος, beautiful; φυλλον, a leaf). A genus of tropical plants of the Myrtle family.

C. Calaba, } Names of species
C. Inophyllum, } supposed to furnish
C. Tacamahaca. } the resinous substance commonly known by the name *Tacamahac.*]

CALOR (Latin). Heat. *Calor fervens* denotes boiling heat, or 212° Fahr.; *calor lenis,* gentle heat, between 90° and 100° Fahr.

CALOR MORDICANS. Literally, a *biting heat;* a term applied to a dangerous symptom in typhus, in which there is a biting and pungent heat upon the skin, leaving a smarting sensation on the fingers for several minutes after touching it.

CALORIC (*calor,* heat). The cause of the sensation of heat—a fluid, or condition diffused through all bodies.

1. *Sensible* or *free caloric* is that which produces the sensation of heat, or affects the thermometer; all caloric is sensible, if it be considered in reference to bodies of which the *form* is permanent.

2. *Insensible caloric,* formerly supposed to be latent or combined, is that portion which passes into bodies during a change of form, without elevating their temperature; as into ice at 32°, as it becomes water, and termed *caloric of fluidity;* or into water at 212°, as it passes into vapour, and termed *caloric of vaporization.*

3. *Specific caloric* is the (unequal) quantity of caloric required by similar quantities of *different* bodies to heat them equally. The specific caloric of water is 23 times as great as that of mercury; thus if equal weights of the former at 40°, and of the latter at 160°, be mixed together, the resulting temperature is 45°. This quality of bodies is called their *capacity* for caloric.

4. *Absolute caloric* denotes the total amount of heat in bodies; no method is known by which this can be ascertained.

5. *Evolution of caloric* denotes that which is set free on a change of capacities in bodies, from greater to less, as in combustion, on mixing water with sulphuric acid, or alcohol, &c.

6. *Absorption of caloric;* the reverse of the former, as in the melting of ice, the evaporation of water or other fluids, &c.

7. *Diffusion of caloric* denotes the modes by which its *equilibrium* is effected; viz., by conduction, radiation, and convection:—

8. *Conduction of caloric,* or its passage through bodies: those which allow it a free passage through their substance, as metals, are termed good conductors; those of a different quality, bad conductors.

9. *Radiation of caloric,* or its emission from the surface of all bodies equally in all directions, in the form of radii or rays; these, on falling upon other bodies, are either reflected, absorbed, or transmitted.

10. *Convection,* or the conveying of caloric; as when a portion of air, passing through and near a fire, has become heated, and has *conveyed* up the chimney the temperature acquired from the fire. The convection of heat, philosophically considered, is in reality a modification of the conduction of heat; while the latter may be viewed as an extreme case of radiation.—*Prout.*

11. The *effects of caloric* are *Expansion,* or augmentation of bulk; *Liquefaction,* or change from the solid to the liquid form; and *Vaporization,* or the passing of a liquid or solid into an aëriform state.

[CALORICITY. The faculty which living bodies possess of generating a sufficient quantity of caloric to maintain life and preserve the temperature of the body.]

[CALORIFACIENT. CALORIFIC (*calor,* heat; *fio,* to become). Producing heat.]

[CALORIFICATION (*calor,* heat; *facio,* to make). The function of generating animal heat.]

CALORIMETER (*calor,* heat; μέτρον, measure). An apparatus for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling by the quantity of ice it melts.

CALORIMOTOR (*calor,* heat; *moveo,*

to move). An apparatus constructed by Dr. Hare of Philadelphia, for evolving caloric.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA. [Brown. *Calotropis Madarii Indico-orientalis*, Casanova.] An Asclepiadaceous plant introduced from India, under the name of *mudar*, or *madar*, as an alterative and sudorific. It is said to contain a peculiar principle, called *mudarine*.

CALUMBÆ RADIX (*Kalumbo*, Portuguese). [Colomba, Ph. U. S.] The root of the *Cocculus palmatus*, one of our most useful stomachics and tonics. It contains a bitter principle, called *calumbin*.

CALVARIA (*calvus*, bald). The upper part of the cranium; the skull, *quasi* calva capitis area.

Calvities. Baldness. This term is synonymous with calvitas and calvitium.

CALX. (This term, when masculine, denotes the *heel;* when feminine, a chalkstone, or *lime*.) Lime; oxide of calcium, commonly called caustic lime, or quicklime. [Formerly applied to any oxide of a metal.]

1. *Calx viva*. Quicklime; unslaked or uncombined lime; obtained by heating masses of limestone to redness in a limekiln.

2. *Calx e testis*. Lime from shells; a pharmacopœial preparation from oystershells.

3. *Calx cum kali puro*. Lime with pure kali, or the *potassa cum calce* of the pharmacopœia.

4. *Calcis hypochloris*. [*Calx Chlorinata*, U. S. Ph. Chlorinated Lime.] Hypochlorite of lime, or Tennant's bleaching powder. It has been termed oxymuriate of lime, chloride of lime, &c.

5. *Calcis carbonas*. Carbonate of lime, a substance occurring in the forms of marble, chalk, &c.

6. *Calcis subphosphas*. Subphosphate of lime; the principal part of the earth of bone.

CALY'CES (pl. of *calyx*, a flower-cup). Small membranous *cup-like* pouches, which invest the points of the papillæ of the kidney. Their union forms the *infundibula*.

CALYCIFLORÆ (*calyx*, a flower-cup; *flos*, a flower). Plants which have their flowers furnished with both a calyx and a corolla, the latter consisting of distinct petals, and their stamens perigynous.

[CALYCULATE (*calyculus*, a small calyx). Having an involucrum of bracts exterior to the calyx, as in many compositæ.]

CALYPTRA (καλύπτω, to veil). Literally, a *veil* or *hood*. A term applied to a membranous covering which envelopes the urn-like capsule of mosses, and is eventually ruptured and falls off.

[*Calyptrate*. Having a calyptra or hood.]

CALYSAYA. [CALISAYA.] A name of the pale or crown bark. See *Cinchona*.

CALYX (κάλυξ, a cup). The flower-*cup*, or external envelope of the floral apparatus. Its separate pieces are called *sepals:* when these are distinct from each other, the calyx is termed *poly-sepalous;* when they cohere, *gamo-sepalous*, or, incorrectly, *mono-sepalous*. A sepal may be hollowed out into a conical tube, as in larkspur, and is then said to be *spurred*. Compare *Corolla*.

[In anatomy, this term has been given to the cup-like pouch, formed by mucous membrane, around each papilla of the kidney.]

CAMBIUM. A viscid juice abounding in spring between the bark and wood of trees, and supposed to be closely connected with the development of woody fibre.

CAMBOGIA. Gamboge: a gum-resin; procured from the *Hebradendron Cambogioides*, a Guttiferous plant. It issues from the broken leaves or branches in drops, and has hence been termed *gummi guttæ*.

CAMERA. Literally, a *chamber*. A term applied to the chambers of the eye.

CAMP VINEGAR. Steep in the best vinegar for a month one drachm of cayenne pepper, two tablespoonsful of soy, and four of walnut-ketchup, six anchovies chopped, and a small clove of garlic minced fine. Shake it frequently, strain through a tammis, and keep it well corked in small bottles.

CAMPANULACEÆ (*campanula*, a little bell). The Campanula tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or under shrubs, yielding a milky juice. *Corolla* gamopetalous, inserted into the top of the calyx, and withering on the fruit. *Stamens* inserted into the calyx, alternate with the lobes of the corolla. *Ovary* inferior, with two or more cells. *Fruit* dry, crowned by the withered calyx and corolla, and dehiscing by apertures or valves.

Campanulate, [*Campaniform, Campanaceous, Campanulate*]. Bell-shaped; as applied, in botany, to the calyx or corolla, when shaped like a little bell.

CAMPEACHY WOOD. The *Hæmatoxyli Lignum*, or Logwood; used for dyeing, in the form of chips.

[CAMPHENE. A name given by Dumas

to a radical which is represented by pure oil of turpentine. It is composed of ten eqs. of carbon, 60; and eight of hydrogen, 8 = 68.]

CAMPHINE. A spirit for burning in lamps. [It consists of oil of turpentine redistilled.]

[CAMPHIRE. Camphor.]

[CAMPHORA. The pharmacopœial name for camphor, a peculiar concrete substance obtained by distillation from the *Camphora officinarum.*]

CAMPHORA OFFICINARUM. The Camphor-tree, a Lauraceous plant, the wood and leaves of which yield the officinal camphor by means of dry distillation. Camphor is a kind of stearopten remaining after the elaopten or ethereal oil of the live tree is evaporated.

1. *Dutch camphor.* Japan camphor; brought from Batavia, and said to be the produce of Japan. It is imported in tubs, and is hence called *tub camphor.*

2. *China camphor.* Ordinary crude camphor, produced in the island of Formosa. It is purified by sublimation, and then called *refined camphor.*

3. *Liquid camphor.* This substance contains the same proportions of carbon and hydrogen as solid camphor, but only half as much oxygen. It is the elaopten of the *oil of camphor* of commerce.

4. *Artificial camphor.* The name given to a white granular crystalline volatile product, having a smell resembling that of camphor, which is obtained by passing hydro-chloric acid gas through oil of turpentine.

5. *Camphoræ flores.* The subtile substance which first ascends in subliming camphor; it is merely camphor.

6. *Camphoræ flores compositi.* Compound flowers of camphor; or camphor sublimed with benzoin.

7. *Camphoric acid.* A compound procured by digesting camphor in nitric acid. Its salts are called *camphorates.*

8. *Campholic acid.* An acid with the consistence of camphor, but containing two parts more of hydrogen and oxygen.

9. *Camphogen.* A colourless liquid obtained by distilling camphor with anhydrous phosphoric acid.

10. *Camphrone.* A light oil obtained by dropping fragments of camphor into a porcelain tube containing quicklime heated to redness.

11. The term *Camphor* has been applied to all the volatile oils which are concrete at the ordinary temperature, provided they do not, at the same time, contain any notable quantity of fluid oil. Thus we have the *Camphor of Tobacco, Camphor of Anemone, Camphor of Elecampane,* &c.

[CAMPHORATE. A combination of Camphoric acid with a salifiable base.]

[CAMPHORATED. Combined with camphor. Applied to certain medicines, in the composition of which camphor enters.

[1. *Camphorated acetic acid.* A combination of camphor, alcohol, and strong acetic acid.]

[2. *Camphorated soap liniment.* Opodeldoc. See *Liniment.*]

[3. *Camphorated tincture of opium.* Paregoric. See *Tincture.*]

[4. *Camphorated tincture of soap.* See *Tincture.*]

CAMPYLOTROPOUS (*καμπύλος*, curved; *τρέπω*, to turn). A term applied to the ovule of plants, when its axis, instead of remaining rectilinear, is curved down upon itself, the base of the nucleus still continuing to be contiguous to the hilum.

CAMWOOD. A red dye-wood, principally obtained from the vicinity of Sierra Leone.

[CANADA BALSAM. CANADA TURPENTINE. The resinous juice of the *Abies balsamea.*]

[CANADA FLEABANE. A common name for the herb *Erygeron canadense.*]

[CANADA PITCH. The prepared concrete juice of *Abies Canadensis.*]

[CANADA SNAKEROOT. The root of *Asarum canadense.*]

[CANALICULATE (*Canaliculus*, a small canal). Channelled; having a long furrow.]

CANALICULI (dim. of *canalis*, a canal). The name given by Morgagni to some large lacunæ, which secrete mucus in the canal of the urethra.

CANALIS (*canna*, a reed). A canal; so named from its being hollowed out in the form of a reed. A hollow instrument used by surgeons as a splint.—*Celsus.*

1. *Canalis arteriosus.* A blood-vessel which unites the pulmonary artery and aorta in the fœtus.

2. *Canalis venosus.* A canal which conveys the blood from the *vena portæ* of the liver to the ascending *vena cava* in the fœtus.

3. *Canal of Fontana.* A minute vascular canal situated within the ciliary ligament, and so named from its discoverer. It is also termed the *ciliary canal.*

4. *Canal of Petit.* A triangular canal situated immediately around the circumference of the crystalline lens; so named after its discoverer. When distended with

air, or size injection, it presents a plaited appearance, and has hence been called by the French *canal godronné*.

[5. *Canal of Nuck.* A cylindrical sheath formed around the round ligaments of the uterus by a prolongation of the peritoneum into the inguinal canal.]

[6. *Canal of Schlemm.* A minute canal at the junction of the cornea and sclerotica.]

[CANARY SEED. The seeds of *Phalaris canariensis*.]

CANCELLI. The Latin term for lattices, or windows, made with cross-bars of wood, iron, &c. Hence it is applied to the spongy structure of bones; and hence the term *cancellated* is applied to anything which is cross-barred, or marked by lines crossing one another.

CANCER. Literally, a *crab*; and when used in this sense, its genitive case is *cancri*; but when it signifies the disease designated by the Greeks *carcinoma*, its genitive case is *canceris*. The term is applied to the disease from the claw-like spreading of the veins. The textures of cancer, as given by Bayle, are the following:—

1. The *Chondroïd* (*χόνδρος*, cartilage; *εἶδος*, likeness), or cartilaginiform.

2. The *Hyaloïd* (*ὕαλος*, glass; *εἶδος*, likeness), or vitriform.

3. The *Larinoïd* (*λαρινὸς*, fat; *εἶδος*, likeness), or lardiform.

4. The *Bunioïd* (*βούνιον*, a turnip; *εἶδος*, likeness), or napiform.

5. The *Encephaloïd* (*ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain; *εἶδος*, likeness), or cerebriform.

6. The *Colloïd* (*κόλλα*, glue; *εἶδος*, likeness), or gelatiniform.

7. The *Compound* cancerous; the *Mixed* cancerous; and the *Superficial* cancerous.

CANCER SCROTI. *Cancer mundificatorum.* Chimney-sweepers' cancer, or the soot-wart.

CANCER (BANDAGE). A crab; a term denoting a bandage resembling a crab in the number of its legs, and called the *split-cloth of eight tails.*

[CANCER ROOT Common name for the *Orobanche Virginiana.*]

[CANCROID (*cancer*; and *εἶδος*, form). Resembling cancer.]

CANCRORUM LAPILLI. Crabs' eyes, or crabs' stones; the names of two calcareous concretions found in the stomach of the *Astacus fluviatilis*, or Cray-fish, at the time when the animal is about to change its shell; these were formerly ground and employed in medicine as absorbents and antacids.

Cancrorum chelæ. Crabs' claws; the claws of the *Cancer pagurus*, the Black-clawed, or Large Edible Crab; these, when prepared by grinding, constitute the *prepared crabs' claws* of the shops, formerly used for the same purposes as the crabs' stones.

CANCRUM ORIS (*cancer*, a crab). Canker; a fetid ulcer, with jagged edges, of the gums and inside of the lips and cheeks, attended with a copious flow of offensive saliva. It occurs principally in children. Compare *Gangræna oris* and *Aphtha.*

CANDLE TREE OIL. A solid oil, obtained from the seed of the *Croton sebiferum*, or Candle tree, a native of China. It is used by the Chinese for making candles.

CANELLA ALBA. Laurel-leaved Canella or Wild Cinnamon; a Guttiferous plant, the inner bark of which constitutes the *canella bark* of the shops, sometimes termed on the continent *costus dulcis*, or *costus corticosus.*

Canellin. A crystallizable saccharine substance found in canella bark.

CANINE APPETITE. *Fames canina.* Voracity. See *Bulimia.*

[CANINE MADNESS. Hydrophobia.]

CANINE TEETH (*canis*, a dog). *Cuspidati.* Eye-teeth; the four which immediately adjoin the incisors. See *Dens.*

CANINUS (*canis*, a dog). A name given to the *levator anguli oris*, from its arising above the canini, or dog-teeth. Compare *Incisivus.*

[CAVITIES (*canus*, grey-haired). Greyness of the hair.]

[CANNA. *Canna starch.* A fecula recently introduced from the West Indies under the French name of "*Tous les mois.*"]

CANNABIS SATIVA (*kinnab*, Arabic). *Cannabis Indica* (?). Common Hemp, an *Urticaceous* plant, the leaves of which furnish an intoxicating drug, under the names of *bang* or *ganga* in India, *kinnab* or *hashish* in Arabia, *malach* in Turkey, and *dacha* among the Hottentots.

1. *Cherris.* A concreted resinous exudation from the leaves, slender stems, and flowers.

2. *Gunjah.* The dried hemp-plant which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed.

3. *Bang*, *subjee*, or *sidhee.* This consists of the larger leaves and capsules without the stalks.

CANNEL COAL. A bituminous substance which yields, on combustion, a bright flame without smoke. The term is probably a vulgarism for *candle coal*, in allusion to its illuminating properties.

CANNON METAL. An alloy of copper, tin, and small quantities of other metals; used for casting cannon.

[CANTHARIDAL COLLODION. A blistering liquid made by exhausting, by percolation, a pound of cantharides, with a mixture consisting of a pound of sulphuric ether and three ounces of acetic ether. Twenty-five grains of gun-cotton is to be dissolved in two ounces of this liquid; and to prevent the contraction which takes place on its drying, about one per cent. of Venice turpentine may be added.]

[CANTHARIS (*κανθαρος*, a beetle). The pharmacopœial name of the blistering or Spanish fly. The insect most commonly used is the *Cantharis vesicatoria;* but there are several indigenous species which are equally efficient, and may be employed as substitutes. Of these the *Cantharis vittata* is the only one adopted as officinal; but the *C. cinerea, C. marginata, C. atrata,* have equal vesicating powers. There are about twelve other indigenous species which have not been practically employed, but which may prove not inferior in vesicating powers to the preceding species.]

Cantharis Vesicatoria. The Blister Beetle, or Spanish Fly, a coleopterous insect, found on species of *Oleaceæ* and *Caprifoliaceæ,* but rare in England.

Cantharidin. A crystalline substance procured from the above insect, and existing probably in all blistering beetles; 1000 parts of cantharides yield four parts of pure cantharidin.

[CANTHOPLASTY (*κανθός*, the angle of the eye; *πλάσσω*, to form). The formation of the angle of the eye by plastic operation.]

CANTHUS (*κανθός*). The angle of the eye, where the eyelids meet: the *inner* canthus is that nearest to the nose; the other is called the *outer* or lesser canthus.

[CANTIANUS PULVIS. Lady Kent's Powder; a cordial powder, formerly in repute for cancer, composed of crab's claws, prepared pearls, red coral, and oriental bezoar.]

CANTON'S PHOSPHORUS. A substance made by exposing calcined oyster-shells and sulphur to a red heat. On exposure to light, it acquires the property of shining in the dark.

CAN'ULA (dim. of *canna*, a reed). A small tube, generally applied to that of the trochar, &c.

CAOUTCHOUC. Elastic gum, or Indian rubber; the concrete juice of the *Hœvea Caoutchouc, Iatropa Elastica, Ficus Indica,* and *Artocarpus Integrifolia.*

Caoutchine. A volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature.

CAPELINA (*capeline,* Fr., a woman's hat). A double-headed roller put around the head, &c.

CAPERS. The pickled buds of the *Capparis spinosa,* a low shrub, growing out of the joints of old walls, and the fissures of rocks, in most of the warm parts of Europe.

CAPHOPICRITE (*καφέω*, to exhale; *πικρὸς*, bitter). The bitter principle of rhubarb, also called *rhabarberin.* But what this principle consists in, appears to be wholly undetermined. Quot homines, tot sententiæ.

CAPILLAIRE. A syrup made of sugar, honey, and orange-flower water. [More properly made of the *Adiantum capillus veneris.*]

CAPILLARY (*capillus,* a hair). Resembling a hair in size; a term applied to—

1. The *Vessels* which intervene between the minute arteries and veins.

2. A *Fissure;* capillatio; a very minute crack in the skull.

3. *Tubes,* which are so small as to be less than the twentieth of an inch in diameter in the inside.

4. The *Attraction* by which a liquid rises in a capillary tube higher than the surface of that which surrounds it.

CAPILLUS (quasi *capitis pilus*). The hair in general. It is thus distinguished:

1. *Coma* (*κόμη*). A head of hair either dressed or not; and, by analogy, the branches and leaves of trees.

2. *Crinis* (*κρίνω*, to put in order). The hair when set in order, or platted.

3. *Cæsaries* (*cædo,* to cut). A man's head of hair; woman's hair being formerly never cut.

4. *Cincinnos* (*κίκιννος*). A bush of hair crisped, curled, or braided; a curled or frizzled lock.

5. *Cirrhus.* Quasi in *circum* tortus. A curl or frizzle. From *κέρας*, a horn; because the cirrhus resembled a horn in shape.

6. *Cilium* (*cileo,* to twinkle). The eyelashes.

7. *Super-cilium.* The eye-brow; the hair situated over the cilium.

8. *Vibrissa* (*vibro,* to quiver). The hair in the nostrils; so named from their straining the air, as it were, in its passage, and preventing the introduction of foreign bodies in the nasal fossæ.

9. *Mystax* (*μύσταξ*, mustaches). The hair on the upper lip.

10. *Barba* (*φορβὴ*, nourishment). The beard, both of man and of beasts.

11. *Pilus* (*πῖλος*, carded wool). The hair of the head, beard, &c., of any creature.

12. *Villus* (*vellus*, a fleece). Wool; shaggy hair of beasts.

13. *Seta* (*χαιτη*, a horse's mane). A bristle, as of horses, pigs, &c. See *Seton.*

14. *Pappus* (*πάππος*). The down on the cheek,—on the seed-vessel of certain plants.

CAPISTRUM (*capio*, to take). Literally, a bridle. The single split-cloth bandage, so called from its being used to support the lower jaw like a bridle. [An old term for trismus.]

[CAPITATE (*caput*, the head). Headed; terminated by a sudden enlargement. *Capitulate.* Having a little head.]

CAPITILUVIUM (*caput*, the head; *lavo*, to wash). A bath for the head.

[CAPITAL (*caput*, the head). Belonging to the head. Applied by way of eminence to the more important operations.]

CAPIVI. A miscalled balsam, yielded by several species of *Copaifera.*

CAPNOMOR (*καπνὸς*, smoke; *μοῖρα*, part; so called from its being one of the ingredients of smoke). A colourless transparent liquid,—the only ingredient in tar which can dissolve caoutchouc. It occurs along with creosote in the heavy oil of tar.

[CAPPARIS SPINOSA. The systematic name of the caper plant, a native of the south of Europe; the bark of the root was formerly used as deobstruent. See *Capers.*]

[CAPRATE. A combination of capric acid with a salifiable base.]

[CAPREOLARIS, CAPREOLATUS, (*capreolus*, a tendril). Capreolate; resembling the tendril of the vine. *Vasa capreolaria*, the spermatic vessels.]

CAPRIC and CAPROIC ACIDS. Volatile odoriferous compounds, yielded by butter on its conversion into soap.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ. The Honey-suckle tribe of Dycotyledonous plants. Shrubs or herbaceous plants with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* corymbose, monopetalous; *stamens* alternating with the lobes of the corolla; *ovarium* inferior, many-celled; *fruit* indehiscent.

CAPSICUM ANNUUM. Common Capsicum, or Chilly; a plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, the dried fruit of which is sold under the name of *capsicum* or *chillies.*

1. *Capsicum frutescens.* The species which yields the capsules sold as *Guinia pepper*, or *bird pepper.* Their powder is *cayenne pepper.*

2. *Capsicin.* An acrid soft resin, obtained by digesting the alcoholic extract of the Capsicum annuum in ether, and evaporating the etherial solution.

CAPSULA (dim. of *capsa*, a chest). Literally, a little chest. 1. A capsule, or bag, which encloses any part, as the *capsule of Glisson*, or the cellulo-vascular membrane which envelopes the hepatic vessels. 2. In Botany it is a dry, superior fruit, dehiscent by valves, and always proceeding from a compound ovarium.

1. *Renal capsules.* Two yellowish, triangular, and flattened bodies, lying over the kidneys in the fœtus, in which they are as large as the kidneys themselves. In the adult they are two lobes.

2. *Capsular ligament.* A loose bag which contains the synovia of the joints. This must be distinguished from the synovial membrane which produces this fluid. The latter is allied, by structure and function, to the serous membrane; the former, to the fibrous.

CAPUT (quòd indè, *says Varro*, initium capiant sensus et nervi). The head. It is distinguished into the skull, or *cranium*, and the face, or *facies.*

1. *Caput coli.* The head of the colon, the cæcum, or blind intestine.

2. *Caput gallinaginis* (woodcock's head). Veru Montanum. A lengthened fold of mucous membrane, situated on the inferior wall or floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra.

3. *Caput mortuum* (dead head). The inert residuum of a distillation, or sublimation; a term nearly obsolete.

4. *Caput obstipum* (a stiff head). A term for torticollis, or wry-neck.

[5. *Caput succedaneum.* The œdematous swelling which forms on that part of the head of the fœtus which presents in some cases of labour, resulting from the circulation in the scalp being more or less impeded from the tightness with which the head is embraced by the vagina.]

CARAMEL. The name given to the black porous shining mass produced by heating sugar at a high temperature.

[CARANNA. A resinous substance, said to be derived from the *Amyris Caranna*, a tree growing in Mexico and South America.]

[CARAWAY. The fruit of the *Carum carui*, a pleasant stomachic and carminative.]

CARBAZOTIC ACID (*carbon* and *azote*). *Nitro-picric Acid.* An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo.

CARBO LIGNI. Charcoal of wood; a species of artificial coal, consisting of half-burnt wood.

CARBON (*carbo*, a coal). A substance well known under the form of coal, charcoal, lamp-black, &c. In chemical language, it denotes the pure inflammable

principle of charcoal; in its state of absolute purity, it constitutes the *diamond*.

1. *Carbon vapour.* The name of a *hypothetical* substance, for carbon has never been obtained in the insulated form of vapour. When the term is used in chemical works, it denotes the *condition of carbon as it exists in carbonic acid.*

2. *Carbon, animal.* Animal charcoal, bone charcoal, and ivory-black, are names applied to bones calcined, or converted into charcoal, in a close vessel. Animal charcoal is also prepared by calcining dried blood, horns, hoofs, clippings of hides, &c., in contact with carbonate of potash, and washing the calcined mass afterwards with water.

3. *Carbon, mineral.* A term applied to charcoal, with various proportions of earth and iron, without bitumen. It has a silky lustre, and the fibrous texture of wood. It occurs stratified with various kinds of coal.

4. *Carbonic oxide.* A colourless gas, formed when carbon is burned with a minimum of oxygen, as when coke or charcoal is burned in a close vessel with a limited draught.

5. *Carbonic acid.* A pungent and acidulous gas, produced by the combustion of carbonic oxide, or by that of charcoal in oxygen gas. This gas was termed by Black *fixed air*, from its having been found to exist, in a fixed state, in limestone, and the mild alkalies, from which it was expelled by heat and the action of acids.

6. *Carbonates.* Compounds of carbonic acid with the salifiable bases. They are composed either of one atom of acid and one of the base, or of two of acid and one of the base; the former are called *carbonates*, the latter *bi-carbonates*.

7. *Carburets.* Combinations of carbon with some metals by fusion; thus, steel is a carburet of iron. The term has also been applied to a peculiar compound of sulphur and hydrogen, the *carburet of sulphur*, also termed sulphuret of carbon, and alcohol of sulphur.

8. *Carburetted Hydrogen.* A colourless inflammable gas, abundantly formed in nature in stagnant pools, wherever vegetables are undergoing the process of putrefaction; it also forms the greater part of the gas obtained from coal. This gas was formerly called *heavy inflammable air*. See *Olefiant Gas*.

9. *Carbamide.* A compound of amidogen and carbonic acid — an ingredient of chloro-carbonate of ammonia. See *Amide*.

10. *Carbydrogen.* A name suggested for pyroxylic or wood spirit, which consists of one atom of hydrogen and one atom of carbon. The name consists of these two terms.

11. *Carbomethylic acid.* An acid obtained by Dumas and Peligot, by acting upon pyroxylic spirit with carbonic acid.

12. *Carbolic acid.* One of the particular products which have been isolated in the distillation of coal.

[13. *Carboniferous* (*fero*, to bear). Bearing or containing coal.]

[14. *Carbonization.* The process of converting organic substances into charcoal.]

CARBUNCLE (*carbo*, a burning coal). *Anthrax.* A boil, differing from the furuncle in having no central core, and terminating in gangrene under the skin, instead of suppuration.

CARCINOMA (*καρκῖνος*, a crab). The Greek term for cancer. See *Cancer*.

[*Carcinomatous.* Resembling or of the nature of Carcinoma.]

[CARCINUS (*καρκῖνος*). Cancer.]

[CARDAMINE (*καρδία*, the heart). A genus of *Cruciferous* plants.]

[*Cardamine pratensis.* The systematic name for the cuckoo-flower, a perennial herbaceous plant, the flowers of which enjoyed the reputation of being diuretic and antispasmodic.]

CARDAMOM. The name of the fruit of several species of *Elettaria* and *Amomum*.

Ceylon Cardamoms. The fruit of the Grain of Paradise plant of Ceylon. The term *Grains of Paradise*, as employed at present in Europe, applies to the hot acrid seeds called Malaguetta pepper, brought from Africa.—*Pereira.*

[*Round Cardamom.* This is supposed to be the fruit of the *Amomum Cardamomum*, (Willd.) growing in Java, Sumatra, and other East India islands.]

[*Java Cardamom.* This is supposed to be the fruit of the *Amomum maximum*, (Roxburgh,) growing in the Malay islands.]

[*Madagascar Cardamom.* The greater cardamom; supposed to be the fruit of the *Amomum angustifolium*, (Sonnerat,) which grows in the marshy grounds of Madagascar.]

[CARDAMOMUM. Cardamom. The Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Elettaria Cardamomum.*]

CARDIA (*καρδία*, the heart). The entrance into the stomach, so called from being near the heart.

1. *Cardi-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Literally, *heart*-ache; but employed to denote pain in the *stomach*, and hence synonymous with gastralgia, gastrodynia, *cardiaca passio*, &c.

2. *Carditis.* Inflammation of the cardia or heart.

3. *Cardiacus.* Belonging to the heart or stomach. Hence, *Cardiacus Morbus*, a name given by the ancients to Typhus Fever; *Cardiaca Confectio*, the Aromatic Confection; and *Cardiacs*, a term for cordial medicines.

4. *Cardiogmus.* A term used by Galen and Sauvages to denote a species of aneurism, called by some *aneurysma præcordiorum*, and by others *polypus cordis.*

CARDIAC (*καρδία*, the heart). Relating to the heart.

1. *A-cardiac.* Not having a heart, as certain defective fœtuses, the insect tribes, &c.

2. *Haplo-cardiac* (*ἁπλόος*, single). Having a single heart; this is *pulmonic*, as the fish tribes; or *systemic*, as the mollusca.

3. *Diplo-cardiac* (*διπλόος*, double). Having a double heart, pulmonic and systemic, as the mammalia, birds, &c.

[CARDIANOSTROPHE (*καρδία*, the heart; *ἀναστροφή*, conversion). Malposition of the heart.]

[CARDIECTASIS (*καρδία*, the heart; *ἔκτασις*, extension). Dilatation or aneurism of the heart.]

[CARDIELCOSIS (*καρδία*, the heart; *ἕλκωσις*, ulceration). Ulceration of the heart.]

[CARDIMELECH (*καρδία*, the heart; מלך, a king). A supposed active principle seated in the heart, governing the vital functions.]

[CARDINAL FLOWER. The common name for the *Lobelia cardinalis.*]

[CARDIOGMUS. An old term for Cardialgia, but also applied to palpitation of the heart, to incipient aneurism of the heart, and to Angina pectoris.]

[CARDIOPALMUS (*καρδία*, the heart; *παλμός*, palpitation). Palpitation of the heart.]

[CARDIORHEXIS (*καρδία*, the heart; *ῥηξίς*, a rupture). Rupture of the heart.]

[CARDIOTROMUS (*καρδία*, the heart; *τρόμος*, a tremor). Fluttering of the heart.]

[CARDOL. A yellow, oleaginous liquid obtained from the juice of the cashew-nut.]

[CARDUUS. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Cynarocephalæ.*]

[*Carduus benedictus.* A name for the blessed thistle. See *Centaurea benedicta.*]

[CARIBEAN BARK. The bark of the *Exostemma caribæa.*]

CARICA PAPAYA. The Papaw tree, the milky juice of which contains an abundance of fibrin, resembling animal matter.

CARICÆ FRUCTUS. The preserved fruit of the Fig, or *Ficus Carica.*

CARIES (*κείρω*, to abrade). Ulceration of the bones.

CARI'NA. Literally, a *keel.* A term applied to the two lower petals of a papilionaceous corolla, which cohere by their lower margins in the form of a keel.

[*Carinate.* Having a carina, or keel.]

CARMINATIVES (*carmen*, a verse or charm). Remedies which dispel flatulency, and allay pain of the stomach and bowels—as by a *charm.*

CARMINE. A lake made of cochineal and alumina, or oxide of tin.

[CARNARIOUS. CARNEOUS (*caro*, flesh). Fleshy; of the nature or colour of flesh.]

[CARNATION. A name for the *Dianthus caryophillus.* (q. v.)]

CARNIFICATION (*caro*, *carnis*, flesh; *fio*, to become). A term improperly used to designate common *hepatization*, but applied by Laennec to that state of the lungs, in pleurisy, complicated with slight pneumonia, in which the lungs have lost the granulated surface characteristic of hepatization, and are converted into a substance resembling, both in appearance and consistence, *muscular flesh*, which has been beaten to make it tender. [Compare *Hepatization.*]

CARO, CARNIS. Flesh; the fibrous substance composing muscle.

1. *Carneæ columnæ* (fleshy columns). The muscular fasciculi within the cavities of the heart.

2. *Carnivora* (*voro*, to devour). Animals which subsist on flesh solely.

3. *Carnosa.* Fleshy animals; as the sea anemone.

[4. *Carnose.* Of a fleshy consistence.]

[CAROTA. The Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Daucus carota.*]

CAROTID (*κάρη*, to induce sleep). The name of two large arteries of the neck; so called from an idea that tying them would induce coma. They subdivide into the *external carotid*, or artery of the head; and the *internal carotid*, or principal artery of the brain.

[CAROTIN. A peculiar crystallizable, ruby-red, neuter principle, without odour or taste, obtained from the root of *Daucus carota.*]

[CARPAL (*καρπός*, the wrist). Belonging to the wrist.]

[CARPATHIAN BALSAM. A terebinthinate juice said to be derived from the *Pinus Cembra.*]

CARPELLUM (*καρπός*, fruit). A technical term applied, in Botany, to a leaf in a particular state of modification, con-

stituting the *pistil*. The blade of the leaf forms the ovary; the elongated midrib, the style; and the apex of the midrib, the stigma. The edge of the carpel which corresponds to the midrib of the leaf, constitutes the *dorsal suture*; that of the united margins, the *ventral*. See *Pistil*.

CARPHOLOGIA (*κάρφος*, the nap of clothes; *λέγω*, to pluck). *Floccitatio*. A picking of the bed-clothes, supposed to be an indication of approaching dissolution.

[CARPOBALSAMUM (*καρπός*, fruit; *βαλσαμον*, a balsam). The fruit of the *Amyris Giliadensis*.]

CARPOLOGY (*καρπός*, fruit; *λόγός*, description). That branch of Botany which treats of fruits.

[CARPO-PEDAL SPASM. Laryngismus Stridulus; Cerebral Spasmodic Croup; Spasm of the Glottis; Thymic Asthma. A spasmodic affection occurring in young children, characterized by excessive dyspnœa, with croupy inspiration, and spasmodic contraction of the thumbs and toes.]

CARPUS (*καρπός*, the wrist). The *ossa carpi*, or carpal bones, are eight in number, and form two rows.

CARRAGEEN. *Irish Moss*. The *Chondrus crispus*, a nutrient Algaceous plant, employed on the coast of Ireland in making size.

Carrageenin. The name given by Dr. Pereira to the mucilaginous matter called by some writers *vegetable jelly*, by others *pectin*.

[CARRON OIL. A liniment for burns, so called, because it was much used at the Carron iron works, in Scotland. It is composed of linseed oil and lime water; the *Linimentum calcis*, U. S. Ph.]

[CARROT. Common name for the plant *Daucus carota*.]

[CARTHAGENA BARKS. Under this term are classed all the Cinchona barks brought from the northern Atlantic ports of South America. They have been arranged according to their colour into: 1. Yellow; 2. Red; 3. Orange; and 4. Brown Carthagena Bark.]

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS. A plant of the order *Compositæ*, the flowers of which are imported, for the use of dyers, under the name of *safflower*, or *bastard saffron*.

Carthamin, or *Carthamic acid*. A red colouring matter, obtained from safflower.

CARTILAGE (quasi *carnilago*). Gristle. It is attached to bones, and must be distinguished from the ligaments of joints and tendons of muscles.

[CARTILAGINOUS (*cartilago*, cartilage). Of the nature, or resembling, cartilage.]

CARUM CARUI. Caraway; a naturalized Umbelliferous plant, cultivated for the sake of its fruit, commonly, but erroneously, called *caraway seeds*. Pliny notices the plant by the name of *Careum*, from Caria, its native country.

CARUNCULA (dim. of *caro*, flesh). [Caruncle.] A little piece of flesh. Hence:

1. *Caruncula lacrymalis* (*lacryma*, a tear). The small red substance situated in the inner angle of the eye.

2. *Caruncula myrtiformis* (*myrtus*, a myrtle; *forma*, likeness). The granulations observed around the orifice of the vagina, from rupture of the hymen.

CARUS (*κάρα*, the head). Profound sleep; lethargy.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ. The Chickweed tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite, and tumid nodes; *flowers* polypetalous, symmetrical; *stamens*, definite; *ovarium* one-celled, with a free central placenta; *fruit*, a one-celled capsule, by obliteration of the dissepiments.

CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS. The Clove-tree; a Myrtaceous plant, yielding the *Clove* of commerce.

1. *Caryophyllus* (*κάρυον*, a nut; *φύλλον*, a leaf). The Clove, or unexpanded flower, of the above plant. The corolla forms a ball between the four teeth of the calyx, and this, with the lengthened tube of the calyx, resembles a nail, or *clou*, of the French; hence the English term *clove*.

2. *Matrices caryophylli* vel *anthophylli*. Mother cloves; the fruits of the clove, crowned superiorly by the teeth of the calyx, with the remains of the style in the centre.

3. *Caryophyllin*. Clove sub-resin; a crystalline substance extracted from cloves by alcohol.

4. *Caryophillic acid*. Eugenic acid; clove acid, or heavy oil of cloves; one of the two oils composing oil of cloves; the other is light oil, called *clove hydrocarbon*.

CARYOPSIS (*κάρη*, a head; *ὄψις*, likeness). A one-celled, one-seeded, superior, dry, indehiscent fruit, with the integuments of the seed cohering inseparably with the endocarp; the characteristic fruit of the Graminaceæ.

[CASCARILLA. The Pharmacopœial name for the bark of the *Croton Eleuteria*.]

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX. Cascarilla bark; the produce of the *Croton Cascarilla*, or wild Rosemary bush of Jamaica. By some it is referred to the *Croton eleuteria*.

CASEUM (*caseus*, cheese). *Casein.* Albumen of milk; the curd separated from milk by the addition of an acid or rennet, constituting the basis of cheese in a state of purity. The liquid left after this separation is termed *serum lactis*, or whey.

Caseous oxide. Another name for aposepedine, a substance procured by the putrefaction of animal matter.

[CASHEW-NUT. The fruit of the *Anacardium occidentale.*]

CASSAVA. A fecula, separated from the juice of the root of *Janipha Manihot*, and exposed to heat; a principal article of diet in South America. The same substance, differently prepared and granulated, constitutes *tapioca.*

CASSERIAN GANGLION. A large semilunar ganglion, formed by the fifth nerve, and immediately dividing into the ophthalmic, superior and inferior maxillary nerves. It was named from Julius Casserius of Padua.

CASSIA. A genus of Leguminous plants, several species of which yield the *senna* of commerce. *Cassia pulp* is a soft blackish substance, surrounding the seeds of the Cathartocarpus, formerly Cassia fistula, the Pudding-pipe tree or Purging Cassia.

[1. *Cassia acutifolia.* The plant which furnishes the Alexandria senna.]

[2. *Æthiopica.* The plant which furnishes the Tripoli senna.]

[3. *Elongata.* The plant which affords the India senna.]

[4. *Fistula.* The tree which yields the purging cassia.]

[5. *Marylandica.* The systematic name for the American or wild senna.]

[6. *C. obovata.* The species which yields the Aleppo senna.]

CASSIA LIGNEA. *Cortex Cassiæ.* The bark of the Cinnamomum Cassia. The best variety is *China cinnamon.*

1. *Cassia buds.* The unexpanded flowers of the Cinnamon Cassia, resembling cloves.

2. *Cassia oil.* The common oil of cinnamon, procured from cassia bark, and cassia buds.

CASSIUS, PURPLE OF. A purple-coloured precipitate, obtained by mixing the proto-chloride of tin with a dilute solution of gold. [Solution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid one ounce, distilled water a pint and a half; mix and dip rods of tin in the mixture as a precipitant.]

CASSONADE. *Muscovado.* Raw sugar; the crystallized and dried portion of sugar.

[CASSUMUNIAR. See *Zerumbet.*]

[CASTANEA. The chesnut. The pharmacopœial name for the bark of the Chinquapin, *Castanea pumila*, which is astringent and tonic, and has been used as an antiperiodic.]

[*Castanea pumila.* The Chinquapin; an American shrub of the natural order *Cupulifera.*]

[CASTILLON'S POWDERS. These consist of sago, salep, and tragacanth, each, in powder, a drachm; prepared oyster-shell, a scruple, with a little cochineal to give colour. A drachm of this boiled in a pint of milk is used as diet in chronic bowel affections.]

CASTOR OIL. The oil extracted from the seeds of the *Ricinus Communis.*

CASTOREUM (*γάστωρ*, a big-bellied animal). Castor; a substance found in the two castor sacs, near the pubes of both the male and the female Beaver, or *Castor Fiber.*

Castorin. Castoreum Camphor; a crystalline, fatty substance, found in Castoreum. By boiling with nitric acid, it is converted into *castoric acid.*

CASTRATION (*castro*, to emasculate). *Emasculation.* The operation of removing the testes.

CAT'S EYE. A mineral brought from Ceylon, so called from a peculiar play of light arising from white fibres interspersed. The French call this appearance *chatoyant.*

CAT'S PURR. A characteristic sound of the chest, heard by means of the stethoscope. See *Auscultation.*

CATA (*κατὰ*, *καθ'*). A Greek preposition, signifying *down, against, into*, &c. In composition, it is intensive, and signifies *thoroughly.*

1. *Cata-causis* (*καίω*, *καύσω*, to burn). General combustibility of the body.

2. *Cata-clysmus* (*κλύζω*, to wash). The name given by the ancients to the cold douche applied to the region of the stomach, or to the back opposite to the stomach.

3. *Cata-lepsis* (*λαμβάνω*, to seize). Literally, a seizure or attack. A spasmodic disease, in which the limbs remain in any position in which they are placed, however painful or fatiguing.

4. *Cata-lysis* (*λύω*, to decompose). Decomposition by contact. A body in which the *catalytic force* resides, resolves others into new compounds, merely by contact with them, or by an *action of presence*, as it has been termed, without gaining or losing anything itself. The body which determines changes in another is called the *catalytic agent.*

5. *Cata-menia* (*μὴν*, a month). *Menses.* The monthly uterine discharge.

6. *Cata-phora* (φέρω, to bear). The coma somnolentum of many writers; a variety of lethargy, attended with short remissions, or intervals of imperfect waking, sensation, and speech. See *Lethargy.*

7. *Cata-plasma* (πλάσσω, to spread). A poultice; an application which is spread over a part of the surface of the body. [See *Poultice.*]

8. *Cata-potium* (πότον, drink). A pill, or medicine, to be swallowed without chewing.—*Celsus.*

9. *Cata-ract* (ἀράσσω, to confound). Glaucoma; gutta opaca; suffusio. Opacity of the crystalline lens.

10. *Cata-rrhus* (ῥέω, to flow). Literally, a flowing down; popularly, a *cold.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils and bronchia. It is synonymous with coryza, gravedo, &c.

11. *Cata-stagmus* (στάζω, to drop). A term applied by the later Greek physicians to a defluxion from the fauces and thorax.

12. *Cath-artics* (καθαίρω, to purge). Medicines which produce alvine evacuations. These are termed *laxative,* when mild; *purgative,* when active; and *drastic,* when very violent.

13. *Cath-artin* (καθαίρω, to purge). The active principle of senna.

14. *Cath-eter* (καθημι, to thrust into). A tube which is introduced through the urethra into the bladder.

15. *Cath-olicon* (ὅλος, universal). A panacea, or universal medicine.

[CATALPA CORDIFOLIA. Catalpa or Catawba tree. The seeds are said to be useful in asthma.]

[CATARIA (*catus,* a cat). Catnep, or catmint. The pharmacopœial name for the leaves of *Nepeta cataria.*]

[CATARRHUS (καταῤῥέω, to flow down). Catarrh; applied also to a defluxion from any mucous membrane.]

[1. *Catarrhus suffocationis.* Suffocative catarrh. Croup.]

[2. *Catarrhus urethralis.* Urethral catarrh. Gleet.]

[3. *Catarrhus vaginæ.* Vaginal catarrh. Leucorrhœa.]

[4. *Catarrhus vesicæ.* Vesical catarrh. A copious discharge of mucous from the bladder.]

CATECHU (*cate,* a tree; *chu,* juice). The name of a variety of astringent extracts, which are imported under the several names of *catechu, terra japonica, cutch,* and *gambir.*

1. *Square catechu.* This is used by tanners, under the name of *terra japonica,* from its being supposed to be of mineral origin; it is produced from the leaves of the *Uncaria gambir,* and therefore is not catechu, but gambir.

2. *Pegu cutch,* or *catechu.* The produce of the *Acacia catechu,* brought from Pegu.

3. *Bengal catechu.* A pale extract, obtained also from the *Acacia catechu;* from its laminated texture, it was compared by Jussieu to the bark of a tree.

4. *Colombo catechu.* Round flat cakes procured by making an extract of the betel nut, the seed of the *Areca catechu.*

5. *Catechin.* A particular principle obtained from the portion of catechu which is insoluble in cold water.

6. *Catechuic acid.* Catechine. An acid obtained by Buchner from catechu. This acid, when treated with caustic potash, &c., yields *japonic acid;* and, when dissolved in carbonate of potash, *rubinic acid.*

CATHARTOCARPUS (καθαίρω, to purge; καρπός, fruit). A genus of Leguminous plants, of which the species *fistula* yields the *cassia pulp* of the pharmacopœia.

[CATHETERISM (*catheter*). The operation of introducing a catheter.]

[CATHODE (κατὰ, down; ὁδός, a way). A term in electro-chemical action for that part of a decomposing body which the electric current leaves; the part next to the negative pole.]

[CATHODIC. Proceeding downwards. Applied by Dr. M. Hall to the downward course of nervous action.]

[CATION (κατα, down; ειμι, to go). A term in electro-chemical action for a body that passes to the negative pole, to the cathode of the decomposing body.]

[CATKIN. Common name for *Amentum,* q. v.]

CATLING. A sharp-pointed, double-edged knife, chiefly used in amputations of the fore-arm and leg, for dividing the interosseous ligaments.

CATOCHUS (κατέχω, to detain). A species of catalepsy, in which the body is rigidly detained in an erect posture.

[CATOPTRIC EXAMINATION OF THE EYE. A means of diagnosis founded on the property which the surfaces of the cornea and crystalline lens possess of reflecting images of a luminous body. Thus when the cornea, the crystalline lens, and its capsule, are transparent, if a lighted candle be held before the eye, the pupil of which has been dilated, three images of the flame may be seen: two upright, one reflected from the anterior surface of the cornea, the other from the anterior capsule of the lens; and an inverted one, reflected from the posterior capsule of the lens. An opacity of any of these reflect-

ing surfaces destroys their reflecting property.]

[CATOPTRICS. The branch of optics which treats of the reflection of the rays of light.]

[CAUDA (*cado*, to fall). A tail.]

CAUDA EQUINA. *Hippuris*, or horse's tail; the final division of the spinal marrow, so called from the disposition of the nerves which issue from it.

[CAUDAL (*cauda*, a tail). Of, or belonging to a tail.]

[CAUDATE (*cauda*, a tail). Tail-pointed; prolonged into a long and weak tail-like point.]

CAUDEX. The trunk of a tree. In Botany, the stem, or ascending axis of growth, is termed *caudex ascendens;* the root, or descending axis, *caudex descendens.*

[CAUDLE. A nourishing gruel composed of flour or meal, with egg, wine or brandy, nutmeg, &c.]

CAUL. [English name for the omentum.] The trivial appellation of the amnion when it comes away with the child in the birth.

[CAULESCENT (*caulesco*, to grow to a stem). Growing to a stem.]

[CAULIFLOWER. Common name for the *Brassica Florida.*]

CAULIFLOWER EXCRESCENCE. A disease of the os uteri; supposed by Gooch to be encephalosis.

[CAULINE (*caulis*, the stem). Belonging to the stem. Leaves are so called which arise directly from the stem.]

[CAUMA (*καίω*, to burn). Burning heat of the atmosphere, or of the body from fever.]

[CAUSALITY (*causa*, a cause). The faculty of tracing effects to a cause.]

[CAUSODES (*καῦσος*, burning). Having a burning heat. Applied to an ardent fever.]

CAUSTIC (*καίω, καύσω*, to burn). A substance which destroys parts by chemically decomposing them. Such are the concentrated mineral acids, lunar caustic, &c.

Causticum acerrimum. The old name for the hydrate of potash — the strongest common caustic.

CAUSUS (*καίω, καύσω*, to burn). A variety of malignant remittent, thus denominated by Hippocrates from its extreme heat, &c. It has been termed by later writers *febris ardens*, ardent or burning remittent.

Causus endemial. A name given to the yellow fever of the West Indies.

CAUTERY (*καίω, καύσω*, to burn). The application of caustics. By the term *actual cautery* is meant the white-hot iron; *potential cautery* is synonymous with caustic.

Cautérisation objective. The employment, by the French, of radiant heat from a red-hot iron or burning coal, as a cautery to check hæmorrhages, and to promote the reduction of prolapsus of the rectum and uterus, and of hernia.

[CAUTIOUSNESS. The faculty which produces wariness, and leads the possessor to be cautious.]

CAVERNOUS (*caverna;* from *cavus*, hollow). The name of a *ganglion* in the head, and of two *sinuses* of the sphenoid bone. [See *Corpus.*]

[*Cavernous Respiration.* See *Auscultation.*]

[CAVIARE. Name for the roe of the sturgeon, salted and dried.]

CAVITARIA (*cavitas*, a cavity). Intestinal worms which have cavities or stomachs.

CAWK. The *Sulphas Barytæ*, or vitriolated heavy spar.

CAYENNE PEPPER. The ground seeds of the Capsicum frutescens.

[CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. New Jersey Tea. Red-root. A small shrub, of the order *Rhamnaceæ*, the root of which is astringent, and said to be useful in syphilitic complaints. The infusion is an exceedingly useful application in aphthous affections, in crusta lactea, in the sore throat of scarlatina, &c., and also as an internal remedy in dysentery.]

CEBADILLA. The seeds of the *Asagrea officinalis*, a plant of the order *Melanthaceæ.* The seeds are also called sabadilla and cevadilla; but more properly cebadilla (from the Spanish *cebada*, barley), on account of the supposed resemblance of the inflorescence of the plant to that of *Hordeum.—Pereira.*

1. *Cevadic* or *sabadillic acid.* A crystalline, fatty acid, obtained by saponification of the oil of cebadilla.

2. *Sabadillina.* A substance obtained from cebadilla seeds, said to be merely a compound of resinate of soda and resinate of veratria.

[CEDAR BERRIES. Small excrescences sometimes found on the branches of the *Juniperus Virginiana*, Red Cedar, popularly used as an anthelmintic in the dose of from ten to twenty grains three times a day.]

[CEDRIN. A name proposed by Mr. Lewry for a crystalline, intensely bitter substance obtained by him from the seed of the *Simaba cedron.*]

CEDRIRET. A substance found among the products of the distillation of wood.

[CEDRON. A tree of the natural order *Simarubaceæ*, growing in Central America, the seeds of which are a popular remedy for the bites of serpents, for hydrophobia, and for intermittent fevers.]

[CELANDINE. Common name for the plant *Chelidonium majus*.]

[CELASTRUS SCANDEUS. Climbing staff-tree. An indigenous shrub, the bark of which is said to possess emetic, diaphoretic and narcotic properties.]

CELESTINE (*cœlum*, the sky). Sulphate of strontian, so named from its frequently presenting a blue colour.

[CELL. A cavity or hollow space. A closed vesicle or minute bag, constituting the universal elementary form of every tissue, formed by a membrane in which no definite structure can be discerned, termed the cell-wall, and having a cavity which may contain matters of variable consistence. Every kind of cell has its own specific endowments, and generates in its interior a compound peculiar to itself. These endowments are various, and their diversities constitute the differences between the several tissues. Certain cells are endowed with the function of assimilation; others with the preparation of germs of a new generation; others with that of effecting chemical transformations, &c., &c.]

CELLULA (dim. of *cella*). A little cell or cavity, as those of the *hyaloïd membrane*.

1. *Cellular*. The designation of the structure of the mastoïd process, of the lungs, &c.; also, of one of the elementary tissues of plants.

2. *Cellular membrane*, or tissue. The filmy meshes which connect the minute component parts of most of the structures of the body.

3. *Cellulares*. Cellular plants; those which have no flowers or spiral vessels; they are also called Cryptogamous, and Acotyledonous plants. Compare *Vasculares*.

[CELLULOSE. The substance which constitutes the cellular tissue of plants. It is found also in the *Ascidiæ*.]

CEMENT. A preparation made of various materials, which is applied in a soft state, and afterwards hardens and unites the surfaces to which it is applied.

CEMENTATION. A process by which the properties of a body are changed, on being surrounded with the powder of other bodies, and exposed to a high temperature, as the conversion of iron into steel, by cementation with charcoal. The substance so employed is called *cement powder*.

[CEMENTUM. One of the component parts of teeth. In the human tooth it forms a thin layer which envelopes the root; in many herbiverous mammals it dips down with the enamel to form the vertical plates of the interior of the tooth. It is also termed *Crusta petrosa*.]

[CENTAUREA BENEDICTA. Blessed Thistle. A plant of the natural order *Compositæ*, which has been employed as a tonic, diaphoretic, and emetic.]

CENTAURII CACUMINA. The flowering tops of the *Erythræa centaurium*, or Common [European] Centaury. The name is derived from Chiron the Centaur, whose wound is said to have been cured by it.

[CENTAURIN. The bitter principle of the *Erythræa centaurium*.]

[CENTAURIUM. The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the flowering heads of the *Erythræa centaurium*.]

[CENTAURY, AMERICAN. The herb of *Sabbatia angularis*.]

[CENTIGRADE (*centum*, a hundred; *gradus*, a step or degree). Divided into a hundred degrees; applied to a thermometer divided into a hundred degrees between the point at which water freezes and that at which it boils.]

[CENTIGRAMME. The hundredth part of a gramme, a French measure, equal to 0·1544 gr. Troy.]

[CENTILITRE. The hundredth part of a litre, a French measure, equal to 2·7053 fluid drachms.]

[CENTIMETRE. The hundredth part of a metre, a French measure, equal to 0·3937 inch.]

[CENTRIFUGAL (*centrum*, centre; *fugio*, to fly). Leaving the centre. In Botany this term is applied to inflorescences in which the central flowers open first.]

[CENTRIPETAL (*centrum*, centre; *peto*, to seek). Approaching the centre. In Botany it is applied to inflorescences in which the marginal flowers open first.]

[CENTRO-STALTIC (*centrum*, the centre; *stalticus*, staltic). Applied by Dr. M. Hall to the action of the *vis nervosa* in the spinal centre.]

CENTRUM (*κεντέω*, to prick). The centre or middle point of any part.

1. *Centrum ovale majus*. The appearance of a large centre of white substance surrounded by a thin stratum of gray, presented when both hemispheres of the brain are cut down nearly to a level with the corpus callosum.

2. *Centrum ovale minus*. The appearance of a centre of white substance, surrounded by a narrow border of gray, ob-

served on removing the upper part of one hemisphere of the brain.

3. *Centrum tendinosum.* The tendinous centre of the diaphragm.

[CEPA (κεφαλή, a head). An onion. The bulb of *Allium cepa.*]

[*Cepa Ascalonica.* Systematic name for the shalot or escalot.]

[CEPHAËLIS. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Cinchonaceæ.*]

[*Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha.* The systematic name of the plant, the root of which is the Ipecacuanha.]

CEPHALE' (κεφαλή). The head. Its compounds are—

1. *Cephalalgia* (ἄλγος, pain). Cephalæa. Pain in the head; headache.

2. *Cephalic Vein.* The anterior vein of the arm; formerly opened in disorders of the head.

3. *Cephalics.* Remedies for disorders of the head.

4. *Cephalitis.* Inflammation of the brain.

5. *Cephalodyne* (ὀδύνη, pain). Headache; pain in the head.

6. *Cephaloma.* Medullary tumour; a morbid product, resembling brain, sometimes called encephaloïd or cerebriform tumour, medullary sarcoma, fungus hæmatodes, &c.

7. *Cephalogenesis* (γένεσις, creation). The doctrine of the formation of the brain.

8. *Cephalo-pharyngeus.* A designation of the constrictor superior muscle, from its arising from the base of the skull.

9. *Cephalæmatoma* [*Cephalohæmatoma*] (αἷμα, blood). Sanguineous tumour of the head, forming spontaneously, and sometimes called *abscessus capitis sanguineus neonatorum.*

10. *Cephalo-poda* (πούς, ποδός, a foot). The fifth class of the *Cyclo-gangliata*, or Mollusca, consisting of aquatic animals, with feet disposed around their head.

[11. *Cephalotome* (τεμνω, to cut). An instrument for cutting or breaking down the head of the fœtus in the operation of embryotomy.]

[12. *Cephalotribe* (τριβω, to crush). A strong forceps invented by Baudelocque the nephew, for crushing the fœtal head.]

CERA. Wax; a resinous substance secreted from the ventral scales of the *Apis mellifica*, or Honey-bee; also a product of vegetables, as of the *Myrica cerifera*, the Wax Myrtle, or Bayberry. Bees-wax is distinguished into the *white*, bleached, or virgin wax; and the *yellow* or unbleached wax.

1. *Cerine.* [*Cerotic acid.*] One of the constituents of wax, forming at least 70 per cent. of it. The other constituent is *myricine.* Recently it has been stated that wax is homogeneous, that it possesses the properties of myricine, and that the difference between these two substances is owing to the presence of *ceric acid*, formed by the oxidation of myricine.

2. *Ceric acid.* An acid produced by the action of the fixed alkalies on wax.

CERASIN. A substance contained in the gum exuded from the bark of the *Prunus Cerasus*, or Cherry-tree.

CERASUS LAURO-CERASUS. Common or Cherry-laurel; a Rosaceous plant, the leaves of which are employed for preparing the *cherry-laurel water.*

[CERASUS SEROTINA, (De Cand.) C. VIRGINIANA, (Michaux). The systematic name for the tree which furnishes the wild-cherry bark. See *Prunus Virginiana.*]

[CERATITIS (κέρας, a horn). Inflammation of the cornea.]

[CERATO-BRANCHIAL (κέρας, a horn; βραγχιὰ, the gills). Applied by Prof. Owen to the longer bent pieces supported by the bones which form the lower extremities of the branchial arches in fishes.]

[CERATOCELE (κέρας, cornea; κήλη, tumour). Hernia or protusion of the inner layer of the cornea.]

CERATO-GLOSSUS (κέρας, a horn; γλῶσσα, the tongue). A muscle running from one of the cornua of the os hyoïdes to the tongue. See *Hyo-glossus.*

[CERATOHYAL (κέρας, a horn; *hyoïdes*, hyoïd). Applied by Prof. Owen to the lower and larger of the two principal parts of the *cornu* of the hyoïd bone.]

CERATOTOME (κέρας, a horn; τομή, section). The name given by Wenzel to the knife with which he divided the cornea.

CERA'TUM (*cera*, wax). A cerate, or composition of wax, &c., characterized by a consistence intermediate between that of plasters and that of ointments.

[1. *Ceratum calaminæ.* Ph. U. S. Calamine cerate. (Turner's Cerate.) Yellow wax, ℥iij; lard, ℔j. Melt together, and when upon cooling they begin to thicken, add prepared calamine ℥iij., and stir constantly until cool.]

[2. *C. Cantharidis.* Ph. U. S. Blistering Plaster. Yellow wax and resin, of each ℥vij.; lard, ℥x.; melt together, and add of finely-powdered Spanish flies ℔j., and stir constantly until cold.]

[3. *C. Cetacei.* Ph. U. S. Spermaceti Cerate. Spermaceti, ℥j.; white wax, ℥iij.; melt together, then add of oil previously heated, f℥vj. An emollient dressing to sores.]

[4. *C. Hydrargyri compositum.* Lond. Ph. Compound cerate of Mercury. Mer-

curial ointment, compound soap cerate, each ℥vj.; camphor, ℥jss.; mix. A discutient application to indolent tumours.]

[5. *C. Plumbi subacetatis.* Ph. U. S. Cerate of subacetate of lead, Goulard's cerate. To melted white wax, ℥iv., add olive oil, f℥x; mix, and remove from the fire; when it begins to thicken, add gradually subacetate of lead, f℥iiss.; mix with a wooden spatula till it becomes cool, and then add camphor, ℥ss., previously dissolved in one ounce of olive oil. Used to dry up excoriations, relieve the inflammation of burns, scalds, &c.]

[6. *C. Resinæ.* Ph. U. S. Resin Cerate. Basilicon Ointment. Resin, ℥v.; lard, ℥viij.; yellow wax, ℥ij.; melt together, and strain through linen. A gently stimulating application, used to blistered surfaces, indolent ulcers, burns, &c.]

[7. *C. Resinæ compositum.* Ph. U. S. Compound Resin Cerate, Deshler's salve. Resin, suet, yellow wax, āā ℔j.; turpentine, ℔ss.; flax-seed oil, Oss.; melt together, and strain through linen. A stimulating application, used for indolent ulcers, &c.]

[8. *C. Sabinæ.* Ph. U. S. Savine Cerate. Powdered savine, ℥ij.; resin cerate, ℔j.; mix. A stimulating application, used to keep up the discharge from blisters, setons, &c.]

[9. *C. Saponis.* Ph. U. S. Soap Cerate. Solution of subacetate of lead, Oij.; soap, ℥vj.; boil together over a slow fire to the consistence of honey, then transfer to a water-bath and evaporate all the moisture; lastly, add white wax, ℥x., previously melted in olive oil, Oj. A mild, cooling dressing for scrofulous swellings and other local inflammations, &c.]

[10. *C. Simplex.* Ph. U. S. Simple Cerate. Lard, ℥viij.; white wax, ℥iv.; melt, and stir till cold. A mild and cooling dressing for inflamed surfaces.]

[11. *C. Zinci carbonatis.* Ph. U. S. Cerate of Carbonate of Zinc. Precipitated carbonate of zinc, ℥ij.; simple ointment, ℥x.; mix. A mild astringent.]

CERCHNUS. Wheezing; a dense and impeded sound, produced below the larynx; a symptom common to asthma and dyspnœa.

CEREALIA (feasts dedicated to *Ceres*). All sorts of corn, of which bread or any nutritious substance is made.

CEREBELLUM (dim. of *cerebrum*). The little brain; the postero-inferior part of the encephalon, situated behind the larger brain, or cerebrum.

CEREBRUM (*κάρη*, the head). The brain; the chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull.

[1. *Cerebral* (*cerebrum*, the brain). Of or belonging to the brain.]

[2. *Cerebriform* (*forma*, likeness). Resembling the brain in form. Encephaloid.]

3. *Cerebritis.* Encephalitis; inflammation of the cerebrum.

4. *Cerebric acid.* One of the peculiar acids found in the fatty matter of the brain. The other acid is termed the *oleophosphoric.*

[5. *Cerebro-spinal fluid.* The fluid existing beneath the arachnoid membrane of the brain and spinal cord.]

6. *Cerebro-spinants.* Another name for *narcotics*, from their affecting the functions of the cerebro-spinal system.

CEREVISIA (quasi *ceresia*, from *Ceres*, corn). Malt liquor; beer and ale; a fermented decoction of malt and hops. Theophrastus termed it *wine of barley.*

1. *Cerevisiæ fermentum.* Yeast, or barm; a substance procured from *wort* during fermentation, partly as a scum, partly as a sediment. It consists of vesicles, capable of generating other vesicles, and regarded by Turpin as a new plant, which he called *torula cerevisiæ.* Thus, fermentation is an effect of vitality.

2. *Cerevisia abietis.* Spruce beer; made from essence of spruce, pimento, ginger, hops, yeast, molasses, and water.

CERIN. A peculiar substance which precipitates, on evaporation, from alcohol which has been digested on grated cork. *Subercerin* would have been a fitter name.

CERIUM. A white metal found in a Swedish mineral called *cerite*, and more recently in *allanite.*

[CERNUOUS (*cernuus*, hanging down). Drooping; inclining from the perpendicular towards the horizon.]

CEROMA (*κηρός*, wax). The name given by Dr. Craïgie to adipose tumour of the brain, from its *waxy* appearance. By Andral it is termed *fatty production;* by Hebreart, *lardaceous degeneration.*

[CEROXYLON ANDICOLA. A lofty palm growing in the South American Andes, which furnishes a vegetable wax.]

CERULIN (*ceruleus*, blue). The name given to indigo in the modified state which it acquires during solution.

CERU'MEN (*cera*, wax). *Cerea. Aurium sordes.* The waxy secretion of the ear, furnished by the *cerumenous glands.*

CERUSSA. Ceruse, or carbonate of lead; [magistery of lead] the *white-lead* of painters, used by them to give the property called *body.*

Cerussa Acetata. Sugar of lead, *Saccharum Saturni;* the super-acetate of lead.

CERVI'CAL (*cervix*, the neck). A pil-

low or bolster. *Celsus.* [Belonging to the neck.]

CERVIX. The neck; the hinder part of the neck; the forepart is called *collum*. The term *cervix* is also applied to the neck of the bladder and of the uterus.

CERVUS ELAPHUS. The stag, or hart, from the horns and hoofs of which the hartshorn shavings are procured.

[CESPITOSUS (*cespes*, a turf). Cespitose. Producing many stems from one root, forming a surface of sod.]

[CESTOIDEUS (κεστὸς, a studded girdle). Having a band-like form; applied to a family of Entozoa; Cestoidean.]

CETACEA (*cetus*, a whale). Whale-like animals, as the dolphin, dugong, &c.

1. *Cetaceum.* Spermaceti; a peculiar modification of fatty matter, obtained from the *Physeter macrocephalus*, or Spermaceti Whale.

2. *Cetic acid.* An acid procured from spermaceti, consisting of margarine and fatty matter.

3. *Cetine.* A white laminated substance, constituting pure spermaceti. The commercial spermaceti, or *cetaceum*, usually contains a little sperm oil.

4. *Cetyl.* The supposed radical of a new series of compounds derived from spermaceti. *Cetene* is one of these, and is procured by distilling ethal with glacial phosphoric acid. See *Ethal.*

[CETRARIA. A genus of plants of the natural order *Lichenaceæ*. The pharmacopœial name for the Iceland Moss, *Lichen Islandicus.*]

Cetraria Islandica. Lichen Islandicus. Iceland Liverwort, or Moss; a lichen employed as an aliment.

[CETRARIN. The bitter principle of the *Cetraria Islandica.* It consists of three distinct substances:

1. *Cetraric acid.* The true bitter principle, a crystallizable substance.

2. *Lichstearic acid.* A substance resembling the fatty acids; and,

3. *Thallochlor.* A green colouring substance.]

CEVADIC ACID. An acid produced by the saponification of the oil of the *Veratrum sabadilla.* It is also called *sabadillic acid.*

[CEVADILLA. See *Sabadilla.*]

[CEYLON CARDAMOM. The seeds of the *Elettaria major*, a plant cultivated in Ceylon.]

[CEYLON CINNAMON. The bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.*]

CEYLON MOSS. The *Fucus amylaceus*, a Cryptogamic plant, of the order *Algæ*, lately introduced as a substitute for farinaceous foods. [See *Gigartina.*]

CHABERT'S OIL. An oil prepared by mixing three parts of oil of turpentine with one part of Dippel's oil, and distilling three parts.

[CHÆROPHYLUM SATIVUM. Chervil. See *Anthriscus cerefolium.*]

CHALASIS (χάλαζα, a small swelling). The name given by Sauvages to the porcine species of scrofula; the equine species he denominated scrofula *farcimen.*

CHALAZA (χάλαζα, a small swelling). A small brown spot observed at the apex of some seeds, as of the orange, formed by the union of certain vessels proceeding from the hilum.

[CHALAZÆ. Two twisted cords which hold the yolk-bag in its place within the egg.]

CHALAZIUM (χάλαζα, a hailstone). *Chalazion.* An indurated tumour of undefined margin, occupying the edge of the lid. It is called, in Latin, *grando*; and, from its being supposed to be the indurated remains of a stye, it has been termed *hordeolum induratum.*

CHALCANTHUM (χαλκὸς, brass; ἄνθος, a flower). The flowers of brass, or the *Sulphas Zinci.* Pliny's term for copperas.

CHALK. *Creta.* Carbonate of lime; a common species of calcareous earth.

1. *Black chalk.* Drawing slate; a bluish-black clay, containing about 12 per cent. of carbon.

2. *Red chalk.* A species of argillaceous iron-stone ore.

3. *Spanish chalk.* Steatite or soap rock.

CHALK-STONES. Gouty concretions, found in the joints, consisting of urate of soda and phosphate of lime.

CHALYBEATE WATERS. *Ferruginous waters.* Mineral waters, whose predominating or active principle is iron. There are two kinds; the *carbonated*, containing carbonate of the protoxide of iron; and the *sulphated*, containing sulphate of iron. Some of the latter contain sulphate of alumina, and are called *aluminous sulphated chalybeates.*

CHALYBS (*Chalybes*, a people who dug iron out of the earth). A kind of hard iron, or steel. Hence the term *chalybeate* is applied to waters which are impregnated with iron or steel.

Chalybis rubigo. Rust of iron; the prepared subcarbonate of iron.

[CHAMÆDRYS (χαμαὶ, on the ground; δρῦς, the oak). The trivial name of the plant Germander. See *Teucrium Chamædrys.*]

[CHAMÆPITYS (χαμαὶ, on the ground; πίτυς, the pine tree). The trivial name for the ground pine, (*Ajuga chamæpitys,*) a

creeping annual labiate plant, the leaves of which are said to be stimulant, diuretic and aperient.]

CHAMELEON MINERAL. A combination of black oxide of manganese and potash, which gives a green colour to water, passes gradually through all the shades of the prism, and at last becomes colourless.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS. The floral heads of the *Anthemis nobilis*, an indigenous Composite plant. The *single flowers* have the largest yellow discs, in which the volatile oil resides; the *double flowers*, in which the yellow tubular florets of the disc are more or less converted into white ligulate florets, contain less of this oil; the former are, therefore, to be preferred.

[*German Chamomile.* See *Matricaria chamomilla.*]

[*Wild Chamomile.* A common name for the herb *Anthemis cotula.* See *Cotula.*]

CHANCRE (Fr., *καρκίνος*, cancer). A sore which arises from the direct application of the syphilitic poison.

CHANDOO. An extract of opium, prepared by the Chinese for smoking.

[CHANGE OF LIFE. A popular term for the constitutional disturbance often attending the cessation of the catamenia.]

[CHARANTIA. A name for the *Momordica elaterium.*]

CHARA HISPIDA. A submersed leafless aquatic plant, interesting to the physiologist as displaying the special circulation in plants, and as being analogous in botany to the frog in zoology.

CHARCOAL. *Carbo Ligni.* The residue of animal, vegetable, and many mineral substances, when heated to redness in close vessels. There are several varieties of charcoal, termed gas-carbon, lamp-black, wood-charcoal, coke, and ivory-black.

CHARPIE (*carpo*, to scrape). The French term for scraped linen, or lint.

CHARTREUX, POUDRE DE. The Kermes mineral; a term invented by some Carthusian friars.

CHAY, or CHAYA ROOT. The root of the *Oldenlandia umbellata*, used for giving the beautiful red of the Madras cottons.

CHEESE. *Caseus.* The curd of milk, separated from the whey, pressed or hardened, and coloured with annotto, one ounce of which will colour a hundred weight of cheese.

1. *Gouda cheese* is made in Holland; muriatic acid is used in curdling the milk instead of rennet; this renders it pungent and preserves it from mites.

2. *Parmesan cheese*, so called from Parma in Italy, is merely a *skim-milk* cheese, owing its flavour to the fine herbage of the meadows along the Po, where the cows feed.

3. *Gruyère cheese*, so named from a place in Fribourg, is made of skimmed, or partially skimmed, milk, and flavoured with herbs.

[CHEESE RENNET. A common name for the plant *Galium Verum.*]

[CHEILOPLASTY (*χείλος*, a lip; *πλασσω*, to form). The operation of supplying deficiences of the lips, or of forming a new lip, by appropriating a sufficient portion of the neighbouring healthy substance to that purpose.]

[CHELA (*χηλη*, a claw). A claw.]

[*Chelæ cancrorum.* Crabs' claws. Formerly used as an antacid.]

[CHELERYTHRIN. A peculiar alkaline principle found in the *Chelidonium majus*, said to be an acrid, narcotic poison.]

[CHELICERA (*χηλη*, a claw). A term applied to two articulated pieces, erroneously called mandibles, (*cheliceræ*, nom. pl.) at the anterior superior extremity of the head of certain of the *Arachnides*, which are terminated by two fingers, or by a single one resembling a hook or claw.—*Mayne.*

[CHELIDONIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from the *Chelidonium majus.*]

[CHELIDONIN. A peculiar alkaline principle formed in the *Chelidonium majus.*]

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS. The Greater Celadine; a Papaveraceous herb, the yellow juice of which has been employed as an escharotic to destroy warts.

[CHELIDOXANTHIN. A neuter, crystallizable, bitter principle, of a yellow colour, obtained from the *Chelidonium majus.*]

CHELOIDE (*χέλυς*, a tortoise, *εἶδος*, likeness). *Cancroïde.* A designation of a disease of the skin, described under this name by Alibert, from its presenting a flattish raised patch of integument, resembling a tortoise's shell.

CHELONIA (*χελώνη*, a tortoise). The Tortoise tribe: the first order of the class *Reptilia.*

CHEMISTRY. A term, of Arabic origin, signifying the knowledge of the composition of bodies, and of the changes of constitution produced by their mutual action on each other.

CHEMO'SIS (*χαίνω*, to gape). An affection in which the conjunctiva is elevated above the transparent cornea, [from exudation into the subjacent cellular tissue.]

CHELSEA PENSIONER. A nostrum for the rheumatism, said to be the prescription of a Chelsea pensioner, by which

Lord Amherst was cured. Gum guaiac., ℥j.; rhubarb, ℥ij.; cream of tartar, ℥j.; flowers of sulphur, ℥j.; one nutmeg; clarified honey, one pound. Two large spoonsful to be taken night and morning.

CHELTENHAM SALTS. Sulphate of soda, grs. 120; sulphate of magnesia, grs. 66; muriate of soda, grs. 10; sulphate of iron, gr. ½, triturated together.

1. "*Efflorescence of Real Cheltenham Salts.*" The preceding salt deprived of its water of crystallization.

2. "*Efflorescence of the real Magnesian Cheltenham Salts,*" made from the waters of the *Chalybeate Magnesian Spa.* Epsom salt, with small portions of magnesia, and muriate of magnesia, or muriate of soda.

3. *Murio-Sulphate of Magnesia and Iron.* A preparation so named by Mr. Thomson, and consisting of Epsom salt deprived of a part of its water of crystallization, and discoloured by a little rust of iron, and containing a small portion of muriate of magnesia.

4. "*Original Combined Cheltenham Salts.*" The waters of the Spa evaporated to dryness.

[CHENOPODIUM (χήν, a goose; πούς, a foot). A genus of plants of the natural order *Chenopodeæ.* The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Chenopium anthelminticum,* wormseed.]

[*Chenopodium anthelminticum.* Wormseed, Jerusalem oak. An indigenous perennial plant. The seeds, and the expressed oil of the seeds, are a very efficient anthelmintic.]

[*C. ambrosioides.* This species has also anthelmintic properties, and has been employed in chorea.]

[*C. Botrys.* Another indigenous species possessing anthelmintic virtues.]

Chenopodium Olidum. A plant of the Goosefoot tribe, remarkable for exhaling uncombined ammonia.

[CHERRY. The common name for the fruit of several species of the genus *Prunus.*]

[*Cherry Birch.* A common name for the plant *Betula lenta.*]

[*Cherry Laurel.* Common name for the *Prunus Laurocerasus.*]

[*Cherry-Laurel water.* A weak hydrocyanic acid, obtained by distillation from the fresh leaves of the Cherry Laurel.]

[CHERVIL. Common name for the plant *Anthriscus cerefolium.*]

[CHESNUT. Common name for the fruit of the *Fagus castanea.*]

CHEST. *Thorax.* An old English term, commonly traced to the Latin *cista* and Greek κίστη, which are of the same import. "When it is considered that the same word was anciently used for a *basket,* the appropriation of it to the human thorax will appear quite natural to any one who has ever seen a skeleton."—*Forbes.*

CHEVASTER, or CHEVESTRE (*capistrum,* a halter). A double roller, applied to the head in cases of fracture, or luxation of the lower jaw.

CHEWING BALLS. Masticatories used in farriery, composed of the wood of the bay and juniper trees, assafœtida, liver of antimony, and pellitory of Spain.

[CHIAN or CHIO TURPENTINE. A common name for the turpentine from the *Pistacia Terebinthus.*]

CHIASMA. The point of decussation of the optic nerves.

CHIASTRE. A bandage for stopping hæmorrhage from the temporal artery, and named from its being shaped like a cross, or the Greek letter X, *chi.*

[CHICA. A fermented liquor used in Peru, made from Indian meal and water.]

CHICKEN POX. The popular name of a species of *Varicella.*

[CHICORY. Succory. Common name for the *Cichorium Intybus;* an European, perennial, herbaceous plant, considered to possess tonic, deobstruent, and aperient virtues.]

CHIGRE, CHIGO, or CHIQUE. *Chirones.* A small sand-flea of the West Indies, which insinuates itself into the soft and tender parts of the fingers and toes.

CHILBLAIN. *Pernio.* An inflammation of the extreme parts of the body, from exposure to cold.

CHILD-BED FEVER. Puerperal fever, and often called *peritonæal fever.*

CHILLIES. Long taper pods of the *Capsicum annuum.* Cayenne pepper consists of the dried and ground seeds of Capsicum *frutescens.*

[CHIMAPHILA (χεῖμα, winter; φιλέω, to love). A genus of plants of the natural order *Pyrolaceæ.* The Pharmacopœial name for the leaves of *Chimaphila Umbellata.*]

[1. *C. maculata.* Spotted winter-green. Possesses similar properties with the following species.]

2. *Chimaphila Umbellata.* A plant known by the names of Winter Green and Pipsissewa, and reputed as a specific against scrofula. [It has tonic, diuretic, and diaphoretic properties.]

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS' CANCER. A popular name of the Cancer Scroti, or Munditorum, or Soot-wart.

CHINA-CLAY. *Kaolin.* A variety of clay prepared from decaying granite.

CHINA GLAZE. A preparation for printing blue frit, made from ten parts of glass, two parts of lead, and three or more of blue calx.

CHINA NOVA. The name given in Germany to the red bark, known in France as *Quinquina nova;* it is the produce of the *Cinchona oblongifolia.* It is very different from the red bark of English commerce, though they have been confounded together by the London College.—*Pharm. Journ.*

Chinova bitter. A snow-white substance, of acid properties, obtained by operating on *china nova.*

CHINA ROOT. *Radix Chinæ Orientalis.* The produce of the *Smilax China,* said to be brought from the province of Onansi in China.

American China Root. Radix Chinæ Americanæ. Said to be the produce of *Smilax pseudo-China,* brought from Mexico.

CHINCOUGH. Probably a corruption of *chinecough.* See *Pertussis.*

[CHINOIDINE. Quinoidin; Amorphous Quinia.]

[CHINQUAPIN. A common name for the *Castanea pumila.*]

[CHIOCOCCA. A genus of plants of the family *Rubiaceæ.*]

[*Chiococca racemosa.* The *Cahinca,* q. v.]

CHIRAGRA (*χεὶρ,* the hand; *ἄγρα,* seizure). Gout of the hand.

CHIRETTA, CHIRAYTA. An intensely bitter substance, procured from the *Agathotes Chirayta,* a plant of the order *Gentianaceæ,* and closely allied to Gentian. The substance sold as *sulphate of chyrayitine* is sulphate of quinia.

CHIRURGIA (*χεὶρ,* the hand; *ἔργον,* work). Operation by means of the hand, commonly called chirurgery, or surgery.

CHITINE. A principle discovered by M. Odier in the wings and elytra of coleopterous insects. It is obtained by plunging beetles, &c., in a hot solution of potass, which dissolves all but the chitine. It is also called *entomoline.* [A peculiar horny substance which enters into the structure of the tegumentary skeleton of insects.]

CHLOASMA (*χλόη,* grass). *Chloasma pseudo-porrigo.* A designation of the *Pityriasis versicolor,* or chequered dandriff. It has been called maculæ hepaticæ, or liver-spots, from an opinion that it originated in disease of the liver.

CHLORINE (*χλωρὸς,* green). A greenish gas, obtained by the action of muriatic acid on peroxide of manganese. It was first described under the name of *dephlogisticated marine acid,* and was afterwards called *oxy-muriatic acid.* Its compounds, which are not acid, are called *chlorides* (or *chlorurets*), and are characterized by the same prefixes as the oxides.

1. *Aqua chlorinii.* Chlorine water; a solution of chlorine gas in water; also called aqua oxymuriata, or liquid oxy-muriatic acid.

2. *Chlorates.* The salts of chloric acid, formerly called *hyper oxymuriates.* The principal are those of potash and baryta.

3. *Chloracetic acid.* A remarkable acid, in which the three atoms of the hydrogen of acetic acid are replaced by three atoms of chlorine.

4. *Chloral.* This term, derived from the first syllable of the words *chlorine* and *alcohol,* has been applied by Liebig to a new compound of chlorine, carbon, and oxygen, prepared by the mutual action of alcohol and chlorine.

5. *Chloriodic acid.* The name given, from its acid properties, to a compound of chlorine and iodine. Gay-Lussac calls it *chloride of iodine.*

6. *Chlorimetry.* The process of estimating the bleaching power of chloride of lime, by the quantity of a solution of sulphate of indigo which a known weight of chloride can discolour or render yellow.

7. *Chloroïd.* A term applied, on the electrical hypothesis, to the negative pole, from its exhibiting the attraction which is characteristic of chlorine. The positive pole is termed the *Zincoïd*

8. *Chlorydric acid.* The name given by Thenard to muriatic now called hydrochloric acid.

9. *Chloric ether.* Under this name two compounds have been confounded. One of these results from the action of chlorine on olefiant gas, and is generally known as the *oil of the Dutch chemists.* The other is obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation, and distilling the product; this is generally called *hydrochloric ether.*

10. *Chloretherise.* A substance obtained by Laurent by passing chlorine through Dutch liquor, in Liebig's apparatus.

[CHLOROFORM. CHLOROFORMYLE. The terchloride of formyle. A very dense, transparent, limpid liquid, obtained by the distillation of alcohol and the chloruret of lime dissolved in water. It has a saccharine, slightly alcoholic savour, very analogous to that of ethers. It is said to possess antispasmodic properties, and to present considerable analogy of composition and action with the ethers.]

[*Chloroform, methylic.* Chloroform largely contaminated with a chlorinated pyrogenous oil.]

CHLOROPHANE (*χλωρὸς*, green; *φαίνω*, to shine). A variety of *fluor spar*, which gives out an emerald green light, by the mere heat of the hand.

CHLOROPHYLLE (*χλωρὸς*, green; *φύλλον*, a leaf). The green colouring matter of leaves. See *Chromule*.

CHLORO'SIS (*χλωρὸς*, green, pale). Green-sickness; an affection in which the blood becomes impaired, the countenance pallid, and, as a further consequence, the catamenia suppressed.

[CHOCOLATE. A preparation made from the ground seeds of the *Theobroma cacao*, used as an article of diet.]

[CHOCOLATE NUTS. Cocoa, cacao. The seeds of the *Theobroma cacao*.]

[CHOKE CHERRY. A common name for the *Prunus Virginiana*.]

CHOKE DAMP. Carbonic acid; the irrespirable air of coal-pits, wells, &c. Compare *Fire-Damp*.

CHOLE' (*χολή*). Bile. The peculiar secretion of the liver.

1. *Cholagogues* (*ἄγω*, to move). A term formerly applied to purgatives which cause the discharge of bile into the alimentary canal. They have been called *cholotics* or *bilitics*.

[2. *Cholæmia* (*αἷμα*, blood). The presence of bile-pigment in the blood.]

3. *Choledochus ductus* (*δέχομαι*, to receive). The common bile duct.

[4. *Cholepyrrhin* (*πυρος*, yellow). Biliphein. The colouring matter of bile. See *Biliphein*.]

5. *Cholic acid*. A peculiar animal acid, prepared directly from bile.

6. *Cholo-lithic* (*λίθος*, a stone). Gallstone; a bilious concretion found in the gall-bladder, or bile ducts.

CHOLERA. An affection attended by vomiting, purging, &c.; in the *European* form, accompanied with bile; in the *Indian*, without bile or urine. The term is usually derived from *χολή*, bile; and *ῥέω*, to flow; or it may be from *χολέρα*, a water-trough — precisely, according to Dr. Forbes, "as we have seen the word *diabetes* transferred, by metonymy, from an instrument to the disease. Others derive the term from *χολάς*, an intestine; and *ῥέω*, to flow — quasi *bowel-flux*, in place of *bile-flux*."

[CHOLERA INFANTUM. Summer Complaint. A disease of infants; indigenous to the United States; prevalent during the hot weather in most of the towns of the Middle and Southern, and many of the Western States; ordinarily characterized by excessive irritability of stomach, with purging, the stools being thin and colourless, or of various hues of green and pink, but never yellow, except at the onset or during convalescence; fever of an obscurely remittent character; rapid emaciation; cold feet and hands, with preternatural heat of head and abdomen; dry, harsh and wilted skin; excessive thirst; and in the latter stages somnolency, the patient sleeping with his eyes half open; coma; the case terminating often with convulsions.]

[CHOLERINE. Diminutive of Cholera. The premonitory symptoms or early stage of cholera, or the slight diarrhœa with which many persons are affected during the prevalence of that disease as epidemic.]

[CHOLESTEATOMA (*χολή*, bile; *steatoma*). An encysted tumour principally composed of crystals of cholesterine, presenting a laminated and pearly appearance.]

CHOLESTERINE (*χολή*, bile; *στερεὸς*, solid). A crystallizable substance which may be dissolved out of inspissated bile, by ether; it is also a constituent of the brain and nerves.

Cholesteric acid. A substance produced by heating nitric acid with cholesterine.

CHONDROS (*χόνδρος*). Cartilage; an opaque elastic substance, capable of being reduced to gelatine by boiling.

1. *Chondro-logy* (*λόγος*, discourse). A description of cartilages.

2. *Chondro-pterygii* (*πτέρυξ*, a fin). Cartilaginous fishes, as the ray, the second sub-class of the order *Pisces*.

3. *Chondroma*. The name given by Hooper and Craigie to scirrhous or fibro-cartilaginous tumour of the brain.

4. *Chondrine*. 1. A modification of animal gelatine, first found by Müller in a bony tumour, and afterwards obtained from permanent cartilages, &c. 2. The substance of the cartilages of the ribs.

5. *Chondro-glossus*. A muscle running from the cartilaginous joining of the body and horn of the os hyoïdes to the tongue. See *Hyo-glossus*.

6. *Syn-chondrosis*. An articulation in which cartilage is employed to keep the bones together.

CHONDRUS CRISPUS. Carrageen or Irish Moss, sometimes sold as pearl moss; an Algaceous plant.

CHORDA, pl. *Chordæ* (*χορδή*). A cord; a tendon; a filament of nerve, &c.

1. *Chorda Tympani*. A filament of the vidian nerve, which enters the tympanum.

2. *Chordæ Tendineæ*. The tendinous strings which connect the *carneæ columnæ* of the heart to the auricular valves.

3. *Chordæ Ventriculi*. A designation of the gastric plexus of the par vagum

4. *Chordæ Vocales.* The vocal chords, or the thyro-arytænoïd ligaments.

5. *Chordæ Willisii.* The small fibres crossing the sinuses of the dura mater.

CHORDAPSUS (χορδή, a gut; ἅπτω, to twist). A kind of violent spasmodic colic, in which the large intestines seem, as it were, twisted into knots.—*Celsus.*

CHORDEE (French; from χορδή, a chord). A painful erection of the penis, attending gonorrhœa, sometimes with incurvation.

CHOREA SANCTI VITI (χορεία, a dancing; from χορός, a dance). *Scelotyrbe: St. Vitus's Dance.* Convulsive motions of the limbs, as of a person dancing.

CHORION (χωρίον, a domicile). The external membrane of the fœtus.

Choroïd (εἶδος, likeness). Resembling the chorion; a term applied to the *plexus* and *web* of the *pia mater*, to the inner tunic of the eye, &c.

[*Choroiditis.* Inflammation of the choroid membrane of the eye.]

[CHOROID MEMBRANE. The tunic of the eyeball immediately beneath the sclerotica. Also a membrane of the brain, the *Velum interpositum.*]

[CHOROID MUSCLE. The ciliary muscle.]

[CHOROID PLEXUS. A plexus of vessels situated in the lateral ventricles of the brain.]

CHORIUM (χόριον, skin, leather). The dermis, or innermost layer of the skin.

CHREME. A preparation of real cream, or an imitation of it, with fruits and flavoured substances.

[CHRISTMAS ROSE. A common name for the plant *Helleborus niger.*]

[CHROMATE. A combination of chromic acid with a salifiable base.]

[CHROMATISM (χρωματιζω, to colour). The alteration of refrangibility, by which the rays of light are decomposed, and the correctness of their transmission through convex lenses destroyed.]

[CHROMATOPSIA (χρῶμα, colour; ὄψις, vision). Chromatopsey. Coloured vision.]

[CHROMATROPE (χρῶμα, colour; τρέπω, to turn). An instrument for exhibiting, on the principle of the magic lantern, a variety of colours, combining by a rapid revolving motion so as to produce beautiful and highly pleasing figures.—*Mayne.*]

CHROMIUM (χρῶμα, colour) A metal, so called from its remarkable tendency to form *coloured* compounds. The emerald and the ruby owe their colours to the presence of this element.

1. *Chrome iron.* The ore from which the compounds of chromium, used in the arts are derived.

2. *Chrome alum.* A crystallizable double salt formed of the sulphates of chromium and of potash.

3. *Chrome yellow.* This well-known pigment is the chromate of lead.

CHROMULE (χρῶμα, colour). The name of the colouring matter of plants. It has been incorrectly termed *chlorophylle.*

CHRONIC (χρόνος, time). Long-continued, as applied to diseases of long-standing, and opposed to *acute.*

[CHRONOTHERMAL (χρονὸς, a period of time; θερμη, heat). Term applied to, and intended to express, a theory that all diseases occur in fits, and have periodic intermissions, with alternate chills and heats.—*Mayne.*]

[CHRUPSIA (χροα, colour; ὄψ, sight). Literally, coloured vision; but the term is also applied to an inability to distinguish colours.]

[CHRYSALIS. The Pupa or Nympha; the second condition in the metamorphosis of insects.]

[CHRYSANTHEMUM. A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ.*]

[*C. Parthenium. Pyrethrum Parthenium,* (Willd).]

[CHRYSEN (χρυσός, gold). A yellow crystalline substance obtained from pitch, by distillation at a high temperature, by M. Laurent.]

[CHRYSOPHYLLUM GLYCYPHLÆUM. A Brazillian tree, the bark of which yields the extract named *monesia.* See *Monesia.*]

CHRYSOS (χρυσός). Gold. Hence—

1. *Chryso-balanus* (βάλανος, an acorn). The Nutmeg, or the Myristicæ Nuclei.

2. *Chryso-beryl.* A gem of a pale yellow or green colour, consisting of glucina and alumina.

3. *Chryso-colla* (κόλλα, glue). Golden glue. The Greek name for borax. But it does not appear that borax was known to the ancients, their chrysocolla being a very different substance, composed of the rust of copper, triturated with urine.—*Ure.*

4. *Chryso-lite* (λίθος, a stone). Formerly a general name for precious stones; now restricted to a stone termed by the French *peridot.*

5. *Chryso-melia* (μῆλον, an apple). The Seville Orange, or the Aurantii Bacca.

[6. *Chryso-phanic acid.* A peculiar acid obtained from the lichen *Parmelia parietia*, and from rhubarb.]

7. *Chryso-prasus* (πράσον, a leek). A green stone with a golden lustre.

[CHULARIOSE (χυλαριον, syrup). A

name given by Soubeiran to uncrystallizable sugar.]

CHURRUS. A resinous extract of Indian Hemp, prepared in Central India. A finer variety is sold in Nipal, and termed *momeea*, or waxen churrus.

CHYAZIC. A term derived from the initials of carbon, hydrogen, and azote, and applied to an acid.

CHYLE (χυλὸς, juice). The milk-like fluid absorbed by the lacteal vessels.

[1. *Chyliferous* (*fero*, to bear). Chyle-bearing. Applied to the lacteal vessels.]

2. *Chyli-fication* (*fio*, to become). The process by which the chyle is separated from the chyme.

3. *Chylo-poietic* (ποιέω, to make). A term applied to the viscera and vessels which are connected with the formation of chyle.

CHYME (χυμὸς, juice). The semi-fluid matter which passes from the stomach into the duodenum.

Chymi-fication (*fio*, to become). The process by which the aliment is converted into chyme.

[CIATOME (κίων, a column; τέμνω, to cut). An instrument for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder.]

[CIBATION (*cibus*, food). The act of taking food.]

[CICATRICULA. The germ spot in the ovum.]

CICATRIX (a scar). The mark left after the healing of a wound or ulcer.

Cicatrization. The process by which wounds and sores heal.

[CICHORIUM. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*.]

[1. *C. endivia*. Garden endive.]

[2. *C. Intybus*. The Chicory, or Succory; a perennial herbaceous plant, indigenous in Europe, the roots and leaves of which are said to be gently tonic, aperient and deobstruent. It is generally given in decoction. The root dried and roasted is used as a substitute for coffee.]

[CICUTA. A genus of umbelliferous plants. This term was formerly improperly applied to *Conium*, and care should be taken not to confound the *Conium maculatum* with the *Cicuta maculata*.]

[*Cicuta maculata*. American Water Hemlock. An American species, closely analogous to the following in botanical character and in its action on the system.]

Cicuta virosa. Water Cowbane; a poisonous plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, supposed by Haller to be the *conium* of the Greeks.

[CICUTINE. A synonym of *Conia*.]

[CIDER. The fermented juice of apples.]

CILIUM (*cileo*, to twinkle). The eyelash, or eyelid. *Cilia* are also microscopic hairs, of a vibratile nature, abundant in the lowest form of animals.

1. *Ciliary*. The name of arteries, processes, follicles (Meibomiam glands), &c., belonging to the eyelids.

2. *Ciliaris musculus*. The name by which Riolan distinguished those fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum, which are next to the tarsus or cartilaginous circle of the eyelids.

3. *Ciliary circle or ligament*. Orbiculus ciliaris. A kind of grayish ring, situated between the choroïd membrane, the iris, and the sclerotica.

4. *Ciliary processes*. Small vasculo-membranous bodies surrounding the crystalline lens in a radiating form.

5. *Ciliary body*. The name of the ring, which results from the union of the ciliary processes.

[6. *Ciliated*. Fringed with hairs, like an eyelash.]

[CIMEX. A genus of insects.]

[*C. domesticus*. The wall, or house, or bed-bug.]

CIMICIC ACID (*cimex*, a bug). An acid procured from the bug by Thenard.

[CIMICIFUGA. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*. The Pharmacopœial name (U. S.) of the root of *Cimicifuga Racemosa*.]

[*Cimicifuga Racemosa*. Actæa racemosa, (Willd.) Black Snakeroot. Cohosh; a plant indigenous in the United States, possessing tonic, antispasmodic, and expectorant properties. It has been used with marked success in the treatment of chorea, in the dose of a teaspoonful three times a day.]

CIMOLITE. *Cimolian earth*. A substance lately brought from Argentiera, the ancient Cimolus, consisting apparently of silex, alumina, oxide of iron, and water.

[CINARA SCOLYMUS. The systematic name of the artichoke.]

CINCHONA. A genus of plants, several species of which yield Peruvian Bark. The terms *Cinchona Bark* and *Countess' Powder* are derived from the circumstance that the Countess of Cinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, brought some bark to Europe from South America, in 1639. Soon afterwards, the Jesuits, and particularly Cardinal de Lugo, carried it to Rome, and hence it was called *Jesuits' bark, Jesuits' powder, Pulvis Cardinalis de Lugo, Pulvis Patrum*, &c. It was subsequently employed in France by Sir Robert Talbor, and was hence called *Talbor's powder*, or the *English remedy*.

1. *Pale Barks*. These are the *crown* or

Loxa bark, the produce of Cinchona condaminea; the *silver, gray,* or *Huanuco* bark, the produce of the Cinchona micrantha; the *ash* and the *white Loxa* barks of species unknown.

2. *Yellow Barks.* These are the *yellow* bark, the produce of Cinchona lanceolata chiefly, also C. hirsuta, and nitida; the *Calisaya,* the produce of Cinchona lanceolata?; the *Carthagena,* of Cinchona cordifolia?; and the *Cusco,* of a species unknown.

3. *Red Barks..* These are the *red Cinchona bark of Lima,* of a species unknown; and the *Cinchona nova,* the produce of Cinchona magnifolia.

4. *Brown Bark.* This is the *Huamalies* bark, the produce of Cinchona purpurea.—*Lindley.*

5. *Barks falsely called Cinchonas.* Barks which are not obtained from any species of *Cinchona,* and not known to contain quinia, cinchonia, or aricina. The principal of these are the St. Lucia bark, the Caribæan or Jamaica bark, the Peruvian (false) Cinchona, the Brazilian Cinchona, the Pitaya Cinchona, and the Rio Janeiro bark.

6. *Cinchonic, kinic,* or *quinic acid.* An acid found in the Cinchona barks, and also in the alburnum of Abies communis. When heated in close vessels, it is decomposed, and *pyrokinic* acid is formed.

7. *Kinovic acid.* A brilliant, white, light substance, discovered in Cinchona nova.

8. *Red Cinchonic.* An insoluble red coloring matter found in Cinchona barks, supposed by Berzelius to be a product of tannin altered by the air.

9. *Cinchona alkalies.* These are cinchonia, quinia, and aricina. They may be regarded as oxides of a common base which has been termed *quinogen.* According to this view, cinchonia is a monoxide, quina a binoxide, and aricina a teroxide.—*Pereira.*

CINCHONACEÆ. The Cinchona tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs, with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* in panicles; *stamens* arising from the corolla; *fruit* inferior, either splitting into two cocci or indehiscent.

[CINCHONIA. CINCHONIN. A peculiar vegetable base found in common with quinia in the different species of Cinchona bark. It possesses the same properties as quinia, though in a less degree.]

[CINCHOVATIN. An alkaline substance from Jaën bark, formerly supposed to be peculiar, but now believed to be identical with Aricina. See *Aricina.*]

CINCINNUS. The hair on the temples. Compare *Capillus.*

CINERES CLAVELLATI (*clavus,* a wedge). *Russici.* Pearl-ash, or the *Potassa impura.* The name is derived from the little wedges or billets into which the wood was cut to make potash.

CINERITIOUS (*cineres,* ashes) Ash-coloured; a term applied to the exterior or cortical part of the brain.

Cineritious tubercle. The floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

CINNABAR. A sulphuret of mercury. It is native and factitious; the former is called "ore of mercury;" the latter is the red bisulphuret.

CINNAMIC ACID. An acid procured from the oil of cinnamon. Its hypothetical base is called *cinnamule.*

CINNAMOMUM (*kinnan,* Hebr.) A genus of plants of the order *Lauraceæ.* [The Pharmacopœial name for the bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum* and *C. aromaticum.*]

1. *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.* The Cinnamon plant which yields the true Ceylon cinnamon; the Laurus cassia of the gardens.

2. *Cinnamomum Cassia.* The cinnamon Cassia, which yields the *cassia lignea,* or cassia bark, and the cassia buds of commerce.

CINNAMON SUET. A production of the Cinnamon tree, used in Ceylon for making candles. According to Dr. Christison, it contains 8 per cent. of a fluid oil, not unlike olive oil; the remainder is a waxy principle, which answers very nearly to the *cerin* of John.

CIPOLIN. A green marble, with white zones, brought from Rome; it gives fire with steel, though with difficulty.

CIRCINATE (*circinatus,* rounded). Rolled inwards from the point to the base, like a lock of hair, as the fronds of ferns.

[CIRCOID ANEURISM. Aneurism by anastomosis, nævus, morbid erectile tissue, &c.]

CIRCULATION (*circulus,* a circle). The flow of the blood through the heart, the arteries, and veins. It is—

1. *Perfectly double in the adult;* viz., that which takes place in the lungs, and called *pulmonic;* and that which takes place through the entire system, and is called *systemic.*

2. *Partially double in the fœtus,* the auricles communicating by the foramen ovale — the arteries, by the ductus arteriosus,—except we consider the *placental* circulation as analogous with the *pulmonic;* in fact, the blood of the fœtus is circulated through the placenta, as that of the adult is through the lungs, and for the same purpose.

[CIRCULUS. A circle or ring. Applied to parts which have a circular form.]

1. *Circulus Willisii.* Circle of Willis. This consists of the communications established between the anterior cerebral arteries in front, and the internal carotids and posterior cerebral arteries behind, by the communicating arteries.

2. *Circulus articuli vasculosus.* A term applied by W. Hunter to the appearance presented by the margin of the articular cartilages, where the blood-vessels terminate abruptly.

3. *Circulus tonsillaris.* A plexus formed by the lingual and glosso-pharyngeal nerves, around the tonsil.

CIRCUMAGENTES (*circumago*, to move round). A name applied to the *obliqui* muscles, from their supposed action of *rolling* the eye.

CIRCUMCISION (*circumcido*, to cut about). The removal of a circular portion of the prepuce. See *Phimosis.*

[CIRCUMDUCTION. See *Motion.*]

CIRCUMFLEXUS (*circum*, about; *flecto*, to bend). A term applied to a muscle which stretches the palate horizontally, and is hence termed *tensor palati mollis;* and to the axillary nerve.

[CIRCUMSCISSILE (*circumscicus*, cut round). Divided across by a transverse separation.]

CIRRHOPODA (*cirrhus*, frizzled hair; *πους, ποδος*, a foot). The fourth class of the *Diploneura* or Helminthoïda, consisting of aquatic animals, with numerous lateral articulated cirrhi, and their body fixed in a multivalve shell.

[CIRRHOSE (*cirrus*, a tendril). Terminated by a spiral or flexuose filiform appendage.]

CIRRHO'SIS (*κιῤῥος*, yellowish). A disease consisting of diminution and degeneration of the liver, which is dense, granular, wrinkled, and frequently of a rust-brown colour. By Baillie, it was called *common tubercle of the liver;* by Dr. Elliotson, *gin liver*, as being induced by drunkenness; by others, granulated, lobulated, mammellated, or scirrhous liver.

CIRSOS. The Greek term for a varix or dilated vein.

1. *Cirsocele* (*κήλη*, a tumour). A varicose enlargement of the spermatic vein.

[2. *Cirsoid* (*ειδος*, like). Resembling a varix.]

[3. *Cirsomphalos* (*ὀμφαλός*, the navel). An aneurismal varix around the navel.]

4. *Cirsophthalmia* (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). [Varicositas oculi.] A general varicose affection of the blood-vessels of the eye; a local complication of amaurosis.

[CISSAMPELOS (*κισσάμπελος*; from *κισσος*, ivy; *ἄμπελος*, the vine.) A genus of plants of the natural order *Menispermaceæ.*]

[*Cissampelos Caapeba.* The systematic name of a species believed by the Brazilians to be specific against the poison of serpents.]

[*Cissampelos glaberrima.* A species indigenous to Brazil, from which, according to Auguste St. Hilaire, the true pareira brava is obtained.]

Cissampelos Pareira. Pareira brava or Velvet Leaf, a Menispermaceous plant, the root of which, commonly called *pareira brava*, and sometimes imported under the name of *abuta* or *butua root*, exercises a specific influence over the mucous membrane lining the urinary passages.

Cissampelin. A new vegetable alkali found in pareira brava root.

[CISTUS. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Cistineæ.*]

[*Cistus Canadensis.* See *Helianthemum canadense.*]

[*Cistus Creticus.* The systematic name of the plant, indigenous to Syria and the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, which yields the resinous substance named ladanum, formerly employed in catarrhal and dysenteric affections; is now used only in plasters.]

[*Cistus ladaviferus.* A species growing in Spain and Portugal, which yield a substance analogous to ladanum.]

[*Cistus laurifolius.* A species which grows in the south of France, and which yields a kind of ladanum.]

[CITRATE. A combination of citric acid with a salifiable base.]

CITRIC ACID. The acid of lemons, or Coxwell's Concrete Salt of Lemon. It is decomposed by exposure to heat, and a new acid sublimes, called the *pyro-citric.*

Citricic Acid. A new acid obtained by Baup in the preparation of pyro-citric acid; the latter acid was named by him *citribic.*

CITRINE OINTMENT. The common name of the *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis* of the pharmacopœia.

[CITRON. The fruit of the *Citrus Medica.*]

[CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHUS. New name for the *Cucumis colocynthus*, the pulp of the fruit of which is the colocynth.]

CITRUS. A genus of Aurantiaceous plants, containing vesicular receptacles of volatile oil in the external yellow portion, called *flavedo*, of their baccate fruit.

1. *Citrus Limonum.* The Lemon tree. The juice of the fruit yields *citric acid.*

2. *Citrus Aurantium.* The Sweet Orange. The young unripe fruit, dried

and turned in a lathe, are the *tissue peas* of the shops.

3. *Citrus Bigaradia.* The Bigarade, or the Bitter or Seville Orange.

4. *Citrus Medica.* The Citron tree. Pliny calls the fruit *malum citreum.*

5. *Citrus Limetta.* The Lime. The fruit yields the *oil of bergamot* of the shops.

[6. *Citrus decumana.* A species, the fruit of which is the Shaddock.]

[7. *Citrus Paradisi.* The systematic name of the plant which yields the Paradise apple or forbidden fruit.]

CIVET. A substance collected in a bag under the tail of the civet-cat, and used as a perfume.

CLAIRVOYANCE. Clear-sightedness. A peculiar mode of sensation, or second sight, connected with *somnambulism*, and supposed to be diffused over the whole surface of the body, but to be especially seated in the epigastrium and fingers' ends.

CLAP. The vulgar name of a venereal infection. See *Gonorrhœa.*

CLARIFICATION (*clarus*, clear; *fio*, to become). The process of clearing liquids. It is performed by—

1. *Subsidence* of the suspended particles, and decantation of the supernatant liquor.

2. *Filtration*, or straining through filters of paper, linen, sand, charcoal, &c.

3. *Coagulation*, or the admixture of albumen, or the white of egg, and the subsequent action of caloric, acids, &c.

[CLARRY. Common name for the *Salvia sclarea.*]

CLAUSU'RA (*claudo*, to shut). The imperforation of any canal or cavity.

[CLAVATE (*clava*, a club). Club-shaped; thickest at the upper end.]

CLAVATIO (*clava*, a club). *Gomphosis.* A sort of articulation, in which the parts are fixed like a nail by a hammer, as the teeth in the sockets.

CLAVICULA [CLAVICULUS] (dim. of *clavis*, a key). The clavicle, or collar-bone; so called from its resemblance to an ancient key.

CLAVUS (a nail). *Spina pedum. Callus.* A term applied to corns, and to staphyloma, or tumour on the eyelids.

Clavus hystericus. A fixed pain in the forehead, as it produced by a nail.

CLAY. One of the primitive earths, formerly called argil, but now alumina, from its being obtained in greatest purity from alum.

CLEAVAGE. The mechanical division of crystals, by which the inclination of their *laminæ* is determined.

[CLEAVERS. Common name for the *Galium aparine.*]

CLEISAGRA (κλεὶς, the clavicle; ἄγρα, seizure). The gout in the articulation of the clavicles.

[CLEMATIS (κλῆμα, a tendril). A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ.*]

[*C. dioica.* A species indigenous to Jamaica, a decoction of the root of which in sea water is said to act as a powerful hydragogue cathartic.]

[*C. erecta.* Upright Virgin's Bower. Flammula Jovis. An European perennial plant, having acrid properties, and extolled by Störck as useful in secondary syphilis, cancerous and indolent ulcers, &c. An infusion of the leaves was given internally by him, and the powdered leaves applied to the ulcer.]

[*C. flammula.* Sweet scented Virgin's Bower. An European species formerly used as a rubefacient and vesicant.]

[*C. viorna.* Leather flower, } These are
[*C. virginica.* Common Virgin's Bower. } indigenous species, formerly used externally in the treatment of eruptions and as vesicants, and internally as diuretics and sudorifics.]

[*C. vitalba.* Traveller's joy. An European species, successfully used for the cure of fits, and which has been given internally to cure Lues venerea, and scrofula.]

CLIBANUS (κλίβανος). An oven; a stove, or hot-house.—*Celsus.*

CLIMACTERIC (κλιμακτὴρ, the step of a ladder). The progression of the life of man. It is usually divided into periods of seven years; the ninth period, or 63d year, being the *grand* climacteric.

1. *Climacteric disease.* This term has been applied to a sudden and general alteration of health, occurring at a certain period of life, and of uncertain duration.

2. *Climacteric teething.* The production of teeth at a very late period of life, after the loss of the permanent teeth by accident or natural decay, commonly between the 63d and 81st year, or the interval which fills up the two grand climacteric years of the Greek physiologists.

CLIMATE (κλίμα, a region). This term denotes, in medicine, the condition of the atmosphere of different countries, or districts, in reference to their effects upon the health of persons inhabiting them. The following observations, compiled from the well known work of Sir James Clark, comprises, 1, a brief account of the *condition of the atmosphere of different countries*, or districts, in reference to their effects upon the health of persons inhabiting them; and, 2, an enumeration of those *diseases* which are most deci-

dedly benefitted by change of climate, and the particular situation most suitable to each.

I. English Climates.

The great desiderata in this country are a mild climate and sheltered residence for pulmonary and other affections, during the winter and spring. The districts of England may be divided into—

1. The South Coast.—This comprebends the tract of coast between Hastings and Portland Island, including the Isle of Wight. The superiority of the climate of this district exists chiefly during the months of December, January, and February. The principal places are—

(1.) *Undercliff*, in the Isle of Wight, the most sheltered and warmest of all these places; it affords also a good summer climate.

(2.) *Hastings*, which follows next in point of shelter and warmth, during the winter and spring months.

(3.) *Brighton*, which, though inferior to the preceding places as a residence in diseases of the respiratory organs accompanied with much irritation, is of a drier and more bracing atmosphere. Autumn is the season during which the climate of this place possesses the greatest advantages.

2. The Southwest Coast.—This reaches from the Isle of Wight to Cornwall. The temperature of the more sheltered spots of the south coast of Devon, during the months of November, December, and January, is, on the average, about five degrees higher than that of London during the same period; whereas on the south coast, the difference scarcely exceeds two degrees. The principal places are *Torquay*, *Dawlish*, *Sidmouth*, and *Exmouth*: the first of these is the most sheltered place in the island; *Salcombe*, the Montpelier of Huxham, is one of the warmest spots in this country during the winter.

3. The Land's End.—This district is most suitable for the irritable and inflammatory habit, and least so for the relaxed nervous constitution. The only places in this district deserving particular notice, are—

(1.) *Penzance*, which is remarkable for the equal distribution of its temperature throughout the year, throughout the day and night; indeed, it is only excelled in this respect by the climate of Madeira. The difference between the warmest and coldest months in London is 26°; at Penzance, it is only 18°. The climate of the Land's End is, however, very humid, and, from its exposure to the northerly and easterly winds, colder during the spring than Torquay or Undercliff.

(2.) *Flushing*, a small village in the vicinity of Falmouth; its position differs from that of Penzance only in being somewhat protected from the north and east winds.

4. The West of England.—This comprehends the places along the borders of the Bristol Channel and estuary of the Severn. Of these it is necessary only to notice—

Clifton, which, compared with the Southwest Coast, is more exciting, more bracing, and drier, but not so mild; it is therefore better suited to a relaxed, languid habit, and less so for pulmonary and other diseases, accompanied with irritation and a tendency to inflammation.

II. Foreign Climates.

1. The Southwest of France.—This comprehends the tract of country extending from Bourdeaux and Bayonne to Toulouse. The mean annual temperature is only about four degrees higher than that of the southwest of England; both are soft and rather humid, and agree and disagree, generally speaking, with diseases of the same character. The only place in this district which need be here noticed, is—

Pau, a little town remarkable for the mildness of the spring, and its comparative exemption from sharp cold winds during that season; its chief fault is the unsteadiness of its temperature.

2. The Southeast of France.—This includes that extensive tract of country which stretches along the shores of the Mediterranean, from Montpelier to the banks of the Var, the boundary stream between France and Piedmont. The climate of this district is warmer and drier, but more irritating and exciting than that of the Southwest. It is also subject to sudden vicissitudes of temperature, and to frequent harsh, cold winds, especially the *mistral*, or the northwest, rendering the whole of this country an improper residence for patients suffering under, or peculiarly disposed to, inflammation or irritation of the respiratory organs. The principal places are—

(1.) *Montpelier*, the high and exposed situation of which renders it liable to all the above mentioned objections in a remarkable degree; it is well ascertained that pulmonary inflammation and phthisis are among the most prevailing diseases of the place.

(2.) *Marseilles*, which, though less exposed than the preceding place, is an

equally improper residence for consumptive invalids. It forms a good winter residence for persons likely to benefit by a dry sharp air.

(3.) *Hyères*, which possesses the mildest climate in the whole of this district, being sheltered to a considerable degree from the northerly winds.

3. Nice.—This place, situated in the same line of coast as Provence, is superior to it in several respects: it is protected from the northerly winds, especially the *mistral;* but it is not exempt from cold winds, especially during the spring, and is therefore considered an unfavourable situation for consumption, even in its earlier stages, for bronchial diseases of the dry irritable character, and for dyspepsia depending on an irritated or inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach. This climate is found useful for languid, torpid constitutions, for scrofulous affections in persons of this kind of constitution, for chronic bronchial disease, accompanied with copious expectoration, for humoral asthma, &c. The summer at Nice is too hot for any class of invalids.

4. Italy.—The climate of the south of Italy differs little in actual temperature from that of Provence and Nice, but it is softer, more humid, and less exciting. On the other hand, the *sirocco*, which is scarcely felt at the latter places, forms an objection to the Italian climate, though this objection is of not much weight during the winter. The diseases in which the climate in Italy proves most beneficial, are chronic bronchitis and rheumatism. The principal places for winter climates are—

(1.) *Rome*, which possesses one of the best climates in Italy: to the invalid, capable of taking exercise in the open air, it affords advantages over both Naples and Pisa. It is somewhat warmer in the winter, and drier than Pisa, though more humid than Nice and the parching climate of Provence.

(2.) *Pisa*, which resembles Rome in its general qualities, but possesses advantages over every other place in Italy, for patients who can bear little exposure to the air.

(3.) *Naples*, which is more subject to winds, and the air of which is more exciting than that of Pisa or Rome. As a residence for invalids labouring under pulmonary irritation, or chronic rheumatism, it is inferior to both.

5. The Mediterranean Islands.—Some parts of the coast of Sicily afford a pretty good winter climate; it is, however, difficult to obtain in these parts the comforts and conveniences of life. Although exception may be made in this respect in favour of *Malta*, the climate of this island has little to recommend it to any class of invalids, least of all to such as suffer from pulmonary affections.

6. Atlantic Climate.—The climate of the Northern Atlantic, in the temperate latitudes, is more steady than that of the Mediterranean, and imparts a similar character to the climate of its islands. The principal of these are—

(1.) *Madeira*, the mean annual temperature of which is only about six degrees higher than that of the southeast of France and Italy; this temperature is, however, very differently distributed throughout the year, the range being far less at Madeira than in the most favoured spots in the south of Europe. Thus, while the winter is twelve degrees warmer than in Italy and France, the summer is five degrees *cooler;* and, while the mean annual range at Madeira is only fourteen degrees, it is nearly double this at Pisa, Rome, Naples, and Nice. Madeira affords the best climate of the Atlantic Islands for consumptive cases; Funchal is the most desirable for a winter residence.

(2.) The *Canary Islands*, which rank next to Madeira in point of climate; they are somewhat warmer, but the excess of temperature is not equally distributed over the whole year; for while *Santa Cruz*, the capital of Teneriffe, is seven degrees warmer than Funchal in summer, it is only five degrees warmer in winter. The temperature is also more equable throughout the year at Madeira than at Teneriffe; the difference between the mean temperature of summer and winter being 9° at the former place, while it is 12° at the latter.

(3.) The *Azores*, or *Western Islands*—which in their external characters resemble Madeira and the Canaries. The climate appears to be mild, but somewhat humid; less warm than Madeira during the winter, and more oppressive during summer.

(4.) The *Bermudas*, which differ little from Madeira in the mildness of their winter climate; they are, however, much more liable to high winds in the winter, extremely hot during the summer, and quite improper at this season for the residence of such invalids as are likely to be sent from this country.

(5.) The *Bahamas*, in which the winter and spring are considerably cooler than the same seasons in the West Indies, while the temperature of the summer

and autumn is nearly the same. During the winter, the temperature is subject to rapid and considerable vicissitudes, and cold, harsh, northerly winds are not unfrequent.

(6.) The *West Indies*—of which the mean annual temperature, near the level of the sea, is about 80°, and during the six months which include the winter season, the temperature is only 2° lower. The extreme annual range does not exceed 20°, while the mean daily range throughout the year is only 6°. Hence, this climate is improper, generally speaking, for consumptive invalids, who, nevertheless, are frequently sent there. Calculous disorders and scrofula are extremely rare in the West Indies; gout is not common; and rheumatism neither frequent nor severe.

[III. Climate of the United States.

[The United States stretch over a vast extent of territory, and embrace a corresponding variety of climate. The late Dr. Forry, who investigated this subject with much care, classified the country in three general divisions, embracing three systems of climate, viz.: the Northern, the Middle, and the Southern.

[1. The Northern Division.—This extends on the Atlantic coast from Eastport, Me., to the harbour of New York, and is characterized by great range of temperature and violent contrasts in the seasons; the rigour of the climate being somewhat tempered on the sea-coast by the ocean, and in the region of the lakes by those inland seas.

[2. The Middle Division.—This extends from the Delaware Bay to Savannah, and is characterized by great variableness of temperature, though the extremes are much less than in the Northern Division.

[3. The Southern Division.—This embraces the whole region south and west to Texas and the Rocky Mountains, and is characterized by the predominance of high temperature.

1. *Pulmonary Consumption.* Of the Atlantic Islands, Madeira; in Italy, Rome and Pisa; and in England, Torquay and Undercliff afford the best climate for consumptive cases.

[The Peninsula of Florida is characterized, according to Dr. Forry, by mildness and uniformity of climate; and although the air is more humid than in the northern divisions, the atmosphere in winter is comparatively dry and serene, in consequence of much the larger proportion of rain, nearly two-thirds of the whole falling during the six months from May to November. The most favourable situations for invalids labouring under bronchitis and incipient phthisis, Dr. Forry states to be Fort King, in the interior; Key Biscayno on the southeastern coast; and Tampa Bay on the Gulf of Mexico. St. Augustine, on the eastern coast, Dr. F. conceives to be less favourable, in consequence of the frequency and severity of the northeast winds, which are chilly, and surcharged with vapour, and forbid the valetudinarian venturing from his domicile. Dr. Dunglison, however, adduces some evidence leading to a more favourable estimate of the suitableness of St. Augustine as a winter residence for invalids; and at all events showing that it is a far more favourable locality for a winter retreat than the northern portions of the United States.]

2. *Chronic Bronchitis.* Of the continental climates, those of Rome and Pisa are the most beneficial in cases attended with an irritable state of the affected parts without much secretion; and that of Nice, in cases attended with less sensibility, a more copious expectoration, and a relaxed state of the system generally. Madeira has been found more beneficial in the former class than in the latter. In England, Torquay and Undercliff afford the best climates in the first class of cases, and Clifton in the latter, in which Brighton also is a very favourable residence during the autumn.

3. *Asthma.* For humoral asthma, Nice is the best residence; but Rome is preferable when this disease is accompanied with an irritated state of the digestive organs, a complication which is exceedingly common.

4. *Chronic Rheumatism.* Rome and Nice are the best residences for persons suffering from this complaint. When the patient's constitution and digestive organs are irritable, the latter has been observed, generally, to disagree, whatever may be the more prominent disease.

5. *Gout.* A warm climate is found to alleviate this disease. It is of rare occurrence at Genoa, and has been remarkably relieved by residence in the West Indian climate.

6. *Scrofula.* Nice and Rome have been found to be favourable residences; and in some cases, the climate of the West Indies has proved more effectual than any in Europe, viz., those of an indolent character, with little disposition to febrile excitement.

7. *Dyspepsia.* The south of Europe, especially of Italy, is found beneficial in different forms of dyspepsia, hypochon-

driasis, and other nervous affections, intimately connected with a disordered state of the digestive organs; all these are aggravated by a cold and humid atmosphere. Great attention to the diet is necessary in removing from a cold to a warm climate in this class of diseases.

[CLIMBING STAFF TREE. Common name for the plant *Celastrus Scandeus*, q. v.]

CLINICAL (*κλίνη*, a bed). A term applied to lectures given at the bedside.

CLINKER. Black oxide of iron, or the *oxidum ferroso-ferricum* of Berzelius. It is always formed when iron is heated to redness in the open air, and is therefore readily obtained at the blacksmith's forge.

CLINOID (*κλίνη*, a bed; *εἶδος*, likeness). A designation of processes of the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, from their resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead.

CLINOMETER (*κλίνω*, to incline; *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

[CLISEOMETER (*κλίσις*, inclination; *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the inclination of the pelvis, and for determining the relative direction of the axis of this cavity and that of the body.]

CLITORIS (*κλείω*, to hide). A small elongated organ of the pudendum, concealed by the labia majora.

Clitorismus. A morbid enlargement of the clitoris.

CLOA'CA (a sewer). A receptacle observed in the monotremata, in birds, in reptiles, and in many fishes, which receives the fæces and the urine, together with the semen of the male, and the ovum of the female.

Cloacæ. The openings in cases of necrosis, leading to the enclosed dead bone.

CLONIC (*κλονέω*, to move to and fro). [Irregular convulsive movement. Spasms in which the contractions and relaxations are alternate, in contradistinction to tonic, in which the contraction is constant.] See *Spasm.*

[CLOT A common term for the *Crassamentum* of the blood.]

CLOVE. Caryophyllus; the unexpanded and dried flower-bud of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus.*

[CLOVE BARK. Name of a bark brought from the West Indies, derived, it is supposed, from the *Myrtus acris*, (Schwartz,).]

[CLOVE PINK. Common name for the plant *Dianthus caryophyllus.*]

CLUB-FEET. *Pedes contorti.* A congenital distortion of the feet, arising from contraction of the extensor muscles. The following are some new terms, introduced by Dr. Krauss, to designate the varieties of club-foot:—

1. The *Tip-foot*, Horse-foot, or Pes equinus. When the sufferer walks on his toes, and the heel is drawn upward. In this class may be included the *knot-foot* (pied-bot en dessous), when the patient walks upon the back of the foot.

2. The *Cross-foot*, Club-foot inward, or Varus. When the sufferer walks on the outward edge of the foot, or the outward part of the dorsum, the point of the foot being turned inwards.

3. The *Out-bow-foot*, Club-foot outward, or Valgus. The sufferer treads upon the inward part of the foot; the point of the foot, and sometimes the heel, are turned outward.

4. The *Heel club-foot*, or Talipes calcaneus. The patient walks upon the heel.

[CLUB-MOSS. Common name for the plant *Tycopodium clavatum.*]

[CLYPEATE (*clypeus*, a shield). Shield-shaped; in the form of an ancient buckler; synonymous with scutate or scutiform.]

CLYSSUS (*κλύζω*, to wash). A term formerly used to denote the vapour produced by the detonation of nitre with any inflammable substance.

CLYSTER (*κλύζω*, to wash out). An enema, or lavamentum. [The injection of a liquid *per anum* into the large intestine, by means of a syringe, or other suitable apparatus.]

CNICUS BENEDICTUS. Blessed Thistle; an indigenous Composite plant, containing a brown, bitter substance, called *cnicin.*

[COAGULABLE (*coagulo*, to curdle) Having the property of coagulation.]

COAGULABLE LYMPH. The fluid slowly effused in wounds, which afterwards becomes the bond of union, or cicatrix.

COAGULATION (*con* and *agere*, to bring together). A term formerly synonymous with crystallization, but now applied to the partial solidification of a fluid body by exposure to cold, or by the addition of some agent.

1. *Spontaneous coagulation* denotes the cohesion of the particles of the blood, of some effused fluids, &c.

2. *Induced coagulation* denotes the effect produced upon albumen by heat, alcohol, acids, rennet, &c.

COAGULUM. The substance which results from coagulation. As applied to the blood only, it is termed *clot;* as applied to milk, it is called *curd.*

COAL. A combustible mineral, the varieties of which consist of bitumen and carbon in different proportions, and burn with flame and a bituminous smell.

[COALESCENT (*coalesco*, to grow together). Growing together; adhesion or union of parts which had been separate.]

COAPTATION, or SETTING. The act of placing the broken extremities of a bone in their natural position.

[COARCTATION (*coarcto*, to strengthen). A straightening or pressing together. Applied to stricture of the intestine or urethra.]

[COAT. A covering or membrane.]

[COATED. Having a covering. Applied to the condition of the tongue which exists often in gastro-intestinal derangements. Loaded.]

COATING. *Lorication.* A method employed for securing or repairing retorts used in distillation. *Coatings* are made of marly earth, kneaded with fresh horse-dung; slaked lime, and linseed oil, &c.

COBALT (*Cobalus*, the demon of mines). A metal, found chiefly in combination with arsenic, as arsenical cobalt; or with sulphur and arsenic, as gray cobalt ore. These ores are employed to give the blue colour of porcelain and stone-ware. See *Zaffre* and *Smalt.*

COBALUS. The demon of mines, which obstructed and destroyed the miners. The ores of *cobalt*, being at first mysterious and intractable, received their name from this personage.

[COBWEB. See *Tela aranearum.*]

COCA. *Ypada.* The leaf of the *Erythroxylon coca*, a plant in extensive use among the Indians of the Andes, for the purpose of producing intoxication and stupor.

[COCCOLOBA UVIFERA. Sea-side grape. A West India plant, supposed to furnish the West India or Jamaica kino.]

[COCCULUS. A genus of plants of the natural order *Menispermaceæ.* The pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*, or *cocculus Indicus.*]

[COCCULULUS INDI AROMATICUS. A name for the *Myrtus* penicula, or Jamaica Pepper.]

[COCCULUS INDICUS. A name for the berries of the *Menispermum cocculus*, (Linn) *Anamirta cocculus.*]

COCCULUS PALMATUS. The Calumba [Colomba] plant; a Menispermaceous plant, the root of which constitutes the *calumba* of commerce.

Anamirta Cocculus. The cocculus Indicus plant, the fruit of which is the *cocculus Indicus*, sometimes termed *Levant nut*, or bacca orientalis; and by the Germans *louse-grain*, from its use in destroying pediculi.

COCCUS CACTI. *Coccinella.* The Cochineal insect; a Hemipterous insect, which feeds upon the *Opuntia cochinillifera.* The cochineal of the shops consists of the dried female insects; there are the *silver* and the *black* varieties. The term *granilla* is applied to very small cochineal insects and minute masses, resembling fragments of the larger insects.

Cochinilin. A colouring matter obtained from cochineal. It is a constituent of *carmine.*

COCCYX (*κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo). The lower end of the spine, so called from its resemblance to the cuckoo's beak. Hence the terms *os coccygis*, the cauda, or coccyx; and *coccygeus*, a muscle of the os coccygis.

COCHINEAL. The dried insect called *Coccus Cacti*, or Coccinella.

COCHLEA (*κόχλος*, a conch). A cavity of the ear, resembling the spiral shell of the snail. It describes two turns and a half around a central pillar called the *modiolus.*

COCHLEARE (*cochlea*, a snail's shell). A spoon, so named from its resemblance to the shell of a snail; a spoonful. The following proportions are used in apportioning the dose of mixtures:—

1. *Cochleare amplum.* A table-spoonful, or half a fluid ounce.

2. *Cochleare mediocre.* A dessert-spoonful, or somewhat more than two fluid drachms.

3. *Cochleare minimum.* A tea-spoonful, or one fluid drachm.

COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA. Horse-radish; an indigenous Cruciferous plant, the root of which is considered antiscorbutic.

[COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS. Common scurvy grass; a Cruciferous plant, celebrated as a remedy in sea-scurvy. It is gently stimulant, aperient, and diuretic. It is eaten as a salad, and the infusion, expressed juice, &c., may be taken.]

[COCHLEATE (*cochlea*, a snail's shell). Shell-shaped; twisted in a short spire, so as to resemble the convolutions of a snail-shell.]

COCINIC ACID. *Cocostearic acid.* The crystallizable acid of the butter of the cocoa-nut.

COCOA. A substance produced from the seeds of the *Theobroma Cacao*, or Chocolate tree.

COCTION (*coquo*, to digest). The process of reducing the aliment to chyle.

CODEINE [*Codeia*, U. S. Ph.] (*κώδεια*,

a poppy head). An alkali discovered by Robiquet in hydrochlorate of morphia.

COD LIVER OIL. Oleum Jecoris Aselli. [*Oleum Morrhuæ*, Ph. U. S.] An oil obtained from the livers of the *Morrhua vulgaris*, [*Gadus Morrhua*, L.] or Common Cod, formerly called Asellus major, and from allied species; employed in rheumatism and scrofula.

CŒCUM (*cœcus*, blind). The *blind* pouch, or cul-de-sac, at the commencement of the large intestine.

CŒLIA (*κοιλία*; from *κοῖλος*, hollow). The belly, or abdomen; the cavity which contains the intestines.

1. *Cœliac*, a term applied to an *artery*—the first branch of the aorta in the abdomen; and to a *plexus*, a prolongation of the solar.

2. *Cœliac Passion*. The colic.

[3. *Cœliac plexus*. The solar plexus, q. v.]

CŒNOSTHESIS [*Cœnœsthesis*] (*κοινὸς*, common; *αἴσθησις*, perception). A term expressive of the general sensibility of the system.

CŒNURUS (*κοινὸς*, common; *οὐρά*, a tail). A cystose bladder, containing several animals grouped together, and adhering to its sides. See *Hydatid*.

COFFEA ARABICA. The Coffee tree, a Rubiaceous plant, of which the albumen of the seeds constitutes the *coffee* of commerce. *Caffein* is a volatile, crystalline, neutral constituent of coffee. *Caffeic acid* is a peculiar acid contained in raw coffee. *Coffee green* is a green substance produced by the action of alkalies on a volatile principle of coffee.

[COGNATE (*con*, together; *nascor*, to be born). Allied, related.]

COHESION (*cohæreo*, to stick together). The power by which the component particles of a body *cohere*, or are kept together. It is the opposite to *expansion*. See *Attraction*.

COHOBATION. The continuous redistillation of a liquid from the same materials, or from a fresh parcel of the same materials.

[COHOSH. See *Cimicifuga racemosa*, and *Actæa Americana*.]

COITUS (*coire*, to go together). The conjunction of the sexes.

COKE. The residue of coal, when the volatile matters are driven off.

COLATURA (*colo*, to strain). Any filtered or strained liquor.

[COLCHICI RADIX. The pharmacopœial name for the bulb or cormus of the Colchicum autumnale; Colchici cormus, Lond. and Ed. Ph.]

[COLCHICI SEMEN. The pharmacopœial name for the seeds of Colchicum autumnale.]

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE. Meadow Saffron, a bulbous plant, used by the ancients under the name of *hermodactyllus*. The juice of the bulb is very poisonous to dogs; hence the Dutch name *Hundes hoden*, and the French name *Tue-chien*. All the species of Colchicum yield the alkaloïd *veratria*.

Colchicine [*Colchicia*, U. S. Disp.]. A vegeto-alkali, procured from the Colchicum autumnale.

COLCOTHAR. A mixure of red oxide of iron and the persulphate, used as a paint, &c.

COLD. 1. As heat exists in all bodies, the term *cold* has only a negative sense, implying a greater or less privation of heat. 2. In employing *cold* as a remedial agent, its proximate or *physical* effects must be distinguished from its remote or *physiological*; the former are of a sedative, the latter of a stimulant nature. 3. A popular name for catarrh.

[COLD CREAM. *Ceratum Galeni*; *Unguentum aquæ rosæ*, U. S. Ph. Take of rose-water, oil of almonds, each two fluid ounces; spermaceti, half an ounce; white wax, a drachm. Melt together, by means of a water-bath, the oil, spermaceti, and wax; then add the rose-water, and stir the mixture constantly until cold.]

COLEOPTERA (*κολεός*, a sheath, *πτερόν*, a wing). Sheath-winged insects; beetles.

COLES (*καυλός*, a stalk). A designation of the penis. *Celsus*.

COLICA (*κῶλον*, the colon). The colic. A painful affection of the colon, without inflammation or fever. See *Ileus*.

1. *Colica accidentalis*. [*C. crapulosa*.] Induced by particular articles of diet.

2. *Colica stercorea*. From accumulation of the contents of the bowels.

3. *Colica meconialis*. From retention of the meconium.

4. *Colica calculosa*. From intestinal calculi.

5. *Colica Pictonum* (an endemic at Poictou). The colic of the Pictones; dry belly-ache; Devonshire colic; Painters' colic; also called *saturnina*, as being produced by the effects of lead.

[6. *Colica hepatica*. Pain in the region of the liver, caused by the passage of a biliary calculi, through the cystic and choledoch ducts.

[7. *Colica nephritica*. Acute pains which accompany nephritis, and particularly calculous nephritis, or the passage of a calculus through the ureters.

[8. *Colica uterina.* Pain in the uterus. See *Hysteralgia.*]

[COLITIS (*colon*, the large intestine). Inflammation of the colon.]

COLLA (*κολλα*, glue). Gluten, glue; Colla piscium, fish glue, Ichthyocolla.]

COLLAPSE (*collabor*, to shrink down). More or less sudden failure of the circulation, or vital powers, as of the brain, or of the whole system.

[COLLATICUS (*κολλα*, glue). Of a gluey nature, colletic.]

[COLLATITIOUS (*confero*, to bring together). Collected together; applied to the stomach and intestines, which are termed the collatitious viscera, because they are the general receptacles of the different kinds of aliment.]

[COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS. Horseweed, Heal-all. An indigenous plant. A decoction of the fresh root is used in domestic practice as a diuretic, and diaphoretic; and the leaves are employed as a cataplasm to wounds, bruises, &c.]

COLLIQUAMENTUM (*colliqueo*, to melt). A term applied by Harvey to the first rudiments of the embryo in generation.

Colliquative. A term applied to any excessive evacuation, as of diarrhœa, or perspiration.

[COLLODIUM; COLLODION (*κολλα*, glue). A liquid of a syrupy consistence, and adhesive properties, prepared by dissolving gun-cotton in strong sulphuric ether.]

[COLLOID (*κολλα*, glue; *ειδος*, likeness). A term applied to collections of gelatine which not unfrequently appear in the body. See *Cancer.*]

COLLUM (*κολλάω*, to join). The neck; the part by which the head is joined to the body. It is distinguished from *cervix*, which is the hinder part of the neck, or the hollow part between the head and the nape of the neck. In Botany, the term *collum* denotes that portion of the axis of growth where the stem and the root diverge; by Grew it was termed *courcture*; by Lamarck, *vital knot.*

COLLUTORIUM (*colluo*, to wash). *Gargarisma.* A liquid applied to the mouth or throat for local purposes.

COLLYRIUM (*κολλύριον*). Formerly, a solid substance applied to the eyes; now, a liquid wash, or *eye-water.*

[COLOBOMA (*κολοβόω*, to mutilate). Mutilated, or cut short.]

Coloboma Iridis (*κολόβωμα*, a mutilated limb). Fissure of the iris, with prolongation of the pupil.

[COLOCYNTHIS (*κολόκυνθα*, a gourd). The pharmacopœial name for the dried pulp of the fruit of *Cucumis Colocynthis*; colocynth.

Colocynthidis Pulpa. Bitter Cucumber Pulp; the medullary part of the fruit of the *Cucumis Colocynthis*, the active principle of which is called *colocynthin.*

[COLOMBA. The root of the Cocculus Palmatus.]

[COLOMBIN or *Calombin.* A peculiar, crystallizable bitter principle, obtained by Wittstock from Colomba.]

COLON (*κῶλον*, quasi; *κοίλον*, hollow). The first of the large intestines, commencing at the cæcum, and terminating at the rectum. It is distinguished into the right lumbar or *ascending* colon; the arch of the colon, or *transverse* colon; the left lumbar, or *descending* colon; and the sigmoid flexure, or *left iliac* colon.

1. *Colic.* The name of arteries of the colon, and of one of the omenta.

2. *Colonitis.* Inflammation of the colon; a term employed by Dr. Ballingall.

COLOPHONY (so termed from a city of the same name). *Pix nigra.* Resin of turpentine. It has been distinguished into two different resins, called *sylvic* and *pinic acids.*

Colophonic acid. An acid formed by the action of heat on pinic acid. Brown rosin, or colophony, owes its colour to this acid.

[COLOQUINTIDA. The colocynth.]

COLOSTRUM. Beestings; the milk first secreted after delivery.

COLOURING MATTER. A colouring principle existing in vegetable substances. Colours are termed *substantive*, when they adhere to the cloth without a basis; *adjective*, when they require a basis.

COLPOCELE (*κόλπος*, the vagina; *κήλη*, tumour). A tumour or hernia of the vagina.

COLPOPTO'SIS (*κόλπος*, the vagina; *πτῶσις*, a falling down). Prolapsus or falling down of the vagina.

COLTSFOOT. The vernacular name of the *Tussilago Farfara.*

[COLUMBATE. The combination of Columbic acid with a base.]

COLUMBIC ACID. An acid obtained by fusing the ore of *Columbium* with the carbonate or the bisulphate of potass; a soluble columbate of potass is obtained, and the acid is precipitated in the form of a white hydrate.

[COLUMBINE. The common name for the plant *Aquilegia vulgaris.*]

COLUMBIUM. A metal, supposed to have been brought from Massachusetts, in North America. It is also termed *Tantalum.*

[COLUMBO, AMERICAN. The root of the Frasera Walteri.]

COLUMNA. A column, or pillar, as those of the velum palati, and the *columnæ carneæ*, or muscular fasciculi of the internal walls of the heart.

[COLUTEA ARBORESCENS. Bladder Senna. An European plant, the leaflets of which have slight purgative properties, and are sometimes used as a substitute for senna.]

COLZA OIL. A liquid extracted from the grain of the *Brassica Arvensis*, used in making soft soap.

COMA (*κῶμα*, drowsiness; from *κέω*, to lie). Drowsiness; lethargic sleep; dead sleep; torpor. See *Cataphora*.

1. *Coma somnolentum;* in which the patient, when roused, immediately relapses into sleep.

2. *Coma vigil;* in which the patient is unable to sleep, though so inclined.

COMATOSE (*coma*, drowsiness). Affected with coma or drowsiness.

[COMBATIVENESS. A phrenological term for the faculty which manifests itself in a disposition to quarrel and fight.]

COMBINATION (*cum*, with; *binus*, two). The union of the particles of different substances, by chemical attraction, in forming new compounds.

COMBUSTION (*comburo*, to burn). Burning; the disengagement of heat and light, which accompanies rapid chemical combination.

Combustion spontaneous. This is said to occur in the human body; and it does occur when masses of vegetables, as damp hay, or oily cotton, are heaped together. There are also cases on record of the spontaneous ignition of charcoal, both dry and moist.

COMENIC ACID. A bibasic acid, formed by boiling a solution of meconic acid with a pretty strong acid.

[COMFREY. Common name for the *Symphytum Officinale*.]

COMMANDER'S BALSAM. *Balsamum traumaticum.* Friar's Balsam, Jesuits' Drops, Wade's Drops, or the Tinctura Benzoini composita.

COMMINUTED (*comminuo*, to break in pieces). A term applied to a fracture, when the bone is broken into several pieces; also to any substance which has been ground into minute particles.

COMMISSU'RA (*committo*, to unite). A term applied to the *converging fibres* which unite the hemispheres of the brain.

1. *Commissura anterior et posterior.* Two white cords situated across the anterior and posterior parts of the third ventricle.

2. *Commissura magna.* The commissure of the corpus callosum, so called from its being the largest.

3. *Commissura mollis.* The name of the gray mass which unites the thalami.

4. The term *Commissure* is also applied to the quadrilateral body formed by union of the optic nerves, to the acute angle formed on each side of the mouth by the union of the lips, &c.

COMMUNICANS TIBIÆ. The external saphenal branch of the tibial nerve.

COMMUNICATING ARTERY OF WILLIS. A branch of the internal carotid artery.

[COMOSE (*coma*, hair). Having hair at the extremity.]

COMPLEXUS (*complector*, to comprise). A muscle situated at the back part of the neck. It is so named from the intricate mixture of its muscular and tendinous parts. From the irregularity of its origins, it has been termed *complexus implicatus trigeminus.* Albinus distinguishes it into two parts, viz.:

1. *Biventer*, or the upper layer, hitherto called complexus; and,

2. *Complexus*, or the lower layer, never before distinguished from the rest.

[COMPLICATED; COMPLICATION, (*complico*, to wrap together). The union or combination of several morbid conditions or injuries. In medicine, a complication of diseases means the co-existence of two or more diseases. In surgery, an injury is said to be complicated when it is combined with some circumstance which adds to the difficulty of treatment, or with some additional injury.]

COMPOSITÆ. The Synantherous tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs with *leaves* alternate or opposite; *flowers* (called *florets*) unisexual or hermaphrodite, collected in dense *heads* upon a common receptacle, surrounded by an involucrum; *florets* monopetalous; *anthers* syngenesious; *ovarium* one-celled; *fruit* a dry, indehiscent pericarp, termed achenium or cypsela.

COMPOTES. Fruits preserved with sugar; generally stone fruits.

[COMPOUND (*compono*, to put together). Composed of two or more substances; applied, in surgery, to fractures which communicate with wounds of the soft parts, or where there is protrusion of the bone through the soft parts.]

COMPOUND MEDICINES. These have been divided into two classes, viz.: *Officinal Preparations*, or those ordered in the pharmacopœias; and *Magistral* or *Extemporaneous Formulæ*, or those constructed by the practitioner at the moment.

COMPOUNDS. The following terms are employed in designating compounds:

1. *Binary, ternary, quaternary.* These terms refer to the number of *elements* or proximate principles — two, three, or four — which exist in a compound. The *binary* compounds of oxygen, chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, which are not acid, terminate in *ide*, as oxide, chloride, &c.; those of all other substances terminate in *uret*, as hydruret of carbon, sulphuret of iron, &c.

2. *Bis, ter, quater.* These are Latin numerals, indicating the number of *atoms* of acid which are combined with one of the base in a compound, as *bi*-sulphate of soda, &c.

3. *Dis, tris, tetrakis.* These are Greek numerals, indicating the number of *atoms* of base, which are combined with one of the acid in a compound, as *di*-chromate of lead, &c. No prefix is used when the compound consists of one atom of each ingredient. But there are many exceptions to these rules: protoxide and deutoxide are frequently used for oxide and bin-oxide respectively.

COMPRESS (*comprimo*, to press). A pad of folded linen, lint, &c., which surgeons place where they wish to make a pressure, &c.

COMPRESSIBILITY (*comprimo*, to compress). A property of masses of matter, by which their particles are capable of being brought nearer together. Bodies which recover their former bulk on removal of the compressing cause, are called *elastic*.

COMPRESSION (*comprimo*, to press). A diseased state, usually of the brain, occasioned by pressure.

COMPRESSOR (*comprimo*, to press). A muscle which compresses a part, as that of the *nose*, and of the *urethra*.

[1. *Compressor of Dupuytren.* An instrument for compressing the crural artery. It consists of two pads placed at the extremities of a semi-circle of steel, which, passing from one to the other, restricts the compression to two opposite points of the thigh, and does not interrupt the collateral circulation.]

[2. *Compressor of Nuck.* An instrument for compressing the urethra and preventing the involuntary discharge of the urine.]

[COMPTONIA ASPLENIFOLIA. Sweet Fern. A plant of the family Aurentacea, indigenous in the United States, said to be tonic and astringent, and employed in the form of decoction, in domestic practice, as a remedy in diarrhœa and various other complaints.]

CONARIUM (*conus*, a cone). A designation of the *pineal gland*, from its conical form.

CONCENTRATION (*concentro*). The strengthening of solutions, mixtures, &c., by evaporation of their watery parts.

CONCEPTION (*concipio*, to conceive). The first stage of generation on the part of the female.

CONCHA (a shell). A term applied to parts resembling a shell; thus, we have *concha auris*, the cavity of the ear; and *concha naris*, the turbinated portion of the ethmoid bone.

CONCHIFERA (*concha*, a shell; *fero*, to carry). The second class of the *Cyclogangliata* or Mollusca, comprising acephalous, aquatic animals, covered with a bivalve or multivalve shell.

CONCOCTION (*concoquo*, to digest). The act of boiling. Digestion.

[CONCOURS. A term for the mode of obtaining appointments to hospitals and professorships by a public competition of the candidates before a professional jury.]

[CONCRETE (*concresco*, to grow together). A term applied to substances which have been converted from a fluid to a solid consistence.]

CONCRETION (*concresco*, to grow together). Calculus; a term usually applied to that of the intestines.

[CONCUBITUS (*concubo*, to lie together). Coitus, the congress of the sexes.]

CONCUSSION (*concutio*, to shake together). A term applied to injuries sustained by the brain, and other viscera, from falls, blows, &c.

CONDENSATION (*condenso*, to make thick). The act of diminishing the bulk of a body, as by the conversion of steam into water, gases into fluids, fluids into solids, &c.

CONDENSER. 1. A vessel in which steam is converted into water, by the application of cold. 2. An instrument employed in electrical experiments on the same principle as the electrophorus, the purpose of which is to collect a weak electricity, spread over a large surface, into a body of small dimensions, in which its intensity will be proportionably increased, and therefore become capable of being examined.

CONDIMENTA (*condio*, to season). Condiments; substances taken with the food to improve its flavour, to promote its digestion, or to correct its injurious qualities.

CONDUCTOR (*conduco*, to lead). An instrument used to direct the knife in operations. Compare *Director*.

CONDUPLICATE (*conduplicatus*, dou-

bled together). Doubled together; a form of vernation or æstivation, in which the sides of a leaf or petal are applied parallelly to the faces of each other.

CONDYLE (*κόνδυλος*, a knuckle). A rounded eminence in the joints of several bones, as of the humerus and the femur.

1. *Condyloïd* (*εἶδος*, likeness). A term applied to some of the *foramina* of the occipital bone, viz., the *anterior*, through which the lingual nerves pass; and the *posterior*, through which the veins of the neck pass.

2. *Condyloma*. A wart-like excrescence, which appears about the anus and pudendum.

CONE. The fruit of the Fir-tree. It is a conical amentum, of which the carpels are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds.

CONFECTIO (*conficio*, to make up). A confection. Under this title, the London College [and Pharmacopœia of the United States] comprehend the *conserves* and *electuaries* of its former pharmacopœias. Strictly speaking, however, a *conserve* merely preserves the virtues of recent vegetables by means of sugar; an *electuary* imparts convenience of form.

[1. *C. Amygdalæ*. Lond. Almond confection. Sweet almonds, blanched, ℥viij.; Gum Arabic, powdered, ℥j.; sugar, ℥iv. Beat all together until they are thoroughly incorporated.

[2. *C. Aromatica*. Ph. U. S. Aromatic confection. Aromatic powder, ʒvss.; saffron in powder, ʒss.; rub together, and add syrup of orange, ℥vj.; clarified honey, ℥ij.; beat the whole until thoroughly mixed. Dose, gr. x. to ʒi.

[3. *C. Aurantii corticis*. Ph. U. S. Confection of orange peel. Fresh orange peel, grated, ℔j.; add gradually loaf sugar, ℔iij.; beating them till thoroughly mixed.

[4. *C. Cassiæ*. Lond. Confection of cassia. Manna, ℥ij.; dissolve in syrup of roses, f℥viij.; add cassia (pulp), ℔ss.; tamarind (pulp), ℥j.; and evaporate to a proper consistence. A mild laxative. Dose, ʒss.

[5. *C. Catechu*. Ed. Electuary of catechu. Opium, diffused in a little sherry, ʒiss.; syrup of red roses, reduced to the consistence of honey, ℔iss.; mix, and add catechu and kino, in powder, of each, ℥iv.; cinnamon and nutmeg, in powder, of each, ℥j.; beat thoroughly into a uniform mass. Aromatic and astringent; useful in diarrhœa and chronic dysentery. Dose, ʒss. to ʒj.

[6. *C. Opii*. Ph. U. S. Confection of opium. Opium, powdered, ʒivss.; aromatic powder, ℥vj.; rub together, then add clarified honey, ℥xiv.; and beat together until thoroughly mixed. Stimulant narcotic. Dose, gr. x. to ℈j.

[7. *C. Piperis Nigri*. Dub. Confection of black pepper. Black pepper, elecampane, of each, ℔j.; fennel seeds, ℔iij.; sugar, refined, ℔ij. Rub together into a very fine powder, then add honey, ℔ij. Used as a substitute for Ward's Paste, a remedy of some reputation in England for piles and ulcers of the rectum. Dose, ʒj. to ʒij., repeated two or three times a day.

[8. *C. Rosæ*. Ph. U. S. Conserve of roses. Red roses in powder, ℥iv.; rose water, at a heat of 150°, f℥viij.; rub together, and add refined sugar, in powder, ℥xxx.; clarified honey, ℥vj.; beat together until thoroughly mixed. Slightly astringent. Chiefly used as a vehicle for other medicines.

[9. *C. Rosæ Caninæ*. Lond. Confection of the Dog Rose. Dog Rose pulp, ℔j.; expose to a gentle heat in an earthen vessel; add gradually refined sugar, in powder, ℥xx.; and rub together until mixed. Acidulous and refrigerant; chiefly used like the preceding.

[10. *C. Rutæ*. Dub. Confection of rue. Dried rue, caraway, laurel berries, each, ʒiss.; sagapenum, ʒss.; black pepper, ʒij.; rub together to a very fine powder, and add clarified honey, ℥xvj. Antispasmodic and carminative. Given in enema. Dose, ℈j. to ʒj., diffused in half a pint of warm mucilaginous fluid.

[11. *C. Scammonii*. Dub. Scammony. ʒiss.; cloves and ginger, of each, ʒvj.; rub into a fine powder, and add syrup of roses, a sufficient quantity, oil of caraway, f℥ss. Active cathartic. Dose, ℥ss. to ʒi.

[12. *C. Sennæ*. Ph. U. S. Confection of senna; Lenitive electuary. Senna, ℥viij.; coriander seed, ℥iv.; liquorice root, bruised, ℥iij.; figs, ℔j.; pulp of prunes, pulp of tamarinds, pulp of purging cassia, of each, ℔ss.; refined sugar, ℔ijss.; water, Oiv. Rub the senna and coriander together, and separate ten ounces of the powder with a sieve. "Boil the residue with the figs and liquorice root, in the water, to one half; then press out and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor, by means of a water bath, to a pint and a half; then add the sugar, and form a syrup. Lastly, rub the pulps with the syrup gradually added, and, having thrown in the sifted powder, beat all together until thoroughly mixed." Ph. U. S. An excellent laxative in habitual costiveness. Dose, ʒij.]

[CONFERVÆ (*conferveo*, to knit together). The tribe of cryptogamic plants, including the jointed *Algæ*, or water-weeds.]

[CONFERVOID (*confervero*, to knit together; *εἰδος*, like). Resembling a knitting together; applied to one of the elementary forms of disease, consisting of parasitic vegetations, generally composed of elongated cells, so disposed as to form jointed tubes more or less long, and frequently associated with, and sometimes seen to terminate in, round or oval transparent bodies, which have been considered the sporules of the plant.—*Mayne.*]

CONFLATION (*conflo*, to blow together). The casting or melting of metal.

[CONFLUENT (*confluo*, to flow together). Running together. It is applied to the exanthemata when the pustules run together. In Botany it signifies growing together, and is synonymous with *connate*, cohering, &c.]

[CONFORMATION (*conformo*, to shape). The natural shape and form of any part.]

CONGELATION (*congelo*, to freeze). The passing from a fluid to a solid state by the agency of cold.

CONGENER (*con*, and *genus*, kind). A thing of the same kind or nature. Hence, the term *congenerous* is applied to diseases of the same kind.

[CONGENITAL (*con*, with; *genitus*, begotten). Born with. A term applied to diseases or peculiarities of conformation existing at birth.]

[CONGERIES (*congero*, to heap up). A collection or number.]

CONGESTION (*congero*, to amass). Undue fulness of the blood-vessels, [or any vessels or ducts.] By *passive congestion* is denoted torpid stagnation of the blood, observed in organs whose power of resistance has been greatly exhausted.

CONGIUS. This measure among the Romans was equivalent to the eighth of an amphora, to a cubic half foot, or to six sextarii. It is equal to our gallon, or a little more.

CONGLOBATE (*conglobo*, to gather into a ball). The designation of a gland [formed of contorted lymphatic vessels, having neither cavity nor excretory duct.]

CONGLOMERATE (*conglomero*, to heap together). The designation of a gland composed of various glands, having a common excretory duct, as the parotid, pancreas, &c.

[CONGREGATE GLANDS; *Aggregate glands.* Peyer's Glands or Patches.]

[CONIA. The active principle of the plant *Conium maculatum.* Termed also conein, conicin, and cicutin.]

CONI VASCULOSI. Vascular cones; the conical convolutions of the vasa efferentia. They constitute the *epididymis.*

CONIFERÆ. The Fir or cone-bearing tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with a stem abounding with resin; *leaves* linear, acerose, or lanceolate; *flowers* monœcious, or dioecious; *ovarium* in the cones, spread open, appearing like a flat scale, destitute of style or stigma; *fruit* a solitary naked seed or a cone; *seeds* with a hard crustaceous integument.

[CONII FOLIA, } The Pharmaco-
[CONII SEMEN. } pœial names for the leaves and seeds of the *Conium maculatum.*]

CONI'UM MACULA'TUM. The Common or Spotted Hemlock; an Umbilliferous plant, termed *Cicuta* by the Latin authors, but quite distinct from the Cicuta maculata of English writers.

Conia. The active principle of hemlock, in which it exists in combination with an acid called the *coniic acid.*

[CONJUGATE (*conjugatus*, yoked together); growing in a pair.]

CONJUNCTIVA (*conjungo*, to unite). *Adnata tunica.* The mucous membrane which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, and is continued over the forepart of the globe of the eye.

Conjunctiva Granular. A diseased condition of the conjunctiva, the sequel of purulent ophthalmia.

[*Conjunctivitis.* Inflammation of the conjunctiva.]

CONNATUS (*connascor*, to be born together). Connate. Born with another; congenital. A term applied in botany to two opposite leaves united at their bases, as in the garden honeysuckle.

[CONNIVENT (*conniveo*, to connive). Converging; having a direction inwards. In anatomy, applied to the valvular folds in the mucous membrane of the small intestines, which are called *valvulæ conniventes*, from their converging or approaching each other.]

[CONOID (*κῶνος*, a cone; *εἰδος*, likeness). Resembling a cone; coniform.]

[CONSCIENTIOUSNESS (*conscientia*, conscience). Uprightness; the innate faculty which views all actions in the point of right or wrong, and manifests itself by a feeling of justice, and love of truth, and duty.]

[CONSENT OF PARTS. See *Sympathy.*]

CONSERVA (*conservo*, to keep). A conserve, or composition of vegetable and saccharine matter. See *Confectio.*

[CONSERVATRIX (*conservo*, to keep entire). She that preserveth. See *Vis conservatrix.*]

[CONSOMMÉ, (Fr. Jelly broth). A strong broth made of gelatinous meat, which becomes a jelly when cold.]

CONSTIPATION (*constipo*, to crowd together; from *con*, and *stipo*, to cram). *Obstipatio*. Costiveness; confinement of the bowels; constipation; the contents of the bowels being so *crammed* together as to obstruct the passage.

CONSTITUENS. The vehicle; a constituent part of a medicinal formula, signifying "that which imparts an agreeable form." See *Prescription*.

CONSTITUTION (*constituo*, to establish). A state of being; the temper of the body; natural qualities, &c.

1. *Constitution of the Body* — Diathesis. The condition of the body; the "propria," or peculiarities, as distinguished from the "communia," or generalities.— *Celsus*.

2. *Constitution of the Air*. That peculiar state of the air or vapour from the earth, which induces epidemics, or impresses upon epidemic or sporadic diseases their peculiar characters on particular occasions. It is denominated by Sydenham *bilious, dysenteric*, &c.

[CONSTITUTIONAL. Inherent in the constitution.]

CONSTRICTOR (*constringo*, to bind together). A muscle which contracts any opening of the body, as that of the pharynx.

[CONSTRUCTIVENESS (*construo*, to build). The faculty producing the tendency to construct or fashion in general.]

[CONSULTATION (*consulto*, to seek or give counsel). A meeting of two or more physicians to deliberate respecting a case of disease, or injury, or, some case in which a medical opinion is desired.]

CONSUMPTION (*consumo*, to waste away). Wasting of the body; phthisis, or marasmus.

CONTABESCENTIA (*contabesco*, to waste away). Atrophy, or consumption; wasting away of every organ.

CONTAGION (*contingo*, to touch one another). The propagation of disease from one individual to another,— properly by contact. Compare *Infection*.

[CONTAGIOUS. Capable of being communicated by contact.]

[CONTINUED (*continuo*, to hold on). Applied to fevers which continue without intermission till the disease terminates.]

[CONTINUITY. A perfect union of parts.]

[CONTORTED (*con* and *torqueo*, to twist). Twisted. In *botany* signifies twisted in such a manner that each piece of a whorl overlaps its neighbour by one margin, and is overlapped by its other neighbours by the other margin, as in the æstivation of oleander.]

[CONTRA. Counter, opposing. See *Counter*.]

CONTRA-FISSURE (*contra*, against; *findo*, to cleave). A fracture of the skull, produced by a *contre-coup* opposite to the part on which the blow is received.

CONTRA-INDICATION (*contra*, against; *indico*, to show). Circumstances which forbid the exhibition of a remedy.

CONTRACTILITY (*contraho*, to draw together) The property by which bodies contract.

1. The property by which the fibrous tissues return to their former dimensions, after being temporarily extended.

2. The property of the muscular fibre, by which it shortens on the application of a stimulus; more properly *Irritability*.

CONTRACTION (*contraho*, to draw together). A rigid state of the joints. Also, a decrease of volume, the usual effect of a diminution of heat.

CONTRAJERVA (*contrayerva*, Indian Spanish for alexipharmic). A species of *Dorstenia*, to which the *contrayerva root* was formerly referred; but Dr. Pereira says that the root of this species is not met with in commerce. See *Dorstenia*.

CONTRE-COUP. A term used synonymously with *contra-fissure*; but it is rather the cause of this effect.

[CONTRO-STIMULANT (*contra*, against; *stimulus*, an excitant). A substance, according to Rasori, which has the property of directly diminishing vital action.

[CONTRO-STIMULUS. A term given by Rasori to a doctrine which he originated, and which is founded on the contro-stimulant properties supposed to be possessed by certain medicines.]

CONTUSION (*contundo*, to bruise). A bruise.

CONVALESCENCE (*convalesco*, to grow strong). The state of recovery.

[CONVALLARIA (*convallis*, a valley). A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Liliaceæ*.]

[*Convallaria majalis*. Systematic name of the Lily of the Valley, the flowers of which are said to be emetic and cathartic; their extract purges in the dose of half a drachm. The flowers and the root, dried and powdered, are used as a sternutory.]

[*Convallaria Polygonatum*. Systematic name of the plant Solomon's seal. The root is said to be emetic, and was formerly used externally in bruises, &c.]

CONVOLUTA (*convolvo*, to wrap together). [Convolute.] A term applied to

the upper and lower turbinated bones of the nose.

[In botany, applied to a form of æstivation or vernation, in which one petal or leaf is wholly rolled up in another.]

CONVOLUTION (*convolvo*, to roll together). The state of anything which is rolled upon itself. Hence the term is applied to the windings and turnings of the cerebrum, called *gyri*; and to the foldings of the small intestines.

CONVOLVULACEÆ. The Bindweed tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* regular, monopetalous; *stamens* inserted into the base of the corolla; *ovarium* superior, 2-4 celled; *seeds* albuminous.

1. *Convolvulus Scammonia.* The plant whose root yields the hard, brittle, ash-coloured resin called *scammony.* It contains a substance called *convolvulin*, supposed to be a vegetable alkali.

2. *Convolvulus Jalapa.* The former name of the Jalap plant. The drug is now said to be yielded by the *Ipomœa purga*, and probably by other species.

[*Convolvulus Batatas.* A West India species, the root of which is esculent, and, when boiled, tastes like the chesnut.]

[*Convolvulus Mechoacana.* A Mexican species, the root of which is aperient.

[*Convolvulus orizabensis.* Male Jalap, a Mexican species, the root of which is cathartic, but less active than the true jalap.]

[*Convolvulus Panduratus.* The Wild Potato, a species indigenous throughout the United States, and the root of which is feebly cathartic and diuretic.]

CONVULSION (*convello*, to pull together). *Spasm.* Violent involuntary contractions of the muscles, with alternate relaxations, commonly called *fits.*

[COPAIBA. The Pharmacopœial name for the oleo-resin obtained from incisions in the trunk of *Copaifera officinalis*, and other species of *Copaifera.* See *Copaiva.*]

[COPAIFERA. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Amyridaceæ*, Lindley.]

[*Copaifera officinalis.* The systematic name of the plant which is recognised as affording the officinal Copaiba; but this balsam is more generally obtained from other species of *Copaifera*: as *C. multijuga, C. Guianensis, C. Langsdorfii, C. coriacea*, &c.]

COPAIVA BALSAM. A balsam [oleo resin] obtained by making incisions into the stems of several species of *Copaifera.*

1. *Resin of Copaiva.* A brown resinous mass, left after the balsam has been deprived of its volatile oil by distillation. It consists of two resins: the one, a yellow, brittle resin, called *copaivic acid*; the other, the *viscid resin of copaiva.*

2. *Gelatine Capsules of Copaiva.* Capsules formed of a concentrated solution of gelatine, and containing each about ten grains of the balsam of copaiva.

COPAL. A resin obtained from the *Hymenæa Courbaril*, and also termed *jatahy* or *jatchy.*

[COPALCHI BARK. The bark of the *Croton Pseudo—China* of Schiede. It has some resemblance to Cascarilla.]

[COPALM BALSAM. A balsamic juice obtained from the plant *Liquidambar styraciflua.*]

COPHO'SIS (κωφὸς, deaf). Deafness.

COPPER (*Cuprum*, quasi *æs Cyprium*, from the island of Cyprus, where it was first wrought). A red metal, found in the common ore called *copper pyrites.* Among its compounds are *red copper*, or the protoxide; *black copper*, or the peroxide; *copper glance*, or the protosulphuret; *resin of copper*, the protochloride or white muriate; and the *white copper* of the Chinese, an alloy of copper, zinc, nickel, and iron. See *Cuprum.*

COPPERAS. Sulphate of iron, or *green vitriol.* See *Vitriol.*

COPPERNICKEL. A native arseniuret of nickel, a copper-coloured mineral of Westphalia.

[COPRAGOGUE (κο. ρος, excrement; ἄγω, to bring away). Carrying away the fæces; purging medicine.]

COPROSTASIS (κοπρὸς, fæces; ἵστημι, to stand). Costiveness; undue retention of the fæces in the intestines. Hence the terms *copragoga* or *eccoprotica*, denoting purgatives, or medicines to quicken the passage of the fæces.

[COPTIS. Goldthread. The pharmacopœial name for the root of *Coptis trifolia.* It is a bitter tonic, and is much employed in New England as a local application in aphthous ulcerations of the mouth.]

COR, CORDIS. The heart; the central organ of circulation. [See *Heart.*]

CORACO- (κόραξ, a crow). Names compounded with this word belong to muscles which are attached to the

Coracoïd Process (εἶδος, likeness). The upper and anterior point of the scapula, so called from its resemblance to a crow's beak.

CORALLICOLA (*corallum*, coral; *colo*, to inhabit). Coral-inhabiters, as the hornwrack.

CORALLIUM RUBRUM. Red coral;

the calcareous internal skeleton of a *Polypiferous* animal, consisting of carbonate of lime, principally coloured with oxide of iron.

[CORDATE (*cor*, the heart). Heart-shaped.]

CORDIALS (*cor*, the heart). *Cardiaca.* Warm medicines; medicines which increase the action of the heart, or quicken the circulation.

CORE (*cor*, the heart). The slough which forms at the central part of boils.

[CORECTOMIA (*κορη*, the pupil; *ἐκτομὴ*, excision). *Iridectomia.* Formation of an artificial pupil by excision.]

[COREDIALYSIS (*κορη*, the pupil; *διαλυσις*, loosening). *Iridodialysis.* The formation of an artificial pupil by separating the iris from its ciliary attachment.]

[COREMORPHOSIS (*κόρη*, pupil; *μορφωσις*, formation). Operation for the formation of an artificial pupil. See *Coretomia, Corectomia, Coredialysis, Iridencleisis, Iridectomedialysis, Sclerectomia.*]

[CORENCLEISIS (*κορη*, the pupil; *ἐγκλείω*, to include). Operation for artificial pupil, by drawing out a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea, and cutting it off.]

[COREONCION (*κορη*, the pupil; *ογκος*, a hook). An instrument with a hooked extremity, devised by Langenbeck for the operation of artificial pupil.]

[COREPLASTICY (*κορη*, the pupil; *πλαστικη*, the art of making images). The operation for artificial pupil in general.]

[CORETOMIA (*κορη*, the pupil; *εκτομη*, exstion). The formation of an artificial pupil by incision.]

[CORIACEOUS (*corium*, leather). Leathery; of a leathery consistence; applied to leaves and pods which are thick and tough without being pulpy or succulent.]

CORIANDRUM SATIVUM. The Officinal Coriander; an Umbelliferous plant, yielding the fruit erroneously called *coriander seeds.*

CORIUM (quasi *carium*, quod eo caro tegatur). Leather. The deep layer of cutis, or true skin, forming the base of support to the skin.

CORMUS. The enlarged subterranean base of the stem of Colchicum, of Arum, &c., falsely called *root* or *bulb.*

CORN (*cornu*, a horn). *Clavus. Spina pedis.* A horny induration of the skin, generally formed on the toes.

CORNEA (*cornu*, a horn). *Cornea pellucida.* The anterior transparent portion of the globe of the eye.

Cornea opaca. A term formerly applied to the sclerotica.

[*Corneitis, Ceratitis, Keratitis.* Inflammation of the cornea.]

[CORNEOUS (*cornu*, a horn). Horny; of a horny consistence.]

[CORNICULATE (*cornu*, a horn). Horned; terminating in a horn-like process.]

CORNICULUM (dim. of *cornu*, a horn). A small cartilaginous body, surmounting the summit of the arytenoïd cartilage.

CORNINE. A term applied to a peculiar bitter principle, said to have been found in the bark of the *Cornus Florida;* its properties resemble those of quinine.

[CORN SPIRIT OIL. Alcohol *amylicum*, q. v.]

CORNU. A horn; a term applied to *warts*, from their horny hardness; and to parts *resembling a horn* in form, as—

1. *Cornu Ammonis.* A designation of the *pes hippocampi* of the brain, from its being bent like a ram's horn, the famous crest of Jupiter Ammon.

2. *Cornua sacralia.* Horns of the sacrum; two tubercles, forming notches, which transmit the last sacral nerves.

3. *Cornua uteri.* The horn-like appearance of the angles of the uterus in certain animals.

4. Each lateral ventricle of the brain has been divided into a body or central portion; an anterior or *diverging cornu;* a posterior or *converging cornu;* and an inferior or *descending cornu:* hence the appellation of *tricorne* applied to this cavity.

CORNU CERVI. Stag's or Hart's horn; the horn of the *Cervus Elaphas*, formerly so much used for the preparation of ammonia, that the alkali was commonly called *Salt* or *Spirit of Hartshorn.*

1. *Cornu ustum.* Burnt hartshorn; a white friable substance, possessing no antacid properties.

2. *Spiritus cornu usti.* The result of the destructive distillation of hartshorn.

[CORNUS. A genus of plants of the natural order *Cornaceæ.*

[1. *Cornus circinata.* Round-leaved dogwood. An indigenous plant, the bark of which is employed as a tonic and astringent.

[2. *Cornus Florida.* Dogwood. An indigenous plant, believed to possess medicinal properties closely analogous to those of Peruvian Bark. It is given in powder, decoction, and extract.

[3. *Cornus sericea.* This is also an indigenous species, and has the same medicinal properties as the preceding.]

[CORNUTE (*cornu*, a horn). Having horns; horn-shaped.]

COROLLA (dim. of *corona*, a crown). Literally, a little crown. The internal envelope of the floral apparatus. Its separate pieces are called *petals*; when these are distinct from each other, the corolla is termed *poly-petalous*; when they cohere, *gamo-petalous*, or incorrectly *mono-petalous*. A petal, like a sepal, may be *spurred*, as in violet. Compare *Calyx*.

CORONA. A crown. Hence the term *coronal* is applied to a suture of the head; and *coronary* to vessels, nerves, &c., from their surrounding the parts like a crown.

1. *Corona ciliaris*. The ciliary ligament, or circle. See *Cilium* and *Halo signatus*.

2. *Corona glandis*. The prominent margin or ridge of the glans penis.

3. *Corona tubulorum*. A circle of minute tubes surrounding each of Peyer's glands, opening into the intestine, but closed at the other extremity.

4. *Corona Veneris*. A term for venereal blotches appearing on the forehead.

[CORONAL SUTURE. The suture formed by the union of the frontal with the two parietal bones.]

[CORONARY. Applied to vessels, ligaments, and nerves which encircle parts like a crown.]

CORO'NE (*κορώνη*, a crow). The acute process of the lower jaw-bone; so named from its supposed likeness to a crow's bill: whence—

Coron-oïd (*εἶδος*, likeness). A process of the ulna, shaped like a crow's beak.

[CORPORA. Plural of *corpus*, q. v.]

CORPULENCY (*corpus*, the body). An excessive increase of the body from accumulation of fat. See *Obesity*.

CORPUS. A body. Plural, *Corpora*. Hence the following terms:—

1. *Corpus Arantii*. A small fibro-cartilaginous tubercle, situated in the centre of the free margin of each of the semi-lunar valves of the heart, and named after Arantius of Bologna.

2. *Corpus callosum* (*callus*, hardness). The hard substance which communicates between the hemispheres of the brain; also called *commissura magna*.

3. *Corpus cavernosum vaginæ*. The erectile spongy tissue of the vagina, termed by Degraaf *retiforme*, or net-like.

4. *Corpus dentatum vel serratum*. A yellowish matter which appears on making a section of the crura cerebelli.

5. *Corpus fimbriatum* (*fimbria*, a fringe). A narrow white band,—the lateral thin edge of the fornix, also called *tænia hippocampi*.

6. *Corpus Highmorianum*. A prominence of the superior part of the testis, so called from Highmore of Oxford. See *Mediastinum testis*.

7. *Corpus luteum* (*luteus*, yellow). The cicatrix left in the ovarium, in consequence of the bursting of a Graaffian vesicle.

8. *Corpus mucosum*. Rete mucosum. A soft, reticulated substance, first described by Malpighi as situated between the cuticle and cutis, and giving the proper colour to the skin, being black in the Negro, yellow in the Chinese, and copper-coloured in the aboriginal Americans.

9. *Corpus pampiniforme* (*pampinus*, a tendril). A tendril-like plexus of the spermatic vein.

10. *Corpus psalloïdes*. Another name for the *lyra*, considered by Gall as the general union of the communicating filaments of the fornix.

11. *Corpus rhomboïdeum*. Ganglion of the cerebellum; a gray body observed in the centre of the white substance of the cerebellum, if an incision be made through the outer third of the organ.

12. *Corpus spongiosum* (*spongia*, a sponge). A lengthened body situated in the groove upon the under surface of the two corpora cavernosa.

13. *Corpora albicantia* (*albico*, to become white). Two white bodies of the cerebrum, situated behind the gray substance from which the infundibulum arises. They are also called corpora candicantia, and mammillary or pisiform tubercles.

14. *Corpora cavernosa* (*caverna*, a cavern). Two lengthened bodies, constituting the chief bulk of the body of the penis. They are separated by an incomplete partition, named *septum pectiniforme*.

15. *Corpora geniculata* (*geniculum*, a knot). Two *knotty* prominences, the *external* and the *internal*, at the inferior surface of the thalami nervorum opticorum.

16. *Corpora olivaria*. Two *olive*-shaped eminences of the medulla oblongata. On making a section of the corpus olivare, an oval medullary substance is seen, surrounded by cineritious matter, and called *corpus dentatum eminentiæ olivaris*.

17. *Corpora pyramidalia*. Two small *pyramidal* eminences of the medulla oblongata.

18. *Corpora quadrigemina* (four double). Four eminences (tubercula) of the brain, supporting the pineal gland, formerly called *nates* and *testes*.

19. *Corpora restiformia* (*restis*, a cord). Two *cord-like* processes, extending from the medulla oblongata to the cerebellum.

20. *Corpora sesamoïdea*. Another name

for the Corpuscula Arantii, from their being of the size of sesamum seeds.

21. *Corpora striata* (*stria*, a streak). Two *streaky* eminences in the lateral ventricle, termed by Gall the great superior ganglion of the brain.

[22. *Corpora Wolffiana*. The temporary renal organs of the embryo of the higher vertebrata, which are afterwards superseded by the permanent kidneys.]

CORPUSCULUM (dim. of *corpus*, a body). A corpuscle, or little body.

Corpuscula Arantii. A designation of three small hard tubercles, situated on the point of the valves of the aorta. They are also called *corpora sesamoïdea*, from their being of the size of the sesamum seeds.

[CORPUSCULAR (*corpusculum*, an atom). Of, or belonging to, a corpuscle, or to the doctrine of atoms.]

CORRIGENS. A constituent part of a medicinal formula, "that which corrects its operation." See *Prescription*.

CORROBORANTS (*corroboro*, to strengthen). Remedies which impart strength.

CORROSIVES (*corrodo*, to eat away). Substances which have the power of wearing away or consuming bodies, as caustics, escharіots, &c.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE (*corrodo*, to eat away). The bi-chloride of mercury, formerly called the oxymuriate.

CORRUGATION (*corrugo*, to wrinkle). The contraction of the surface of the body into wrinkles.

Corrugator supercilii. A muscle which knits and contracts the brow into wrinkles.

CORSICAN MOSS. The *Gigartina helmintho-corton*, a Cryptogamic plant, of the order *Algæ*, used in Corsica as a remedy for intestinal worms.

CORTEX (bark). A term which is generally applied to Peruvian bark.

1. *Corticine*. An alkaloïd found in the bark of the *Populus Tremens*.

2. *Cortical substance*. The exterior part of the brain, also termed *cineritious*; and of the kidney.

[CORTEX CARYOPHYLLATA. An aromatic bark brought from the West Indies, and supposed to be derived from the *Myrtus acris* (Schwartz); *Cassia caryophyllata*; *Clove bark*.]

[CORTEX CULILABAN. The bark of *Cinnamomum culilawan*.]

[CORTEX FRANGULÆ. The bark of *Rhamnus frangula*.]

[CORTICOSUS (*cortex*, bark). Corticose. Having much bark; having the property of bark.]

[CORU. Name of an East India tree, the bark of the root of which yields a milky juice used for the cure of diarrhœa and dysentery.]

CORYDALIN. An alkaloïd contained in the root of the *Corydalis bulbosa* and *fabacea*.

CORYMB. A form of inflorescence, in which the lower stalks are so long that their flowers are elevated to the same level as that of the uppermost flowers. The expansion of the flowers of a corymb is centripetal. See *Fascicle*.

[*Corymbiferous* (*fero*, to bear). Bearing or having corymbs.]

[CORYLUS ROSTRATA. Beaked Hazel. An indigenous plant, the speculæ of the involucre of which has been employed as an anthelmintic. It operates in the same way as cowhage, and is administered in the same manner and dose.]

CORY'ZA (κόρυζα; from κόρυς, or κάρα, the head). An inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane lining the nose, and its contiguous cavities, usually arising from cold. It is also called gravedo, nasal catarrh, cold in the head, stuffing in the head, &c. See *Catarrh*.

COSMETIC (κόσμος, ornament). A remedy which improves the complexion, and removes blotches and freckles.

[COSMOS. A term applied by Hippocrates to the order and series of critical days.]

COSTA (*custodio*, to guard). A rib. The ribs are divided into—

1. The *true*, or *sterno-vertebral*. The first seven pairs; so called because they are united by their cartilages to the sternum; these are called *custodes*, or the preservers of the heart.

2. The *false*, or *vertebral*. The remaining five pairs, which are successively united to the lowest true rib, and to each other.

3. The vertebral extremity of a rib is called the *head*; the contracted part which adjoins it forms the *neck*; at the back of the rib is the *tubercle*; further outward the bone bends forward, producing the *angle*, from which proceeds the *body*, which passes forwards and downwards to the *sternal extremity*.

[*Costatus*. Costate. Ribbed.]

[*Costo-*. Used as a prefix in compound words to denote connection with, or origin from, a rib or ribs.]

COSTIVENESS. Another term for constipation, or confinement of the bowels.

COSTUS. A substance called *putchuk* in India, and produced by a genus of the order *Compositæ*, to which the name of *Aucklandia* has been given, in honour of the Earl of Auckland.

COTTON. The hairy covering of the seeds of several species of *Gossypium.*

COTULA. Ph. U. S. The herb *Anthemis Cotula.* May-weed. This plant possesses the same properties as Chamomile, and is given in the same form.]

[COTYLE. An old Roman measure. The socket of the hip-bone.

Cotyloïd (*εἶδος*, likeness). A term applied to the acetabulum, or the cavity of the hip, for receiving the head of the thigh-bone, resembling an ancient cup.

COTYLEDON (*κοτυληδών*, a cavity). The seed-lobe of a plant. Plants have been distinguished, with reference to the number of their cotyledons, into *di-cotyledonous*, or those which have two cotyledons in their seeds; *mono-cotyledonous*, or those which have only one; and *a-cotyledonous*, or those which have none.

[COTYLEDON UMBILICUS, } The
[COTYLEDON UMBILICUS VENERIS. } navel-wort,

the leaves of which have emollient properties, and have been used as an external application to piles; of late years it has been vaunted as a remedy for epilepsy.]

[COUCH-GRASS. Common name for the *Triticum Repens.*]

COUCHING. The *depression* of a cataract.

[COUGH. A sonorous and violent expulsion of air from the lungs. See Auscultation.]

COUMARIN. The odoriferous principle of the Tonka bean, the produce of the *Coumarouna odorata;* and of the flowers of the *Melilotus officinalis.*

COUNTER-EXTENSION. A means of reducing a fracture by making extension in the opposite direction. See *Extension.*

[COUNTER-INDICATION. The existence of some special circumstance opposed to, or forbidding, the adoption of treatment which would otherwise have been suitable.]

COUNTER-IRRITATION. *Antagonism.* The production of an artificial or secondary disease, in order to relieve another or primary one. Dr. Parry calls this the "cure of diseases by conversion." But as the secondary disease is not always a state of irritation, Dr. Pereira suggests the use of some other term, as *counter-morbific.* The practice is also called derivation and revulsion.

COUNTER-OPENING. *Contra-apertura.* An opening made in a second part of an abscess, opposite to a first.

[COUP. A blow or stroke.]

Coup-de-sang. Blood-stroke; an instantaneous and universal congestion, without any escape of blood from the vessels. This is a form of hæmorrhage, occurring in the brain, the lungs, and in most of the other organs of the body.

Coup-de-soleil. Sun-stroke. An affection of the head, produced by the rays of the sun.

[*Coup-de-vent.* A wind-blast; an affection caused by exposure to a keen, cold wind.]

COUP or TOUR-DE-MAITRE. A mode of introducing the sound, with the convexity towards the abdomen.

COUPEROSE (*cuprum*, copper; *rosa*, a rose). *Goutte-rose.* The Acne, or gutta rosacea, or carbuncled face; so named from the redness of the spots.

COURAP. A form of Impetigo, peculiar to India, described by Sauvages under the term *scabies Indica.*

COURONNE-DE-TASSES. Literally, a crown or circle of cups. An apparatus employed in voltaic electricity, consisting of a circle of cups containing salt water, and connected together by compound metallic arcs of copper and zinc.

COUVRE-CHEF EN TRIANGLE. A triangular bandage for the head.

[COW-BANE. A common name for the plant *Cicuta virosa.*]

COW-ITCH, or COWHAGE. A substance procured from the strong, brown stinging hairs, covering the legume of the *Mucuna pruriens*, and employed as a mechanical anthelmintic.

COWPER'S GLANDS. *Accessory Glands.* Two small granulated glandular bodies placed parallel to each other before the prostate.

COW-POX. The vernacular name for *Vaccinia*, from its having been derived from the cow.

COW-TREE. *Palo de Vaca.* A tree which yields, by incision, a glutinous sap or vegetable milk.

COXA. The hip, or haunch; the huckle-bone; the joint of the hip. The term is synonymous with *coxendix.*

1. *Os coxarum.* Another term for the os iliacum, more generally called *os innominatum.*

2. *Cox-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Pain of the hip or haunch.

COXÆLUVIUM (*coxa*, the hip; *lavo*, to wash). The hip-bath, or demi-bain of the French, in which the patient is immersed as high as to the umbilicus or hip.

[COXE'S HIVE-SYRUP. Compound Syrup of Squills. See *Syrupus Scillæ compositus.*]

CRAB-LOUSE. The pediculus pubis, or morpio; a species of louse distinguished by the *cheliform* structure of its legs, and

frequently inducing local prurigo; it is found chiefly on the groin and eye-brows of uncleanly persons.

CRAB-YAWS. Excrescences on the soles of the feet. See *Frambœsia.*

CRAMP (*krempen*, German, to contract). Spasm; violent contraction of the muscles.

[CRANBERRY. Common name for the fruit of the *Vaccinium oxycoccos.*]

[CRANESBILL. Common name for the *Geranium.*]

CRANIUM (*κάρα*, the head). The skull, or cavity which contains the brain, its membranes, and vessels. The inner and outer surfaces of the bones are composed of compact layers, called the *external* or *fibrous*, and the *internal* or *vitreous*, *tables* of the skull. There is an intermediate cellular texture, termed *diploe*, which is similar to the cancelli of other bones.

1. *Cranio-logy* (*λόγος*, discourse). A description of the skull.

2. *Cranio-scopy* (*σκοπέω*, to observe). An inspection of the skull. Dr. Prichard has characterized the primitive forms of the skull according to the width of the *bregma*, or space between the parietal bones: hence—

1. The *steno-bregmate* (*στενὸς*, narrow). or Æthiopian variety.
2. The *meso-bregmate* (*μέσος*, middle), or Caucasian variety.
3. The *platy-bregmate* (*πλατὺς*, broad). or Mongolian variety.

[*Craniometer* (*μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the cranium.]

[CRASIS (*κεράννυμι*, to mix). The due distribution of the humours of the body, so as to constitute a state of health; constitution; temperament.]

CRASSAMENTUM (*crassus*, thick). The cruor, or clot of blood, consisting of fibrin and red globules.

CREAM OF LIME. A mixture of lime and water, used for purifying coal gas, by its property of absorbing or combining with the contaminating gases.

CREAM OF TARTAR. *Cremor Tartari.* The purified bi-tartrate of potash.

[CREASOTE, or] CREOSOTE (*κρέας*, flesh; *σώζω*, to preserve). An oily, colourless, transparent liquid, discovered first in pyroligneous acid, and subsequently in the different kinds of tar. Its name is derived from its preventing the putrefaction of meat or fish, when dipped in it.

CREATINE (*κρέας*, flesh). A nitrogenous, crystallizable substance, obtained from muscular fibre.

[CREATININE. A base, into which creatine is converted by heating it with an acid.]

CREEPING SICKNESS (*kriebel krankheit*). The name by which the gangrenous form of Ergotism is known in Germany.

CREMASTER (*κρεμάω*, to suspend). A muscle which draws up the testis.

CREMOR PTISANÆ. The thick juice of barley; panada water; gruel of frumenty. —*Celsus.*

[CRENATE (*crenatus*, notched). Having rounded teeth. Applied to certain leaves, the margins of which have rounded projections or teeth. When these teeth are themselves crenate, the leaf is said to be *bicrenate.*]

CREPITATION (*crepito*, to creak). The grating sensation, or noise, occasioned by pressing the finger upon a part affected with emphysema; or by the ends of a fracture when moved; or by certain salts during calcination.

CREPITUS (*crepo*, to crackle). The peculiar rattle of pneumonia; the grating made by joints, in a deficiency of synovia, &c.

CRETA. Chalk; a friable carbonate of lime.

Cretæ præparata. Prepared chalk. This is common chalk, the coarser particles of which have been removed by washing.

CRETINISM. Imperfect development of the brain, with mental imbecility, usually conjoined with bronchocele, observed in the valleys of Switzerland and on the Alps. See *Goître.*

CRIBRIFORMIS (*cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, likeness). The name of the plate of the ethmoïd bone, from its being perforated like a *sieve.*

CRICOS (*κρίκος*). A ring.

1. *Cricoïd* (*εἶδος*, likeness). The name of the ring-like cartilage of the larynx.

2. *Crico-*. Terms compounded with this word belong to muscles of the larynx.

[CRINATUS (*crinis*, hair). Crinate; having hair.

CRINIS. The hair, when set in order or plaited. See *Capillus.*

CRINONES. Grubs; a secretion from the sebaceous glands, appearing on the arms, legs, and backs of infants.

CRISIS (*κρινω*, to decide). Literally, a decision or judgment. An event or period which marks changes in disease.

[CRISTA. A crest. In anatomy it is applied to several bony projections, and to a part of the nymphæ. In surgery it is applied to excrescences like the comb of a cock about the anus.]

CRISTA GALLI (*cock's crest*). The *cristiform* process of the ethmoïd bone.

[CRISTATUS. Crested. Applied to several parts of plants.]

CRITICAL (*κρίνω*, to decide). A term applied to symptoms or periods, especially connected with changes in a disease, as sudden perspiration, diarrhœa, or a deposit in the urine; and certain days were so designated by the ancient physicians.

CROCI STIGMATA. Saffron; the dried stigmas of *Crocus sativus*, or common crocus.

CROCKE. A kind of dyspnœa, observed in hawks, produced by overstraining in flying. It is analogous to broken wind in horses. In both cases there is pulmonary emphysema.

CROCONIC ACID (*crocus*, saffron). An acid procured by heating potash with carbon, and so named from the saffron colour of its salts.

CROCUS (*κρόκος*). Saffron. An old term applied to oxides, and other preparations of the metals, from their *saffron* colour: thus we have *crocus martis*, or oxide of iron; *crocus metallorum*, or oxide of antimony; *crocus Veneris*, or oxide of copper.

CROP, or CRAW. A sort of preliminary stomach in some birds, formed by an expansion of the œsophagus. Compare *Gizzard*.

CROSS-BIRTH. *Parodinia perversa*. Labour impeded by preternatural presentation of the fœtus or its membranes.

CROTAPHITIC NERVE (*κρόταφος*, the temple). A name given by Palletta to a portion of the Fifth Pair, which he considered to be divided into three parts, viz.: the common trunk of the fifth pair, or portio major; the crotaphitic, agreeing with the portio minor of other anatomists; and the buccinator.

CROTCHET. A curved instrument with a sharp hook to extract the fœtus.

CROTON. A genus of *Euphorbiaceous* plants, abounding in a milky juice.

1. *Croton tiglium*. Purging Croton; the plant which yields the drastic *croton oil*, or *oil of tiglium*. The seeds, called *grana tiglii*, or *purging nuts*, are said to be produced by the Croton pavana.

2. *Croton eleuteria*. Sea-side Balsam, or Sweet-wood; the plant which yields the *cascarilla* or eleuteria bark. [The croton cascarilla yields copalchi, not cascarilla bark.]

3. *Crotonic acid*. Jatrophic acid. An acid existing in the seeds of Croton tiglium.

4. *Crotonin*. A vegeto-alkali found in the seeds of Croton tiglium, and probably identical with *tiglin*.

CROTOPHUS (*κρότος*, a pulse). *Crotophium*. A term importing painful *pulsation*, or throbbing in the temple.

CROUP. The *Cynanche Trachealis*, so called from the crouping noise attending it. This noise is similar to the sound emitted by a chicken affected with the pip, which in some parts of Scotland is called *roup*; hence, probably, the term *croup*. See *Hives*.

[CROWFOOT. Common name for several species of *Ranunculus*.]

CRUCIAL [*cruciate, cruciform*] (*crux, crucis*, a cross). [Crosswise.] A term applied to—1, incisions made across one another, and—2, to the *crossing* ligaments of the knee, &c.

CRUCIBLE (*crux*, a cross, which the alchemists stamped upon the vessels; or from *crucio*, to torture). A chemical vessel, in which the metals were *tortured*, to force them to become like gold.

CRUCIFERÆ (*crux, crucis*, a cross; *fero*, to bear). The Cruciferous tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* alternate; *flowers*, poly-petalous; *sepals*, 4, deciduous, cruciate, alternating with four cruciate *petals*; *stamens*, 6, hypogynous, tetradynamous; *fruit*, a siliqua, or silicula.

CRUDITIES (*crudus*, raw). Undigested substances in the stomach

CRUOR. The crassamentum, or clot of the blood. See *Blood*.

CRUPSIA (*χρόα*, colour; *ὄψις*, sight). *Visus coloratus*. A defect of sight, consisting in the colouration of objects.

CRURA. Plural of *Crus*, a leg; a term applied to some parts of the body, from their resemblance to a leg or root, as the *crura penis, crura cerebri, crura cerebelli*.

1. *Cruræus*. One of the extensor muscles of the leg, also called *femoræus*.

2. *Crural arch*. The ligament of the thigh, also called inguinal ligament, ligament of Poupart, of Fallopius, &c.

CRUSTA (Latin) A shell; a scab.

1. *Crusta lactea*. Milk scall; the Porrigo *larvalis* of Willan.

2. *Crustacea*. The fourth class of the *Diplo-gangliata*, or Entomoïda, comprising articulated animals, with an exterior shell which is generally hard and calcareous.

[3. *Crusta petrosa*. See *Cementum*.]

CRYOLITE. The double hydrofluate of alumina and soda.

CRYOPHORUS (*κρύος*, cold; *φέρω*, to bring). Literally, the *frost-bearer*. An instrument for exhibiting the degree of cold produced by evaporation.

CRYPTÆ (*κρύπτω*, to hide). Mucous follicles which are concealed.

CRYPTOGAMIA (*κρυπτός*, hidden; *γάμος*, nuptials). The 24th class of plants in Linnæus's artificial system, comprehending those in which the function of reproduction has not been understood. All other plants are ranged under the class *Phanerogamia*.

CRYSTALLI. A term formerly applied to the appearances of *Varicella*, described as white shining pustules containing lymph.

CRYSTALLINE (*κρύσταλλος*, ice). A term applied to the lens of the eye.

CRYSTALLIZATION (*κρύσταλλος*, ice). The process by which the particles of liquid or gaseous bodies form themselves into *crystals*, or solid bodies of a regularly limited form.

1. *Alternate Crystallization.* This term is applied to a phenomenon which takes place when several crystallizable substances, having little attraction for each other, are present in the same solution. That which is largest in quantity and least soluble crystallizes first, *in part*; the least soluble substances next in quantity then begin to separate; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited in successive layers from the same solution.

2. *Crystallography* (*γράφω*, to describe). The science which investigates the *forms* of crystals. These have been considered as *primitive*, or fundamental; and *secondary*, or derived.

CU'BEBA (*cubab*, Indian). Cubebs, or Java Pepper, the berries of the *Piper Cubeba*, an Indian spice.

[*Cubebin.* A principle very analogous to, if not identical with, piperin, obtained from Cubebs.]

[CUBITAL (*cubitus*, the fore-arm). Of, or belonging to, the fore-arm.]

CUBITUS (*cubo*, to lie down; from the ancients reclining on this part at meals). The fore-arm, consisting of the *ulna* and *radius*.

CUBOIDES (*κύβος*, a cube; *εἶδος*, likeness). [Cuboid.] The name of a bone of the foot, somewhat *resembling a cube*, situated at the fore and outer part of the tarsus.

[CUCKOO-FLOWER. Common name for the plant *Cardamine pratensis*.]

CUCULLA'RIS (*cucullus*, a hood). A broad *hood-like* muscle of the scapula.

[*Cucullate.* Hooded; having the apex and sides curved inwards.]

[CUCUMBER. The fruit of the different species of *cucumis*.]

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS. The Bitter Cucumber or Colocynth; a Cucurbitaceous plant, the fruit of which is the *colocynth* or *coloquintida* of commerce. There are two kinds of colocynth, the *Turkey* or *peeled*, and the *Mogadore* or *unpeeled* colocynth.

Colocynthin. The bitter or purgative principle of the colocynth gourd.

CUCURBITA (*à curvitate*). A gourd. A *gourd-like* vessel for distillation.

[CUCURBITA CITRULLUS. Watermelon. The seeds of this well-known fruit are considered demulcent and diuretic, and an infusion of them is much used in domestic practice for stranguary and other affections of the urinary passages.]

CUCURBITACEÆ (*cucurbita*, a gourd). The Gourd tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Climbing plants with *leaves* palmated, succulent; *flowers* unisexual, monopetalous; *stamens* cohering in three parcels; *ovarium* inferior; *fruit* fleshy; *seeds* flat; *testa* coriaceous.

CUCURBITULA (dim. of *cucurbita*). A cupping-glass; it is termed *cruenta*, when employed with scarification; *sicca*, when unaccompanied with scarification.

CUDBEAR. A colouring matter prepared from the lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, and named from Sir Cuthbert Gordon.

[CUD-WEED. Common name for the *Gnaphalium Margaritaceum*.]

[CUICHUNCHULLI. A name given in South America to the root of a species of Ionidium growing in Quito, and considered as an efficacious remedy for elephantiasis.]

[CULILAWAN. An aromatic bark, produced by the *Cinnamomum Culilawan*. It is rarely used.]

CULINARY (*culina*, a kitchen). Anything appertaining to the kitchen.

CULM. The name of the peculiar stem of grasses, sedges, &c.

[CULVER'S PHYSIC. A common name for the plant *Leptandria Virginica*.]

[CUMIN. Common name for the *Cuminum cyminum*.]

CUMINUM CYMINUM. The Officinal Cumin; an Umbelliferous plant, yielding the fruit incorrectly termed *cumin seeds*. It is principally used in veterinary surgery.

Cumen or *cymen*. One of the two oils composing oil of cumin; a carbo-hydrogen. The other is an oxygenated oil, called *hydruret of cumyl*. Cumyl is a hypothetical base.

[CUNEATE (*cuneus*, a wedge). Wedge-shaped; inversely triangular, with rounded angles, as applied to certain leaves. Synonymous with *cuneiform*.]

CUNEIFORM (*cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, likeness). Wedge-like; the name of three

bones of the foot, the *inner, middle,* and *outer cuneiform.*

[CUNILA. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Labiatæ.*]

[*Cunila mariana.* American Dittany. A small, indigenous, perennial herb, possessing gently stimulant aromatic properties, analogous to the mints.]

CUPEL (*kuppel,* German). A small, flat, *cup*-like crucible, made of bone ash.

Cupellation. The process of purifying gold and silver, by melting them with lead, which becomes first oxidated, then vitrified, and sinks into the *cupel,* carrying along with it all the baser metals, and leaving the gold or silver upon its surface.

CUPOLA. The dome-like extremity of the canal of the cochlea.

CUPPING. The abstraction of blood by the application of the cupping-glass.

CUPRUM (quasi *æs Cyprium,* from the island of Cyprus). Copper; a red metal, found in America, and some parts of England. By the alchemists it was called *Venus.* See *Copper.*

1. *Cupri sulphas.* Sulphate of copper, also called *blue vitriol,* Roman vitriol, blue copperas, blue stone, and bisulphate of copper.

2. *Cupro-sulphas ammoniæ.* Cuprosulphate of ammonia, commonly called ammoniated copper, or ammoniuret of copper.

3. *Cupri sub-acetas.* Subacetate of copper, the ærugo of the ancients; it is frequently termed diacetate of copper.

4. *Cupri acetas.* Acetate of copper, improperly called *distilled* or *crystallized verdigris.*

CUPULIFERÆ (*cupula,* a small cup). The Oak tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* amentaceous, dioecious, apetalous; *ovarium* inferior, enclosed in a cupule; *fruit,* a horny or coriaceous nut.

CURA FAMIS. Abstinence; or, literally, regard for fasting.

[CURARE POISON. *Wourali.* A deadly poison, obtained by the savages inhabiting the borders of the Oroonoko and Amazon rivers, from a species of Strychnia. It causes instant death when introduced into the blood; but it is inert when introduced into the stomach.]

Curarine. An alkaloïd, extracted from the *Curara* or *Wourali,* a substance used by the Indians for poisoning arrows.

[CURCUMA. The pharmacopœial name for the rhizoma of the *Curcuma longa.*]

1. *Curcuma angustifolia.* The Narrow-leaved Turmeric, the tubers of which yield the East Indian Arrow-root of commerce.

2. *Curcuma Longa* (*kurkum,* Persian for saffron). The Long-rooted Turmeric, the tubers of which yield the *turmeric* of commerce.

3. *Curcuma Zedoaria.* The species which yields the aromatic rhizome called *zedoary root.*

4. *Curcuma Zerumbet.* The species, perhaps, which yields the aromatic rhizome called *Zerumbet root.*

CURCUMA PAPER. Paper stained with a decoction of *turmeric,* and employed by chemists as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it receives a brown stain.

CURCUMIN. The colouring matter of turmeric, obtained in a state of purity by separating it from its combination with oxide of lead.

CURD. The coagulum which separates from milk, upon the addition of acid, rennet, or wine.

CURETTE (a spoon). [Scoop.] A *spoon*-like instrument for the extraction of the cataract.

[CUSPARIA. The pharmacopœial name for the bark of the *Galipea officinalis.* A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Rutaceæ.*]

Cusparia Bark. Angustura Bark. The produce, according to Humboldt, of the *Galipea cusparia;* according to Dr. Hancock, of the *G. officinalis.*

[*Cusparia febrifuga.* The former systematic name for the tree which yields the Angustura bark.]

[*Cusparin.* A peculiar principle, crystallizable in tetrahedral prisms, obtained by Saladin from Angustura Bark.]

[CUSPIDATE (*cuspis,* a point). Spear-shaped; tapering to a stiff point; abruptly acuminate.]

CUSPIDATI (*cuspis,* a point). The canine or eye-teeth. See *Dens.*

[CUTANEOUS (*cutis,* the skin). Belonging to the skin.]

CUTANEUS MUSCULIS (*cutis,* skin). A name of the platysma myoïdes, or latissimus colli, a muscle of the neck; it has the appearance of a very thin fleshy membrane.

CUTICLE (dim. of *cutis*). The *epidermis* or scarf-skin; under this is the *cutis vera,* or derma, the true skin; and between these is the *rete mucosum.*

CUTIS (*κύτος,* the skin). The derma, or true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf-skin.

Cutis anserina. Goose-skin; an effect of cold upon the skin, in which the cutaneous tissue becomes dry and shrivelled, while the bulbs of the hairs become elevated and manifested.

[CYANATE. A combination of cyanic acid with a salifiable base.]

CYAN'OGEN (*κύανος*, blue; *γεννάω*, to generate; so called from its being an essential ingredient in Prussian blue). Bicarburet of nitrogen; a gas. It forms, with oxygen, the *cyanic*, *cyanous*, and *fulminic acids*; and with hydrogen, the *hydro-cyanic* or *prussic*. All its compounds, which are not acid, are termed *cyanides* or *cyanurets*.

[CYANOL (*κύανος*, blue). An artificial basic substance found in the naphtha of coal gas.]

CYANOPATHIA (*κὐανος*, blue; *πάθος*, disease). Blue disease; another term for cyanosis.

CYAN O'SIS (*κυάνωσις*, the giving a blue colour; from *κύανος*, blue). *Morbus Cæruleus*. Blue disease; *blue jaundice* of the ancients: a disease in which the complexion is tinged with venous blood, from malformation of the heart. The term has been derived from *κύανος νόσος*, literally, *blue disease*; and it is synonymous with *plethora venosa*.

[CYANURIC ACID. An acid obtained by distilling uric acid *per se*, when it yields carbonate and hydrocyanate of ammonia, and a sublimate of *Pyruuric* or *Cyanuric acid*; also obtained from urea by gradually heating it in a retort to about 600°, when it is resolved into ammonia and anhydrous cyanuric acid.]

[CYANURET. A combination of cyanogen with a base.]

[CYANURIN. A very rare substance found in the urine, deposited as a blue powder, which may be separated by filtering.]

[CYATHIFORM (*cyathus*, a drinking-cup; *forma*, form). Cup-shaped.]

CY'ATHUS (*κύαθος*, a drinking-cup). A wine-glass, which may be estimated to contain an ounce and a half — as much as one could easily swallow at once. See *Cochleare*.

CYCAS CIRCINALIS. An East Indian Palm tree, the soft centre of which yields a kind of sago.

CYCLO-BRANCHIA (*κύκλος*, a circle; *βράγχια*, gills). Ring-gilled animals, as the chiton: Order 9, class *Gasteropoda*.

CYCLO-GANGLIATA (*κύκλος*, a circle; *γαγγλίον*, a nerve-knot). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the Fourth sub-kingdom of animals, or *Mollusca*, comprising animals mostly aquatic, slow-moving, or fixed, without internal skeleton, covered with a permanent calcareous or cartilaginous shell, and distinguished by the high development of the cerebral ganglia, and their circular distribution around the œsophagus. The classes are the Tunicata, Conchifera, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Cephalopoda.

CYCLO-NEURA (*κύκλος*, a circle; *νεῦρον*, a nerve). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the First sub-kingdom of animals, or *Radiata*, as expressive not only of the *circular form* of the nervous axis in this division, but also of its rudimental state of simple *filaments*. The classes are Poriphera, Polypiphera, Malactinia, and Echinoderma.

[CYCLOPS (*κύκλος*, a circle; *ὠψ*, an eye). A monster with a single eye, and that situated in the middle of the forehead.]

CYCLO'SIS (*κύκλος*, a circle). A circular movement of the globular particles of the sap, as observed in the cells of Chara and Nitella, and in the jointed hairs projecting from the cuticle of several other plants. A similar motion has been recently found by Mr. Lister to exist in a great number of Polypiferous zoophytes.

CYCLO-STOMI (*κύκλος*, a circle; *στόμα*, a mouth). Ring-mouthed fishes, as the lamprey.

[CYDONIA. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Pomaceæ*.]

Cydonia Vulgaris. The Common Quince, a Pomaceous plant, the seeds of which are employed in medicine for the sake of their mucilage, which is called bassorin, or more strictly *cydonin*.

[CYDONIUM. The pharmacopœial name for the seeds of *Cydonia Vulgaris*.]

[CYMBIFORM (*cymba*, a boat; *forma*, likeness). Boat-shaped; navicular.]

CYME. A form of inflorescence resembling an umbel and a corymb, but with a centrifugal expansion, indicated by the presence of a solitary flower in the axis of the dichotomous ramifications.

[*Cymose*. Resembling a cyme, as applied to inflorescences and leafy branches.]

[CYMINUM. The pharmacopœial name for the fruit of the *Cuminum cyminum*.]

[CYMOGRAPHION (*κῦμα*, wave; *γράφειν*, to write). A name given by Prof. Ludwig, of Zurich, to an instrument contrived by him, and destined to measure and indicate the comparative force and duration of the pulsations of a vessel.]

CYNANCHE (*κύων*, a dog; *ἄγχω*, to strangle). Literally, *dog-choke*. Squinancy, squincy, quincy, sore throat, throat disorder. "The disease is supposed by some to be named from its occasioning a noise in breathing like that made by dogs when being strangled. By others it is said to be from the patient being obliged to breathe like a dog, with open mouth and protruded tongue."—*Forbes*.

[CYNANCHUM. A Linnean genus of plants of the family *Apocineæ*.]

[1. *Cynanchum argel.* The systematic name of an Egyptian plant, the leaves of which are used in adulterating those of Senna.]

[2. *C. Monspeliacum.* Montpellier Scammony; a spurious scammony manufactured in the south of France, said to be made from the expressed juice of this plant.]

[3. *C. oleæfolium.* A species, the leaves of which were used to adulterate Alexandria senna.]

[4. *C. vincetoxicum.* White Swallow-wort. An European species, the root of which was formerly esteemed as a counter-poison. The leaves are emetic.]

CYNAPIA. An alkaloïd discovered in the *Æthusa Cynapium*, or lesser hemlock.

[CYNARA SCOLYMUS. The systematic name for the garden artichoke.]

CYNIPS QUERCIFOLII. A hymenopterous insect, whose habitation is the gall of the oak. The gall itself is called *cynipus nidus*, or the nest of the cynips.

[CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINALE. Hound's Tongue. A plant of the family *Borragineæ*, common both in Europe and this country, supposed to possess narcotic properties. It has been used as a demulcent and sedative in pectoral affections, and applied externally to burns, ulcers, &c.]

CYNOLISSA (*κύων*, a dog; *λύσσα*, madness). Canine madness.

CYNOREXIA (*κύων*, a dog; *ὄρεξις*, appetite). Canine appetite. [*Bulimia.*]

CYNOSBATUS (*κύων*, a dog; *βάτος*, a bramble). *Rosa canina.* The dog-rose, which yields the *hep* of medicine.

[CYPRIPEDIUM. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Orchidaceæ*.]

[*Cypripedium parvifolium.* Ladies' slipper, Moccasin plant. An indigenous species, the root of which is said to be sedative and antispasmodic, and quite equal to valerian in power.]

[*Cypripedium pubescens.* Yellow ladies' slipper, Noah's ark, &c. Another indigenous species, the root of which has been extolled in various nervous diseases, as epilepsy, hypochondriasis, neuralgia, and morbid sensitiveness of the nervous system generally, and especially of the eye.]

[Several other species, as *C. acaule*, *C. humile*, and *C. spectabile*, are said to have similar properties.]

CYRTO'SIS (*κυρτός*, curved). A term denoting, among the ancients, a recurvation of the spine, or posterior crookedness; as *lordosis* denoted procurvation of the head, or anterior crookedness. It has, more recently, been termed *cyrtonosis*, or "morbus incurvus." See *Hybosis.*

[CYSTALGIA (*κύστις*, the bladder; *ἄλγος*, pain). Pain in the bladder; neuralgia of the bladder.]

[CYSTECTASY (*κύστις*, the bladder; *ἐκτείνω*, to draw out). Lithectasy, (q. v.)]

CYSTIS (*κύστις*, a bladder). [A bag or bladder; a membranous shut sac, containing a liquid or half-liquid matter.]

1. *Cystis fellea* (*fel*, gall). The gall-bladder, a membranous reservoir, situated at the under surface of the right lobe of the liver.

[2. *Cystic.* Of, or belonging to, the urinary or gall-bladder.]

3. *Cystic duct.* The duct leading from the gall-bladder, and uniting with the hepatic duct.

4. *Cystic oxide.* [*Cystin.*] A species of calculus, found in the bladder, &c.

5. *Cysticercus* (*κέρκος*, a tail). A cystose bladder, containing an unattached and almost always solitary animal. Compare *Cœnurus*, and see *Hydatid.*

6. *Cystirrhagia* (*ῥηγνύω*, to burst forth). Hæmorrhage from the urinary bladder.

7. *Cystirrhœa* (*ῥέω*, to flow). Catarrhus Vesicæ, or Catarrh of the bladder.

8. *Cystitis.* Inflammation of the bladder, the nosological termination in *itis* denoting inflammation.

9. *Cystitome* (*τομή*, section). An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

[10. *Cysto-bubonocele* (*βουβων*, the groin; *κήλη*, a tumour). Hernia of the bladder through the inguinal canal.]

11. *Cystocele* (*κήλη*, a tumour). A hernia formed by protrusion of the bladder.

[12. *Cystogenesis* (*γινομαι*, to be produced). The generation or production of cavities or cells; cell-development.]

13. *Cysto-plasty* (*πλάσσω*, to form). A mode of treating vesico-vaginal fistula. The edges of the fistula are refreshed, a flap dissected off from the external labium, and united by suture with the refreshed edges of the sore.

[14. *Cystotome* (*τεμνω*, to cut). An instrument for opening the urinary bladder in the operation of Cystotomy.]

15. *Cystotomy* (*τομή*, section). The operation of opening the bladder for the extraction of a calculus.

CYTISSINA. The emetic principle of the *Cytisus* laburnum, Asarabacca, and Arnica montana.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS. Common Broom; an indigenous Leguminous plant,

of which the tops and seeds are employed in medicine. *Salt of broom*, or sal genistæ, is obtained by burning the whole plant.

CYTOBLAST (κύτος, a cavity; βλαστάνω, to sprout). A nucleus observed in the centre of some of the bladders of the cellular tissue of plants, and regarded by Schleiden as a universal elementary organ.

[CYTOBLASTEMA. Hyaline substance; intercellular substance. See *Blastema.*]

D

[DACRYO- (Δακρύω, to weep). Used as a prefix in certain compound words, to denote a reference to or connection with the lachrymal apparatus, or the tears.]

[*Dacryodenitis* (ἀδήν, a gland). Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.]

[*Dacryocystitis* (κύστις, a bag). Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.]

[*Dacryolites* (λιθος, a stone). Calculous concretion in the lachrymal passage.]

Dacryo'ma (δακρύω, to weep). An impervious state of one or both of the puncta lachrymalia; so named from the running down of the tear over the lower eyelid.

DÆMONOMANIA (δαίμων, a demon; μανια, madness). A species of melancholy, in which the patient supposes himself possessed by demons.

[DAFFODIL. Common name for the plant *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.*]

DAGUERREOTYPE. A process by which all images produced by the camera obscura are retained and fixed in a few minutes upon surfaces of silver by the action of light. The name is derived from Daguerre, the inventor.

[DAFFY'S ELIXIR. The compound tincture of senna, with the substitution of molasses for sugar candy, and the addition of aniseed and elecampane root.]

DAHLINE. A vegetable principle discovered in the dahlia, similar to inulin and starch.

[DALBY'S CARMINATIVE. A celebrated empirical carminative for children, composed of carbonate of magnesia, ℈ij.; oil of peppermint, ♏j.; oil of nutmeg, ♏ij.; oil of aniseed, ♏iij.; tincture of castor, ♏xxx.; tincture of assafœtida, ♏xv.; tincture of opium, ♏v.; spirit of pennyroyal, ♏xv.; compound tincture of cardamom, ♏xxx.; peppermint water, f℥ij.]

[DAMARRA TURPENTINE. The oleo-resin derived from the *Pinus Damarra.*]

[DAMASK ROSE. Common name for the *Rosa centifolia.*]

DAMPS. The permanently elastic fluids which are extricated in mines. These are *choke-damp*, or carbonic acid; and *fire-damp*, consisting almost solely of light carburetted hydrogen, exploding on contact with a light.

[DANDELION. Common name for the plant *Leontodon Taraxicum.*]

DANDRIFF. A Saxon term for scurf of the head. See *Pityriasis.*

[DAPHNE. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Thymelaceæ.*]

[1. *Daphne alpina.* The systematic name of a species of dwarf olive said to be purgative.]

2. *Daphne gnidium.* The bark of this species is employed in France as a vesicatory, under the name of *garou.* The fruit is the κόκκος κνίδιος, or *Gnidian berry* of Hippocrates.

3. *Daphne laureola.* An indigenous species, agreeing in property with the preceding.

4. *Daphne mezereon.* The common Mezereon or Spurge Laurel, yielding the *Mezereon Bark.*

5. *Daphnin.* A peculiar crystalline principle, found in the *Daphne mezereon*, but not constituting its active principle. See *Lagetta.*

DARTOS (δέρω, to excoriate). *Darsis.* A contractile fibrous layer, situated immediately beneath the integument of the scrotum.

Dartoid tissue. The structure of the dartos, intermediate between muscle and elastic fibrous tissue.

DARTRE (δαρτὸς, a shell or crust; from δέρω, to excoriate). Tetter; a term which has been used at different times to designate almost all diseases of the skin.

DATES. The drupaceous fruit of the *Phœnix dactylifera*, or Date Palm tree.

[DATURA. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Solanaceæ.*]

[*Datura ferox.* An East Indian species, the dried root of which is smoked by the natives for the relief of the paroxysms of asthma.]

Datura Stramonium. The common Thorn apple; a plant, the effects of which are similar to those of belladonna.

Daturia. A vegetable alkali said to exist in the Datura Stramonium.

DAUCUS CAROTA. Common or Wild Carrot; an indigenous Umbelliferous plant. The officinal *root* is that of the variety *sativa*, the cultivated or garden carrot. The officinal fruits, incorrectly called *carrot-seeds*, belong to the wild carrot.

1. *Rob dauci.* Carrot-juice; the expressed juice of the carrot-root. By standing, a feculent matter, called *amylum dauci*, recently employed in medicine, is deposited.

2. *Carotin.* A crystalline, ruby-red, neutral substance obtained from the carrot root.

DAY-MARE. *Ephialtes vigilantium.* A species of incubus, occurring during wakefulness, and attended with that severe pressure on the chest which peculiarly characterizes *night-mare.*

DAY-SIGHT. An affection of the vision, in which it is dull and confused in the dark, but clear and strong in the daylight; it is also called *nyctalopia*, or night-blindness. Hens are well known to labour under this affection; hence it is sometimes called *hen-blindness.*

[DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE. Common name for the plant *Atropa Belladonna.*]

[DEAFNESS. Diminution or total loss of hearing.]

[DEATH. The final cessation of all the functions which in their aggregate constitute life. *Real death* is distinguished from *apparent death*, the latter being simply the suspension of the same functions.]

DEBILITY (*debilis*, weak). Weakness, feebleness, decay of strength, both in mind and body.

[DEBRIDEMENT (*debrider*, to unbridle). Unbridling; the division of soft parts which compress or constrict others, which impede the free action of any organ, or which prevent the free discharge from a wound or abscess.]

[DECA- (*δέκα*, ten). A prefix in many compound words, signifying ten.]

DECANDRIA (*δέκα*, ten; *ἀνὴρ*, a man). A class of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by having ten stamens.

DECANTATION. The pouring off of clear fluid from sediments.

DECIDUA (*decido*, to fall off). A spongy membrane, or *chorion*, produced at the period of conception, and *thrown off* from the uterus after parturition.

1. *Decidua reflexa.* That portion of the decidua which is reflected over, and surrounds the ovum.

2. *Decidua vera.* That portion of the decidua which lines the interior of the uterus; the non-reflected portion.

DECIDUOUS (*decido*, to fall off). Falling off; in botany synonymous with caducous, and opposed to *persistent*, which denotes permanence.

DECLINATE (*declino*, to turn aside). Bent downwards; applied in botany to the stamens, when they all bend to one side, as in amaryllis.

[DECIGRAMME (*decimas*, the tenth part; *γραμμα*, a gramme). The tenth part of a gramme, equal to 1·5434 grains Troy.]

DECOCTION (*decoquo*, to boil away). 1. The operation of boiling. 2. A solution of the active principle of vegetables, obtained by boiling them in water.

[DECOCTUM. A decoction.]

[1. *Decoctum Cetrariæ.* Decoction of Iceland moss. ℞. Iceland moss, ℥ss.; water, Ojss. Boil down to a pint, and strain with compression.]

[2. *Decoctum Chimaphilæ.* Decoction of Pipsissewa. ℞. Pipsissewa (bruised), ℥j.; water, Ojss. Boil down to a pint and strain.]

[3. *Decoctum Cinchonæ flavæ.* Decoction of yellow bark. ℞. Yellow bark (bruised), ℥j.; water, Oj. Boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain the liquor while hot.]

[4. *Decoctum Cinchonæ rubræ.* Decoction of red bark. ℞. Red bark (bruised), ℥j.; water, Oj. Boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain the liquor while hot.]

[5. *Decoctum Cornus Floridæ.* Decoction of Dogwood. ℞. Dogwood (bruised), ℥j.; water, Oj. Boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain the liquor while hot.]

[6. *Decoctum Dulcamaræ.* Decoction of Bittersweet. ℞. Bittersweet (bruised), ℥j.; water, Ojss. Boil down to a pint, and strain.]

[7. *Decoctum Hæmatoxyli.* Decoction of logwood. ℞. Logwood (rasped), ℥j.; water, Oij. Boil down to a pint, and strain.]

[8. *Decoctum Hordei.* Decoction of barley. ℞. Barley, ℥ij.; water, Oivss. First wash away, with cold water, the extraneous matters which adhere to the barley; then pour upon it half a pint of the water, and boil for a short time. Having thrown away the water, pour the remaining boiling hot upon the barley; then boil down to two pints, and strain.]

[9. *Decoctum Quercus albæ.* Decoction of white oak bark. ℞. White oak bark (bruised), ℥j.; water, Ojss. Boil down to a pint, and strain.]

[10. *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ compositum.*

Compound decoction of Sarsaparilla. ℞. Sarsaparilla (sliced and bruised), bark of Sassafras root (sliced), Guaiacum wood (rasped), Liquorice root (bruised), each ℥j.; mezereon (sliced), ʒiij.; water, Oiv. Macerate for twelve hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.]

[11. *Decoctum Senegæ.* Decoction of Seneka. ℞. Seneka (bruised), ℥j.; water, Ojss. Boil down to a pint, and strain.]

[12. *Decoctum Uvæ Ursi.* Decoction of Uva Ursi. ℞. Uva Ursi, ℥j.; water, fʒxx. Boil down to a pint, and strain.]

DECOLLATION (*decollo*, to behead; from *collum*, the neck). Decapitation. The removal of the head.

DECOMPOSITION. *Analysis.* The separation of the component parts or principles of bodies from each other.

DECORTICATION (*de*, from; *cortex*, bark). The removal or stripping off of the bark, husk, &c.

DECREPITATION (*de*, from; *crepitus*, crackling). The crackling noise which takes place when certain bodies, as common salt, part with the water which they contain, by the application of heat, and fall to pieces.

[DECUBITUS (*decumbo*, to lie down). The posture of lying; the attitude in which the body reposes when lying down.]

DECUMBENT (*decumbo*, to lie down). Lying prostrate, but rising from the earth at the upper extremity, as applied to the directions taken by plants.

DECURRENT (*decurro*, to run down). Running down; applied to leaves which are prolonged down the stem, giving it a winged appearance.

DECUSSATION (*decusso*, to cross like an X). A term applied to parts which cross each other, as the optic nerve.

DECUSSORIUM (*decusso*, to divide). An instrument for depressing the dura mater, after trephining.

[DEER-BERRY. One of the common names for the plant *Gaultheria procumbens.*]

[DEFECATION (*de*, from; *fæces*, excrement). The separating of anything from its excrement. In physiology, the act by which the residual portion of the food is extruded from the body. In chemistry and pharmacy, the separating of the sediment which forms in any fluid.]

[DEFERENS (*defero*, to convey from). Deferent. Applied in anatomy to the excretory canal of the testicle. See *Vas Deferens.*]

DEFLAGRATION (*deflagro*, to be utterly consumed by fire). The oxidation of metals by mixing them with nitrate or chlorate of potash, and projecting the mixture into a red-hot crucible.

1. *Deflagrating mixtures.* These are generally made with nitre, the oxygen of which is the active ingredient in promoting their combustion.

2. *Deflagrator.* The name given by Dr. Hare to a very effective battery, in which the plates were so connected together as to admit of the whole being immersed into the exciting liquid, or removed from it, at the same instant.

DEFLUXION (*defluo*, to flow off). *Destillatio.* Catarrh. This term was formerly used, as well as *fluxion*, to denote a swelling arising from the sudden flow of humours from a distant part.

DE'FRUTUM. A mixture made of new wine, mentioned by Celsus. The term appears to be derived à *defervendo*, contracted for defervitum, i. e., decoctum. See *Rob.*

[DEGENERATION or DEGENERESCENCE (*degenero*, to grow worse). A change in the intimate composition of bodies which deteriorates them.]

DEGLUTITION (*deglutio*, to swallow). The act of swallowing.

DEHISCENCE (*dehisco*, to gape or open). A term used in botany to denote the opening of a ripe fruit for the discharge of the seeds.

DEJECTIO ALVI'NA (*dejicio*, to cast down). The discharge of the fæces.

[DELIGATION (*deligo*, to bind up). The application of a bandage or of a ligature.]

DELIQUESCENCE (*deliquesco*, to melt). The property of some salts, of becoming liquid by their attracting moisture from the air.

[In botany, the term *deliquescent* is applied to a panicle which is so much branched that the primary axis disappears.]

DELIQUIUM ANIMI (*delinquo*, to leave). Syncope; fainting.

DELIRIUM (*deliro*, properly, to slip out of the furrow; from *de*, and *lira*, a furrow; figuratively, to talk or act extravagantly, to swerve from reason). Raving; phrensy; disorder of the brain.

1. *Delirium tremens.* A barbarous expression, intended to convey the idea of delirium co-existing with a tremulous condition of the body or limbs. It has been called brain fever, a peculiar disorder of drunkards, delirium et mania è potu, delirium ebriositatis, erethismus ebriosorum, &c.

2. *Delirium traumaticum.* A similar disease which occurs after serious accidents or operations. *Dupuytren.*

DELITESCENCE (*delitesco*, to lie hid). A term used principally by the French

physiologists to express a more sudden disappearance of the symptoms of inflammation than occurs in resolution.

[DELPHINATE. A combination of delphinic acid with a salifiable base.]

DELPHINIC ACID. An acid procured from the oil of the *Delphinus delphis*, or dolphin.

[DELPHINIUM (δελφιν, the dolphin). A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Ranunculaceæ. The pharmacopœial name for the root of the plant *Delphinium consolida*.]

[1. *Delphinium consolida*. Larkspur. An European species, now naturalized in the United States, the flowers of which were considered diuretic, emmenagogue, and vermifuge.]

[2. *Delphinium exaltatum*. An indigenous species, a tincture of the seeds of which has been used in spasmodic asthma and dropsy.]

3. *Delphinium staphisagria*. Staves-acre; a Ranunculaceous plant, of narcotico-acrid properties, depending on the presence of a peculiar principle called *delphinia*, and a volatile acid. The seeds have been used to destroy pediculi, and are hence termed by the Germans *louse-seeds*.

DELTOIDES (δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ; and εἶδος, likeness). [Shaped like Δ.] The name of a muscle of the humerus, from its supposed resemblance to the Greek letter Δ.

DEMENTIA (*de*, from; *mens*, the mind). Idiotcy; absence of intellect.

DEMI-BAIN. The French term for a hip-bath; literally *half-bath*.

DEMULCENTS (*demulceo*, to soften). Softening and diluting medicines.

[DENARCOTIZED LAUDANUM. Laudanum deprived of narcotina.]

[DENGUE. A form of fever which prevailed in the West Indies and the Southern States in the years 1827 and 1828, attended with violent pains in the joints, and in many cases with a sort of miliary eruption.]

DENIGRATION (*de*, from; and *niger*, black). Another term for Melanosis, derived from its black appearance.

DENS. A tooth. The first set of teeth in children, called the *milk* teeth, consist of 20, which are shed in childhood, and replaced by 28 permanent teeth at about 7 years of age; to which are added 4 *dentes sapientiæ* or *wisdom teeth* at about the age of twenty.

The *Classes* of the teeth are three:—

1. *Incisores*, the front or cutting teeth.

2. *Canini*, or cuspidati, the eye or corner teeth.

3. *Molares*, the grinders, the double or lateral teeth. The first two pairs have been termed *bicuspidati*, from their two conical tubercles; the three next, the large grinders or *multicuspidati*.

4. The teeth in the Adult are—

In. $\frac{4}{4}$; Can. $\frac{1}{1}—\frac{1}{1}$; Mol. $\frac{5}{5}—\frac{5}{5}=32$.

In Infants:

In. $\frac{4}{4}$; Can. $\frac{1}{1}—\frac{1}{1}$; Mol. $\frac{2}{2}—\frac{2}{2}=20$.

5. In each tooth are observed the *Crown*, above the alveolus; the *Neck*, just below the crown; and the *Fang* or fangs, within the alveolus.

6. The Structure of the Teeth is: 1. *Enamel*, encasing the crown, and the hardest production of the body; 2. *Bone*, constituting the whole of the root, and the interior of the crown; and 3, the *Pulp*, a bulbous prolongation of the mucous membrane of the gums, which fills the cavity of the teeth, forming their nucleus.

DENSITY (*densus*, thick). The property of a body, by which a certain quantity of matter is contained under a certain bulk. It is opposed to *rarity*.

[DENTAL (*dens*, a tooth). Of, or belonging to, the teeth.]

DENTA'TA (*dens*, a tooth). The name of the second vertebra, so called from its projecting *tooth-like* process.

[DENTATE (*dens*, a tooth). Toothed; in botany having sharp teeth with concave edges.]

[DENTELLARIA (*dentella*, a little tooth). *Plumbago Europæa*.]

[DENTICULATE (*denticulus*, a little tooth). Having little teeth.]

DENTIFRICE (*dens*, a tooth). Various powders used for cleaning the teeth.

[DENTINE (*dens*, a tooth). Tooth-substance; the bone-like substance of which the teeth are wholly or in part composed.]

DENTITION (*dentio*, to breed teeth; from *dens*, a tooth). Cutting the teeth; teething. See *Dens*.

Dedentition. The loss or shedding of the teeth.

DENUDATION (*denudo*, to make bare). The laying bare of any part in operations.

DEOBSTRUENTS (*de*, from; *obstruo*, to obstruct). Medicines for removing obstructions.

[DEODORIZER (*de*, neg.; *odor*, a scent). A substance which corrects or destroys foul or noxious effluvia.]

DEOXIDATION (*de*, from; and *oxidation*). The separation of oxygen from a body; the reducing a body from the state of an oxide.

DEPAUPERATED. In botany, imper-

fectly developed; shrivelled, as from scanty nutriment, as applied to certain stipules, bracts, &c.

DEPHLEGMATION (*de*, from; and *phlegma*, a watery distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spirituous liquor). The depriving a body of water. Thus, when the fluid is simply rendered stronger, as in the case of alcohol, by bringing over the spirit by distillation, and leaving behind the superfluous water, the process is called *dephlegmation*, or concentration.

[DEPLETION (*depleo*, to empty). The act of emptying.]

DEPHLOGISTICATED (*de*, from; and *phlogiston*, the inflammable principle). Oxidized; deprived of phlogiston.

1. *Dephlogisticated air.* Oxygen gas; called by Scheele *empyreal air*, and by Condorcet *vital air.*

2. *Dephlogisticated marine acid.* The name given by Scheele to chlorine.

DEPILATORY (*de*, from; *pilus*, a hair). An application for removing hair from any part of the body.

[*Atkinson's depilatory.* This is said to consist of one part of orpiment, and six parts of quicklime, with some flour, and a yellow colouring matter.]

[*Depilatory of Sulphuret of Calcium.* A greenish-gray paste, formed by passing sulphuretted hydrogen, so long as it is absorbed, through water, holding lime in suspension. It is applied in a layer on the part to be deprived of hair, and at the end of fifteen minutes removed with a wet sponge.]

DEPLUMATION (*de*, from; *pluma*, a feather). A disease of the eyelids, in which the hair falls off.

DEPOSIT (*depono*, to lay down). A sediment, or anything laid down. The mechanical deposits of urine are divided by Dr. Prout into the *pulverulent*, or amorphous sediments; the *crystalline* sediments, or gravel; and the *solid* concretions, or calculi, formed by the aggregation of these latter sediments. See *Calculus.*

[DEPRAVATION (*depravo*, to vitiate). A deterioration; applied to the secretions, and functions of the organs.]

[DEPRESSED (*deprimo*, to press down). Flattened from apex to base, as applied to seeds.]

DEPRESSION (*deprimo*, to press down). [In anatomy, a hollow or fossa. In surgery it is applied to fractures of the cranium, in which a portion of bone is forced inwards.] Couching; an operation for cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque lens out of the axis of vision, by means of a needle.

DEPRESSOR (*deprimo*, to press down). A muscle which depresses any part, as those of the ala of the nose, of the angle of the mouth, of the lower lip.

DEPRIMENS OCULI (*deprimo*, to press down). A name given to the *rectus inferior*, from the action of this muscle in drawing the eyeball down. See *Attollens oculi.*

[DEPURATION (*depuro*, to purify). The process of purifying or clarifying a liquid.]

DERBYSHIRE NECK. A name given by Prosser to *bronchocele*, from its frequency in the hilly parts of that county.

DERBYSHIRE SPAR. Fluor spar. [q. v.]

DERIVATION (*derivo*, to draw off water from its regular channel). Revulsion, or drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, &c., over it, as in pleuritis; or at a distance from it, as sinapisms to the feet, in comatose affections. Agents producing this effect, are termed *derivatives.*

DERMA (δέρμα). *Dermis*, or chorium. The cutis vera, or true skin, consisting of a superficial or *papillary* layer, and a deep layer or *corium.* See *Cuticle.*

[1. *Dermatalgia* (ἀλγος, pain). Neuralgia of the skin.]

2. *Dermic.* A term applied to the action of remedies through the skin.

3. *Dermoïd* (εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to tissues which resemble skin.

DERMATOLYSIS (δέρμα, skin; λύω, to loosen). *Cutis pendula.* A form of hypertrophy of the skin, characterized by great extension of this organ, which is thrown into folds, forming occasionally large pendulous masses.

DEROSNE'S SALT. *Narcotine; Opiane.* A crystalline substance, obtained by treating opium with æther.

DESCENDENS NONI. The *descending cervical branch* of the ninth pair of nerves, or hypoglossal.

[DESHLER'S SALVE. The ceratum resinæ compositum.]

DESICCATION (*desicco*, to dry up). The operation of drying; the state of being dry.

[DESMA (δεσμος, a ligament). A ligament.]

[*Desmoid* (εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to the ligamentous tissues.]

DESPUMATION (*de*, from; *spuma*, foam). The clarifying of a fluid, or a separating its foul parts; literally, the throwing off of froth or foam.

DESQUAMATION (*de*, from; *squama*, a scale). The falling off of the cuticle, in the form of scales.

[DESTRUCTIVENESS (*destruo*, to destroy). The faculty producing a propensity to destroy and kill.]

DETERGENTS (*detergo*, to wipe away). Substances which cleanse wounds, ulcers, &c.

DETERMINATION (*de*, from; *terminus*, a bound). An excessive flow of blood to a part.

DETONATION (*detono*, to thunder). A sudden combustion and explosion.

DETRITUS (*worn down*). Suppuration; softening; ramollissement.

DETRUSOR URINÆ (*detrudo*, to thrust out). The aggregate of the muscular fibres of the bladder which expel the urine.

[DEUTEROPATHIA (δεύτερος, second; πάθος, disease). A secondary disease; a disease produced by another.]

DEUTO- (δεύτερος, second). A prefix denoting two, or double, as *deut*-oxide, having two degrees of oxidation; *deuto*-chloride, &c.

DEUTOXIDE (δεύτερος, second). A term applied to a substance which is in the *second* degree of oxidation. This term is often used to denote a compound of three atoms of oxygen with two of metal, as in deutoxide of manganese, of lead, &c.

[DEVELOPMENT (*développer*, to unfold). The change, evolution, or metamorphosis of a part or parts of the body, or of any of the organs.]

[DE VALANGIN'S ARSENICAL SOLUTION. Solution of Chloride arsenic.]

DEVONSHIRE COLIC. *Colic of Poitou.* A species of colic, occasioned by the introduction of lead into the system, and named from its frequent occurrence in Devonshire and Poitou, where lead was formerly used to destroy the acidity of the weak wines and cider made in those parts. It is also called *Painters' colic*, from the same cause.

DEW. The moisture insensibly deposited from the atmosphere on the surface of the earth. It occurs whenever that surface is lower in temperature than that of the dew-point of the atmosphere immediately in contact with it.

Dew-point. That temperature of the atmosphere at which its moisture begins to deposit.

[DEWBERRY ROOT. The root of *Rubus trivialis*, a favorite domestic remedy in bowel affections. It is a useful and efficient astringent.]

DEXTRINE (*dexter*, right). Mucilaginous starch, prepared by boiling a solution of starch with a few drops of sulphuric acid. Its name is derived from its property of turning the plane of the polarization of light to the right hand.

DIA (διά). A Greek preposition, denoting *through*. Words compounded with διὰ imply *extension, perversion, transition*; also that which in English and Latin is expressed by the prefixes *di-* or *dis-*, as in divido, to divide; disjungo, to disjoin.

1. *Di-æresis* (διαιρέω, to divide). A solution of continuity. This term was formerly applied to denote a cause of external aneurysm.

2. *Di-arthrosis* (ἄρθρον, a limb). A species of movable articulation, constituting the greater proportion of the joints of the body.

3. *Dia-betes* (βαίνω, to go; or διαβήτης, a siphon). An immoderate flow of urine. This disease has been termed diarrhœa urinosa, hydrops ad matulam, hyderus, dipsacus, morbus stibundus, fluxus urinæ, nimia urinæ profusio, polyuria. It is termed *insipidus* (tasteless), in which the urine retains its usual taste; and *mellitus* (honied), in which the saccharine state is the characteristic symptom.

Diabetic sugar. The sweet principle of most acid fruits, and of diabetic urine. It is also termed starch sugar, sugar of fruits, grape sugar, glucose, &c.

4. *Dia-chylon* (χυλός, juice). An emollient digestive plaster, formerly prepared from expressed *juices*. It forms the *Emplastrum plumbi* of the Pharmacopœia.

5. *Dia-codium* (κώδεια, a poppy-head). The old name of the *Syrupus Papaveris*, or syrup of poppies.

6. *Dia-gnosis* (γινώσκω, to discern). The act of discerning, or distinguishing, in general; in medicine, the distinction of diseases.

7. *Di-agometer Electrical* (διάγω, to conduct; μέτρον, a measure). An apparatus used by Rosseau for ascertaining the conducting power of oil, as a means of detecting its adulteration. It consists of one of Zamboni's dry piles, and a feebly-magnetized needle, moving freely on a pivot. The deviation of the needle is less in proportion to the low conducting power of the interposed substance.

8. *Dia-grydium*, or *Dia-crydium*. One part of quince juice, and two parts of scammony, digested for twelve hours, and evaporated to dryness.

9. *Dia-luric acid* (οὖρον, urine). A new acid produced by the decomposition of alloxantin.

10. *Dia-lyses* (λύω, to dissolve). Solutions of continuity.

[11. *Diastaltic* (στελλω, to contract) Applied by Dr. M. Hall to the reflex ac-

tion or acts performed through the spinal marrow.]

12. *Di-optrics* (ὄπτομαι, to see). The laws of refracted light.

13. *Di-orthosis* (ὀρθόω, to regulate). The restoration of parts to their proper situation; one of the ancient divisions of surgery.

14. *Dia-pente* (πέντε, five). Equal parts of myrrh, laurel berries, gentian root, ivory shavings, and birthwort root.

15. *Dia-pedésis* (πηδάω, to spring). A term formerly used to denote external aneurysm. "Per diapedesin," says Silvaticus, "id est, rarefactis ejus tunicis."

16. *Dia-phanous* (φαίνω, to shine). Transparent; the name given by Pinel to the serous membranes, from their transparency when detached from their organs, as the arachnoïd, the omentum, &c. In *Chemistry*, the term denotes permeability to light.

17. *Dia-phoresis* (φορέω, to carry). Increased perspiration.

18. *Dia-phoretics* (φορέω, to carry). Medicines which increase the natural exhalation of the skin; when they are so powerful as to occasion sweating, they have been called *sudorifics*.

19. *Dia-phragma* (φράσσω, to divide). The midriff, or diaphragm: the transverse muscular septum which separates the thorax from the abdomen.

20. *Dia-phragmatic Gout*. A term applied by Butter to the affection now called Angina Pectoris.

21. *Dia-phragmatitis* (φράσσω, to divide). Inflammation of the diaphragm. A term sometimes applied to that variety of partial pleurisy in which the effused fluid exists between the base of the lung and the diaphragm.

22. *Dia-physis* (φύω, to be ingrafted). A term applied to the middle part, or *body*, of the long or cylindrical bones.

23. *Dia-pnoics* (διαπνοή, perspiration). A term synonymous with *diaphoretics* and *sudorifics*.

24. *Dia-rrhœa* (ῥέω, to flow). A flux, or flowing through, or looseness. It is termed fluxus ventris, alvus fusa, lienteria, &c.

25. *Dia-scordium*. The Electuarium opiatum astringens; an electuary made of Water Germander or Scordium leaves, and other ingredients.

26. *Dia-stase*. A vegetable principle, allied in its general properties to gluten, which appears in the germination of barley and other seeds, and converts their starch into gum and sugar for the nutrition of the embryo. The name is derived from διΐστημι, to separate, in reference to its property of separating two supposed constituents of starch.

27. *Dia-stasis* (διΐστημι, to separate). A forcible separation of bones, without fracture.

28. *Dia-stole* (διαστέλλω, to dilate). The dilatation of the heart and arteries. It is opposed to *Systole*.

29. *Dia-thermanous* (θερμαίνω, to warm). A term denoting free permeability to heat. It is synonymous with translucent.

30. *Dia-thermancy*. The property possessed by nearly all diathermanous bodies, of admitting the passage only of certain species of calorific rays. When the *quantity* of heat transmitted independently of the *quality* is to be denoted, the term *diathermaneity* has been suggested by Melloni, in order to preserve the same termination as in the word *diaphaneity*, indicating the analogous property in relation to light.

31. *Dia-thesis* (τίθημι, to arrange). Constitutional disposition. Examples of diathesis are the rheumatic, the scrofulous dispositions, &c.

32. *Di-uresis* (οὐρέω, to make water). A copious flow of urine. Hence the term *diuretics* is applied to medicines which promote the secretion of urine.

DIADELPHIA (δίς, twice; ἀδελφος, a brother). The seventeenth class of plants in Linnæus's system, in which the filaments of the stamens are united into two parcels, or *brotherhoods*.

[Hence *Diadelphous*, having the stamens arranged in two distinct fasciculi.]

DIAMOND. A gem; the crystallized and pure state of carbon, and the hardest and most brilliant body in nature.

DIANDRIA (δίς, twice; ἀνὴρ, a man). The second class of plants in Linnæus's system, characterized by the presence of two stamens.

[Hence *Diandrous*, having two stamens of about the same length.]

[DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS. Clove Pink. A *Caryophyllaceous* plant, the flowers of which are used to flavour a syrup which serves as a vehicle for less pleasant medicines.]

DIARY FEVER (*dies*, a day). *Ephemera*. The simplest form of fever, distinguished by Dr. Fordyce as *simple fever*; it has one series of increase and decrease, with a tendency to exacerbation and remission, for the most part appearing twice in twenty-four hours.

DICHOTOMOUS (δίχα, doubly; τέμνω, to divide). A term applied to stems or branches which bifurcate, or are continually divided into pairs.

DICOTYLEDONES (δίς, twice; κοτυλη-

δών, a seed-lobe). Plants whose embryo contains two cotyledons or seed-lobes. See *Cotyledon.*

DICROTIC (δὶς, twice; κρούω, to strike). A term applied to the pulse, where the artery conveys the sensation of a double pulsation.

[DICTAMNUS ALBUS. White Fraxinella. A plant of the family *Rutaceæ*, the root of which has been used as anthelmintic, emmenagogue, and stomachic, in doses of from ℈j. to ʒj. It is not used in this country.]

DIDYM (δίδυμος, twin). The name of a metal recently discovered united with oxide of cerium, and so called from its being, as it were, the *twin*-brother of lantanium, which was previously found in the same body.

DIDYMI (δίδυμος, double). Twins. An obsolete term for the testes.

Epi-didymis, the body which lies *above* the testes.

[*Didymous* in botany signifies growing in pairs.]

DIDYNAMIA (δὶς, twice; δύναμις, power). The fourteenth class of Linnæus's system of plants, characterized by the presence of four stamens, of which two are long, two short.

[Hence Didynamous, having two pairs of stamens of unequal length.]

DIET (δίαιτα, regimen). The food proper for invalids. *La diète*, used by the French physicians, means extreme abstinence.

1. *Dietetics.* That part of medicine which relates to the regulating of the diet and regimen.

2. *Diet drink.* The Decoct. Sarsaparillæ comp. of the Pharmacopœia.

DIFFUSION VOLUME. A term adopted to express the different disposition of gases to interchange particles; the diffusion volume of air being 1, that of hydrogen gas is 3·33.

Diffusion Tube. An instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases. It is simply a graduated tube, closed at one end by plaster of Paris, a substance, when moderately dry, possessed of the requisite porosity.

DIGASTRIC GROOVE. A longitudinal depression of the mastoïd process, so called from its giving attachment to the muscle of that name.

DIGASTRICUS (δὶς, twice; γαστὴρ, a belly). Having two bellies; the name of a muscle attached to the *os hyoïdes:* it is sometimes called *biventer maxillæ inferioris.* The term is also applied to one of the interior *profundi* of Meckel, given off by the facial nerve; the other is called the stylo-hyoïdeus.

DIGESTER. A vessel of copper or iron, for preventing the loss of heat by evaporation.

DIGESTION (*digero;* from *diversim gero*, to carry into different parts). A term employed in various senses:—

1. In *Physiology*, the change of the food into *chyme* by the mouth, stomach, and small intestines; and the absorption and distribution of the more nutritious parts, or the *chyle*, through the system.

2. In *Surgery*, the bringing a wound into a state in which it forms a healthy pus. Applications which promote this object are called *digestives.*

3. In *Chemistry*, the continued action of a solvent upon any substance.

DIGESTIVE SALT OF SYLVIUS. A salt discovered by Sylvius, since named muriate of potash, and now chloride of potassium.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA. Purple Foxglove; a plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ.* The term is evidently derived from *digitale*, the finger of a glove, on account of the blossoms resembling fingercases. See *Foxglove.*

Digitalin. A colourless acrid substance obtained from the above plant. See *Picrin.*

DIGITUS (*digero*, to point out). A finger or a toe—*pes altera manus.* The fingers of the hand are the *index*, or forefinger; the *medius*, or middle finger; the *annularis*, or ring-finger; and the *auricularis*, or little finger. The bones of the fingers are called *phalanges.*

[*Digitate.* Fingered. In botany, diverging from a common centre.]

DIGYNIA (δὶς, twice; γυνὴ, a woman). The second order in Linnæus's system of plants, characterized by the presence of two pistils.

DILATATION (*dilato*, from diversim fero, tuli, latum). The act of enlarging or making wide anything. In physiology, it may be a *temporary* act, as in the diastole of the heart; in pathology, a *permanent act*, as in the passive aneurysm of that organ.

[DILATOMETER. An instrument devised by Silbermann to determine the alcoholic strength of wines.]

[DILATOR. A term applied to muscles whose office is to dilate certain cavities; also to instruments employed to dilate wounds, canals, &c.]

DILL. The common name of the *Anethum graveolens.*

DILUENTS (*diluo*, to dilute). Watery

liquors, which increase the fluidity of the blood, and render several of the secreted and excreted vessels less viscid.

[DIMIDIATE (*dimidius*, half). Halved. In Botany, half-formed, or having one side only perfect.]

DIMORPHISM (δίς, twice; μορφή, form). The property of many solid bodies to assume two incompatible crystalline forms; such are sulphur, carbon, arsenious acid, &c.

[DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. A solution of Carbonate of Magnesia in Carbonic acid water.]

[DINNER PILLS. Lady Webster's Pills. Pilulæ stomachicæ. ℞. Best aloes, ℥vj.; Mastich and red roses, each ℥ij.; Syrup of Wormwood, or common syrup, sufficient to form a mass. To be divided into pills of three grains each; one or two for a dose.]

DINUS (δῖνη, vortex). Vertigo, or giddiness; illusory gyration of the person, or of the objects surrounding him.

DIŒCIA (δίς, twice; οἶκος, a house). The twenty-second class of plants in Linnæus's system, in which the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers, and on separate plants.

[Hence *Diœceous*, having stamens on one plant and pistils on another.]

DIOGENES'S CUP. A term applied to the cup-like cavity of the hand, occasioned by bending the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

[DIOSMA. See *Barosma* and *Buchu leaves*.]

DIOSMEÆ. The Buchu tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees and shrubs with *leaves* exstipulate, dotted; *flowers* axillary or terminal, polypetalous, hermaphrodite; *stamens*, hypogynous; *ovarium* many-celled; *fruit* consisting of several concrete capsules; *seeds* twin or solitary.

[DIOSPYROS. Ph. U. S. Persimmon. The Bark of the *Diospyros Virginiana*. An indigenous plant, common in the Middle and Southern States, belonging to the natural order *Ebenaceæ*. The bark and unripe fruit are very astringent, and have been employed in chronic dysentery, uterine hemorrhage, ulcerated sore throat, &c.]

DIOXIDE. According to the electrochemical theory, the elements of a compound may, in relation to each other, be considered oppositely electric; the equivalents of the *negative* element may then be distinguished by Latin numerals, those of the *positive* by Greek; thus a *bin*-oxide denotes a compound which contains two equivalents of the *negative* element oxygen; whereas a *di*-oxide indicates that one equivalent of oxygen is combined with two of some *positive* body. And so of the *bi*-chloride, *di*-chloride, &c.

DIPHTHERITIS (διφθέρα, skin). Under this term, Bretonneau has included not only the acute and gangrenous varieties of pharyngitis, both of which are accompanied by exudation of a false membrane, but also inflammation of the trachea; and he contends that this peculiar disease is identical with croup, arising from the same causes, and requiring the same mode of treatment.

DIPLOE (διπλοῦς, double). *Meditullium*. The cellular osseous tissue between the two tables of the skull.

DIPLO-GANGLIATA (διπλοῦς, double; γαγγλίον, a nerve-knot). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the Third Sub-kingdom of Animals, or *Entomoïda*, consisting chiefly of articulated animals, with articulated members, the *insects* of Linnæus, having their nervous columns arranged in the same relative position as the diplo-neura, with the ganglia increased in size, and corresponding with the increased development of the segments and of their lateral appendages. The classes are myriapoda, insecta, arachnida, and crustacea.

DIPLO-NEURA (διπλοῦς, double; νεῦρον, a nerve). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the Second Sub-kingdom of Animals, or *Helminthoïda*, comprising the various forms of Worms, in which the nervous columns have their ganglionic enlargements very slightly developed, and are marked by a greater lateral separation from each other along the median line, than is observed in the next sub-kingdom.

DIPLO'MA (δίπλωμα). Originally, letters patent of a prince, written on waxed tables *folded together*. The term is now restricted to an instrument by which a legalized corporation confers a title of dignity, or a privilege to practise in a learned profession.

DIPLOPIA (διπλοῦς, double; ὤψ, the eye; from ὄπτομαι, to see). *Visus duplicatus*. A disease of the eye, in which the person sees an object double or triple; a species of *pseudoblepsis*. This disease is of two kinds: 1. The patient sees an object, double, treble, &c., only when he is looking at it with both his eyes, the object appearing single on his shutting one eye; or, 2. The patient sees every object double, whether he surveys it with one or both his eyes.

DIPPEL'S OIL. An animal oil procured by the destructive distillation of

animal matter, especially of albuminous and gelatinous substances.

DIPSACUS (*διψα*, thirst). A name formerly given to diabetes, from the thirst accompanying that affection.

DIPSO'SIS (*δίψα*, thirst). Morbid thirst; excessive or impaired desire of drinking.

DIPTERA (*δίς*, twice; *πτέρον*, a wing). Two-winged insects, as the common fly, or gnat.

[*Dipterous.* Two-winged; as applied to the two margins which are prolonged on the surface of certain seeds.]

DIPTEROCARPEÆ. The Camphor-tree tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees abounding in resinous juice; *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *carpella* concrete; *calyx* tubular; *fruit* coriaceous.

[DIRCA PALUSTRIS. Leather-wood. An indigenous plant of the natural order *Thymelaceæ*, the bark of which appears to possess analogous properties to mezereon.]

DIRECTOR (*dirigo*, to direct). A narrow-grooved instrument of silver or steel, used to direct the knife.

DIRIGENS (*dirigo*, to direct). An ancient constituent in a prescription, meaning that which *directs* the operation of the associated substances: thus, *Nitre*, in conjunction with *Squill*, is diuretic; with *Guaiacum*, it is diaphoretic.

DIRT-EATING. Mal d'estomac, or cachexia Africana; a disease observed among the negroes.

[DISCREET. Distinct. Applied in pathology to exanthemata when the pustules are distinct and not confluent.]

[DISCUSS (*discutio*, to discuss). To promote or effect the resolution of swellings or tumours.]

DISCUTIENTS (*discutio*, to shake in pieces). Substances which possess a power of resolving tumours.

DISEASE. Any morbid state in general; change of structure, as distinguished from disorder of function in particular. It is termed *acute*, when severe, and of short duration; *chronic*, when less severe, and of long continuance; *sporadic*, when arising from occasional causes, as cold, fatigue; *epidemic*, when arising from a general cause, as excessive heat, contagion; *endemic*, when prevailing locally, as from marsh miasma; *intercurrent*, when it is sporadic, occurring in the midst of epidemic or endemic disease.

DISINFECTANTS. Agents which destroy miasmata, both odorous and inodorous.

DISINFECTION. The purification of infected air.

DISK. A term applied in botany to certain bodies or projections, situated between the base of the stamens and the base of the ovary, forming part with neither. It is often incorrectly called *nectary*.

DISLOCATION (*disloco*, to put out of place). A *Luxation*. The displacement of the articular surfaces of a bone, from their natural situation.

1. *Dislocations* are distinguished, with respect to their *extent*, into the *complete*, or *incomplete*; the latter term is applied when the articular surfaces still remain partially in contact; this only occurs in ginglymoïd articulations, as those of the foot, knee, and elbow. The complete luxation almost always occurs in the orbicular articulations.

2. The *Direction of a Dislocation* is named *upward*, *downward*, *forward*, and *backward*, in the orbicular articulations; and *lateral*, *forward*, and *backward*, in the ginglymoid.

3. *Dislocations* are further distinguished, according to the accompanying circumstances, into the *simple*, when unattended by a wound, communicating, internally with the joint, and externally with the air; and the *compound*, when attended by such a wound.

4. When a *Dislocation* occurs in consequence of a disease destroying the cartilages, ligaments, and articular cavities of the bones, it is termed *spontaneous*.

5. Desault divided *Dislocations* of the humerus into the *primitive*, which are the sudden effects of external violence; and the *consecutive*, which follow the former, by the influence of other causes, as of a fresh fall, while the arm is separated from the trunk.

DISPENSARY (*dispenso*; from *diversim penso*, frequent. of *pendeo*, to distribute by weighing). A shop in which medicines are compounded; and an institution where the poor are supplied with medicines.

[DISPENSATORY (*dispendo*, to distribute). A book which treats of the composition of medicines.—*Hooper.*]

DISPLACEMENT. A process applied to pharmaceutical preparations, and founded on the long-known fact, that any quantity of liquid with which a powder may be saturated, when put into a proper apparatus, may be displaced by an additional quantity of that or of another liquid.

DISSECTION (*disseco*, to cut in pieces).

The display of the different structures of the animal body by means of the scalpel.

DISSEPIMENT (*dissepio*, to separate). *Septum.* A term applied, in botany, to the partition which divides the capsule into cells.

[DISTAD, DISTAL (*disto*, to be distant from a centre). Distant from a centre; farthest from the trunk or mesial line.]

DISTEMPER. *Catarrhus caninus.* An affection occurring among dogs, and vulgarly called the *snaffles*, or *snuffles*, from the state of the nostrils.

DISTENTION (*distendo*, to stretch out). The dilatation of a hollow viscus by too great accumulation of its contents.

DISTICHIA (*δίς*, twice; *στίχος*, a row). *Distichiasis.* A term applied by Gorræus, Heister, and St. Ives, to an affection in which each tarsus has a double row of eyelashes, which, inclining inward, irritate the eye, and keep up ophtalmia. See *Trichiasis.*

Distichous. Arranged in two rows, as the florets of many grasses. Bifarious.

DISTILLATION (*distillo*, to drop by little and little). The vaporization and subsequent condensation of liquids, by means of a retort, alembic, or still. Dry distillation is performed in the same way as the humid, except that the substance is neither immersed nor dissolved in any menstruum. It is termed *sublimation.*

1. *Distillation destructive.* The subjection of bodies to a red heat in close vessels, and the collection of the products.

2. *Destillatio per latus*, in which the vapour passes laterally from the retort to the receiver, where it is condensed.

3. *Destillatio per ascensum*, in which the vapour *ascends* into the head of the still, and thence passes into the worm, before it is condensed.

4. *Destillatio per descensum*, in which the vapour *descends* into a lower cavity of the vessel, to be condensed, the fire being placed over the materials.

DISTOMA HEPATICUM (*δίς*, twice; *στόμα*, the mouth; *ἧπαρ*, the liver). The fluke, a worm sometimes found in the liver and gall-bladder of man, but more commonly of sheep, goats, &c.

DISTORTION (*distorqueo*, to wrest aside). A term applied to the spine, or limbs, when they are bent from their natural form.

DISTORTOR ORIS (*distorqueo*, to twist on one side). A name given to one of the zygomatic muscles, from its *distortina the mouth*, as in rage, grinning, &c.

DISTRIX (*δίς*, twice; *θρίξ*, the hair). Forky hair; a disease of the hair, in which it splits at the ends.

[DITTANY. Common name for the genus *Dictamnus.*]

[*Dittany, American.* Common name for the *Cunila mariana.*]

[*Dittany, Bastard.* Common name for the *Dictamnus albus.*]

DIU'RESIS (*διά*, through; *οὐρέω*, to make water). A large flow of urine.

Diuretics. Medicines which augment the urinary discharge.

DIURNATION (*diurnus*, daily). A term introduced by Dr. M. Hall to express the state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, contrasted with their activity at night. Compare *Hibernation.*

DIVARICATION (*divarico*, to straddle). The bifurcation, or separating into two, of an artery, a nerve, &c.

[DIVELLENT (*divello*, to undo). Putting asunder.]

[DIVERGENT (*divergo*, to separate from a common centre). To separate from a common centre; spreading out from the stem.]

[DIVERTICULUM (*divertere*, to turn aside). A blind tube branching out from a longer one; an organ destined to receive more than its usual quantity of blood when circumstances require it.]

Diverticulum Nuckii. The opening through which the round ligament of the uterus passes.

DIVI-DIVI. The legume of the *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, imported from Carthage. It abounds in tannin.

[DIVINUM REMEDIUM. An epithet for the *Imperatoria ostruthium*, or masterwort.]

DOBEREINER'S LAMP. A method of producing an instantaneous light, by throwing a jet of hydrogen gas upon recently-prepared spongy platinum; the metal instantly becomes red-hot, and then sets fire to the gas. This discovery was made in 1824, by Prof. Dobereiner of Jena.

[DOCIMASIA PULMONALIS. The testing of the lungs of a fœtus, in order to ascertain whether it has respired, and consequently whether it was born living or dead.]

DOCIMASTIC ART (*δοκιμάζω*, to prove by trial). The art of assaying.

[DOCK. Common name for the genus *Rumex.*]

[*Dock, blunt leaved.* Common name for the *Rumex obtusifolius.*]

[*Dock, sour.* Common name for the *Rumex acetosa.*]

[*Dock, water.* Common name for the *Rumex Britannica.*]

[*Dock, yellow-rooted water.* A common name for the *Rumex Britannica.*]

[DOCTOR (*doctus*, learned). A title of honour conferred on learned men skilled in sciences and arts. Popularly this title is wrongly applied to every practitioner of medicine, but it belongs only to graduates of medicine or sciences of a university, who have previously undergone examination and received a degree.]

DODECANDRIA (*δώδεκα*, twelve; *ἀνὴρ*, a man). The eleventh class of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by the presence of from twelve to nineteen stamens.

[DOGMATIC (*δογμα*, dogma; from *δοκεω*, to think). The name of an ancient sect of physicians, who endeavoured to discover the essence of diseases and their occult causes by reasoning, whilst a rival sect, the Empirics, restricted themselves to experience, that is to the observation of facts.]

[DOG-GRASS. A common name for the plant *Triticum repens.*]

DOG-ROSE. Rosa Canina. Cynosbatum. The ripe fruit is called *hip* or *hep*, and is used for making the confection of that name.

[DOG'S BANE. A common name for the plant *Apocynum androsæmifolium.*]

[DOGWOOD. The common name of the several species of *Cornus.*]

[DOLABRIFORM (*dolabella*, a hatchet; *forma*, resemblance). Hatchet-shaped.]

DOLICHOS PRURIENS. *Mucuna pruriens.* Cowhage; vulgo, *cow-itch*; a plant of the order *Leguminosæ.*

Dolichi pubes. L. The stiff hairs of the Dolichos pods, employed as a mechanical anthelmintic.

DOLOMITE. A magnesian limestone; a mixture or combination of the carbonates of lime and magnesia, having the crystalline form of calc-spar.

[DOMBEYA TURPENTINE. A glutinous, milky-looking fluid, of a strong odour and taste, derived from *Dombeya excelsa.*]

[DONOVAN'S SOLUTION. The *liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi*, Ph. U. S.]

DORE'MA AMMONIACUM (*δώρημα*, a gift). The Ammoniacum Dorema; an Umbelliferous plant, which yields the ammoniacum of commerce, or the *Persian ammoniacum.* It occurs in the *tear* and in *lump.* African ammoniacum is the produce of the Ferula tingitana.

DORONICUM MONTANUM. *Arnica montana.* Mountain Tobacco, or Leopard's Bane; a virulent plant of the order *Compositæ*, said to owe its noxious qualities to the presence of *cytisine.* On the continent it has obtained the name of *panacea lapsorum.*

DORSTENIA. A genus of *Urticaceous* plants, in which the flowers are arranged upon a fleshy receptacle, usually flat and expanded, and of very variable form. [The root named *contrayerva*, or *contrajerva*, is believed to be derived from several species of this genus. Pereira and Martius refer it to the *Dorstenia Brasiliensis*, others refer it to the *D. contrayerva*, *D. Houstonia*, and *D. Drakina.*] See *Contrajerva.*

DORSUM (Latin). The back; the round part of the back of a man or beast.

1. *Dorsal.* Appertaining to the back, as applied to a region, ligaments, &c.

2. *Dorsi-spinal.* A set of veins, forming a plexus around the spinous, transverse, and articular processes and arches of the vertebræ.

3. *Dorso-cervical.* The designation of the region at the back part of the neck.

DOSE (*δόσις*, from; *δίδωμι*, to give). A determinate quantity of a thing *given.* *Rule.*—For children under twelve years, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age, to the age increased by 12. Thus—

[At 1 year of age, $\frac{1}{1+12} = \frac{1}{13}$

2 years " $\frac{2}{2+12} = \frac{2}{14} = \frac{1}{7}$

3 " " $\frac{3}{3+12} = \frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5}$

4 " " $\frac{4}{4+12} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$

5 " " $\frac{5}{5+12} = \frac{5}{17}$]

At 21, the full dose may be given.

It should be carefully remembered, however, that infants bear opiates far worse, and purgatives better, than according to the rule.

[The following list exhibits the doses for an adult, of the medicines (Ph. U. S.) most commonly employed in practice.]

Absinthium.....℈j. to ℈ij.
Acaciæ gummi.....℈j. to ʒij.
Acetum colchici.....♏xx. to fʒj.
Acetum scillæ.....fʒss. to fʒj.
[Acidum arseniosum....gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.]
Acid. acetic. dil.....fʒj. to fʒij.
Acid. benzoicum.....gr. x. to ʒss.
Acid. citricum.....gr. x. to fʒss.
[Ac. hydrocyanicum dil. ♏j. to ♏iv.]
Acid. muriaticum.....♏v. to ♏xx.
Acid. phosphoricum....♏x. to fʒss.

Acid. nitric. dil. ..... ℿx. to ℿxl.
Acid. tartaricum ..... gr. x. to ʒss.
Acid. sulphuric. dil. ..... ℿx. to ℿxl.
[Acid. tannicum ..... gr. ij. to gr. v.]
Aconitti folia ..... gr. j. to gr. ij.
Æther sulphuricus ..... fʒss. to fʒij.
Ærugo vel cupri subacet. gr. ½ to gr. ij.
Allii radicis succus ..... fʒj. to ʒij.
Aloe ..... gr. iij. to gr. xv.
Alumen ..... gr. v. to ℈j.
Ammoniacum ..... gr. x. to ℈j.
Ammoniæ murias ..... gr. v. to ℈j.
Ammoniæ subcarbonas ... gr. v. to ℈j.
Anethum ..... gr. xv. to ʒj.
Anisum ..... gr. xv. to ʒj.
Anthemi ..... ℈j. to ʒij.
Antimonii sulphuret. ..... gr. v. to gr. x.
Antim. sulphur. præcip. .. gr. j. to gr. iij.
Antimonium tart. *diaph.* . gr. ½ to gr. ss.
Antimonium tart. *emet.* ... gr. j. to gr. iij.
Aqua anethi ..... fʒj. to ʒiv.
Aqua carui ..... fʒj. to ʒiv.
Aqua cinnamomi ..... fʒj. to ʒiv.
Aqua fœniculi ..... fʒj. to ʒiv.
Aqua menthæ piperitæ ... fʒj. to ʒiv.
Aqua menthæ viridis ..... fʒj. to ʒiv.
Aqua pimentæ ..... fʒj. to ʒiv.
Aqua pulegii ..... fʒj. to ʒiv.
Argenti nitras ..... gr. ½ to gr. ij.
Armoraciæ radix ..... ℈j. to ʒj.
Assafœtida ..... gr. v, to ℈j.
Balsamum Peruvianum .. gr. x. to ʒss.
Balsamum Tolutanum ... gr. x. to ʒss.
Belladonnæ folia ..... gr. ss. to gr. v.
Benzoinum ..... gr. x. to ʒss.
Bismuthi subnitras ..... gr. v. to gr. x.
Bistortæ radix ..... gr. x. to ʒj.
Cajuputi oleum ..... ℿj. to ℿiv.
Calami radix ..... gr. x. to ʒj.
Calumbæ radix ..... gr. x. to ℈j.
Cambogia ..... gr. v. to gr. x.
Camphora ..... gr. ij. to ℈ss.
Canellæ cortex ..... gr. x. to ʒss.
Cantharis ..... gr. ss. to gr. j.
Capsici baccæ ..... gr. ij. to gr. x.
Cardamines flores ..... ʒj. to ʒij.
Cardamomi semina ..... gr. v. to ℈j.
Carui semina ..... ℈j. to ʒj.
Caryopnylli ..... gr. v. to ℈j.
Caryophilli oleum ..... ℿj. to ℿv.
Cascarillæ cortex ..... gr. x. to ʒss.
Cassiæ pulpa ..... ʒij. to ʒj.

Castoreum ..... gr. v. to ℈j.
Catechu extractum ..... gr. x. to ℈ij.
Centaurii cacumina ..... ℈j. to ʒj.
Cetaceum ..... gr. xv. to ʒiss.
[Chenopodii semina ..... ℈j. to ℈ij.]
[Cimicifugæ radix ..... gr. x. to ʒj.]
Cinchonæ cord. cortex .... gr. x. to ʒij.
Cinchonæ lanc. cortex .... gr. x. to ʒj
Cinchonæ oblong. cortex . gr. x. to ʒj.
Cinchoniæ sulphas ..... gr. ij. to gr. vj.
Cinnamomi cortex ..... gr. v. to ℈j.
Cinnamomi oleum ..... ℿj. to ℿiv.
Colchici radix ..... gr. j. to gr. v.
Colocynthidis pulpa ..... gr. iij. to ℈ss.
Confect. amygdalæ ..... ʒss. to ʒj.
Confect. aromatica ..... gr. x. to ʒj.
Confect. aurantii corticis . ʒj. to ℥j.
Confect. cassiæ ..... ʒj. to ʒj.
Confect. opii ..... gr. x. to ℈ij.
Confect. piperis nigri ..... ʒj. to ʒij.
Confect. rosæ caninæ .... ʒj. to ℥j.
Confect. rosæ ..... ʒj. to ℥j.
Confect. scammonii ..... ℈j. to ʒj.
Confect. sennæ ..... ʒj. to ℥ss.
Conii folia ..... gr. ij. to gr. x.
Contrajervæ radix ..... gr. x. to ʒss.
Copaiba ..... ℿxv. to fʒss.
Coriandri semina ..... ℈j. to ʒj.
Creta præparata ..... gr. x. to ʒss.
Cubeba ..... ʒj. to ʒiij.
Cumini semina ..... ℈j. to ʒj.
Cupri sulphas, *tonic.* ..... gr. ¼ to gr. j.
Cupri sulphas, *emetic.* ..... gr. v. to gr. xv.
Cuprum ammoniatum .... gr. ss. to gr. iij.
Cuspariæ cortex ..... gr. v. to ℈j.
Dauci semina ..... ℈j. to ʒj.
Decoct. aloes comp. ..... fʒss. to fʒiss.
Decoct. cinchonæ ..... fʒj. to fʒiij.
Decoct. dulcamaræ ..... fʒss. to fʒj.
Decoct. lichenis ..... fʒij. to fʒiij.
Decoct. sarsaparillæ ..... fʒij. to fʒiv.
Decoct. sarsaparil. comp. . fʒij. to fʒiv.
Decoct. senegæ ..... fʒj. to fʒij.
Decoct. ulmi ..... fʒij. to fʒiv.
Digitalis folia ..... gr. ss. to gr. iij
Dolichi pubes ..... gr. v. to gr. x.
[Ergota ..... gr. v. to ʒss.]
Extract. aconiti ..... gr. ss. to gr. j.
[Extract. aconiti alcohol. . gr. ss. to gr. j.]
Extract. aloes ..... gr. v. to gr. xv.
Extract. anthemidis ..... gr. x. to ℈j.
[Extract. artemis. absinth. gr. x. to ℈j.]

Extract. belladonnæ .....gr. ¼ to gr. ij.
Extract. cinchonæ.....gr. x. to ℥ss.
[Extract. colchici acet....gr. j. to gr. ij.]
Extract. colocynth. .....gr. v. to ℈j.
Extract. colocyn. comp. ..gr. v. to ℈j.
Extract. conii.....gr. ij. to gr. x.
[Extract. conii alcohol. ...gr. ij. to gr. iv.]
[Extract. digitalis.....gr. ss. to gr. ij.]
[Extract. dulcamaræ.....gr. v. to gr. x.]
Extract. elaterii.....gr. ss. to gr. j.
Extract. gentianæ .....gr. v. to ℈j.
Extract. hæmatoxyli.....gr. x. to ℥ss.
Extract. humuli.....gr. v. to ℈j.
Extract. hyoscyami.....gr. ij. to gr. x.
Extract. jalapæ.....gr. v. to gr. xv.
[Extract. juglandis.....℈j. to ℥ss.]
[Extract. krameriæ.....gr. x. to ℈j.]
Extract. lactucæ.....gr. ij. to gr. xv.
Extract. opii.....gr. j. to gr. iij.
Extract. papaveris.....gr. ij. to gr. x.
Extract. rhei.....gr. v. to ℈j.
Extract. sarsaparillæ.....gr. x. to ℥j.
[Extract. scammonii.....gr. v. to gr. xij.]
Extract. stramonii.....gr. ¼ to gr. j.
Extract. taraxaci.....gr. x. to ℥j.
Ferri sulphas.....gr. j. to gr. v.
Ferri subcarbonas.....gr. v. to ℈j.
Ferrum ammoniatum.....gr. iij. to gr. x.
Ferrum tartarizatum.....gr. v. to ℈j.
Filicis radix.....℥j. to ℥ij.
Fœniculi semina.....℈j. to ℥j.
Galbani gummi-resina....gr. v. to gr. xv.
Gentianæ radix.....gr. v. to ℈j.
Granati cortex.....℈j. to ℥j.
Guaiaci resina.....gr. x. to ℈j.
Hellebori fœtidi folia.....gr. v. to ℈j.
Hellebori nigri radix.....gr. v. to ℈j.
Humuli strobili.....gr. iij. to ℈j.
[Hydrarg. iodidum.....gr. j. to gr. iv.]
[Hydrarg. iodid. rubrum .gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. ¼.]
Hydrarg. oxyd. nigrum ..gr. i. to gr. iij.
Hydrarg. chlorid. corros. .gr. ⅛ to gr. ¼.
Hyd. chlorid. mite, *alter*. .gr. ss. to gr. j.
Hyd. chlorid. mite, *cath*. .gr. iij. to gr. x.
Hydrarg. sulphuret. nigr. .gr. v. to ℈j.
[Hyd. sulphas flavus, *emet*. gr. ij. to gr. v.]
Hydrarg. cum cretâ.....gr. iij. to gr. x.
Hyoscyami folia.....gr. iij. to gr. x.
Jalapæ radix.....gr. x. to ℈j.
Infus. anthemidis.....f℥j. to f℥ij.
Infus. armoraciæ comp. ..f℥j. to f℥ij.
Infus. aurantii comp. ....f℥j. to f℥ij.
Infus. calumbæ.....f℥j. to f℥ij.
Infus. caryophyllorum....f℥j to f℥ij.
Infus. cascarillæ.....f℥j. to f℥ij.
Infus. catechu comp. .....f℥j. to f℥ij.
Infus. cinchonæ.....f℥j. to f℥ij.
[Infus. cinchonæ comp. ..f℥j. to f℥iij.]
Infus. cuspariæ.....f℥j. to f℥ij.
Infus. digitalis.....f℥ij. to f℥ss.
Infus. gentianæ comp. ....f℥ss. to f℥ij.
[Infus. pruni Virginianæ .f℥ij. to f℥iij.]
Infus. quassiæ.....f℥ss. to f℥ij.
Infus. rhei.....f℥ss. to f℥ij.
Infus. rosæ comp. .....f℥ss. to f℥ij.
Infus. sennæ.....f℥ij. to f℥iv.
[Infus. serpentariæ .....f℥j. to f℥ij.]
Infus. simarubæ.....f℥ss. to f℥ij.
[Infus. spigeliæ .....f℥iv. to f℥viij.]
[Inulæ radix.....℈j to ℥j.]
Ipecacuan. radix, *diaph*. .gr ss. to gr. ij.
Ipecacuanhæ radix, *emet*. gr v. to ℈j.
Iodinum.....gr. ss. to gr. iij.
Juniperi baccæ.....℈j. to ℥j.
Kino.....gr. x. to ℥ss.
Lauri baccæ et folia.....gr. x. to ℈j.
Lichen .....℈j. to ℥j.
Linum catharticum.....℈j. to ℥j.
Liq. ammoniæ .....♏v. to ♏xx.
Liq. ammoniæ acetatis ...f℥ij. to f℥ss.
Liq. potassæ arsenitis....♏v. to ♏xx.
Liq. calcis.....f℥j. to f℥vj.
Liq. calcis chloridi.....♏xx. to f℥j.
Liq. ferri iodidi.....f℥ss. to f℥jss.
Liq. hydrarg. bichloridi ..f℥j. to f℥ij.
[Liq. iodini compositus...f℥j. to f℥ij.]
Liq. potassæ .....♏vij. to f℥ss.
Liq. potassæ carb. .....♏x. to f℥j.
Lobelia, *emet*.....gr. v. to ℈j.
[Lupulin .....gr. vj. to gr. xij.]
Magnesia.....℈j. to ℥ij.
Magnesiæ carb. .....℥j. to ℥ij.
Magnesiæ sulphas.....℥j. to ℥j.
Manna.....℥j. to ℥j.
Marrubium.....℈j. to ℥j.
Mastiche.....gr. x. to ℥ss.
Menyanthes.....℈j. to ℥j.
Mezerei cortex .....gr. x. to ℈ss.
Mist. ammoniaci.....f℥ss. to f℥j.
Mist. assafœtidæ.....f℥ss. to f℥ij.
Mist. camphoræ.....f℥ss. to f℥ij.
Mist. cretæ.....f℥ss. to f℥ij.
Mist. ferri comp. .....f℥ss. to f℥ij.
Mist. guaiaci.....f℥ss. to f℥ij.
Mist. moschi.....f℥ss. to f℥ij.
Morphia.....gr. ⅛ to gr. ¼.

[Morphiæ acetas.....gr. ½ to gr. ½.]
[Morphiæ murias.....gr. ¼ to gr. ½.]
Moschus.....gr. ij. to ℈j.
Mucilago acaciæ.....fℨj. to fℨss.
Myristicæ nuclei.....gr. v. to ℈ss.
Myrrha.....gr. x. to ℈j.
Oleum amygdalæ.....fℨss. to fℨj.
Oleum anthemidis.....ℳv. to ℳx.
Oleum anisi.....ℳv. to ℳxv.
Oleum carui.....ℳj. to ℳviij.
Oleum caryophilli.....ℳj. to ℳv.
[Oleum chenopodii (child) ℳv. to ℳx.]
Oleum cinnamomi.....ℳj. to ℳv.
[Oleum cubebæ.....ℳx. to ℳxij.]
Oleum juniperi.....ℳv. to ℳxv.
Oleum lavandulæ.....ℳj. to ℳv.
Oleum menthæ pip.....ℳx. to ℳxv.
Oleum menthæ vir.....ℳij. to ℳv.
Oleum origani.....ℳj. to ℳv.
Oleum pimentæ.....ℳij. to ℳvj.
Oleum puiegii.....ℳj. to ℳv.
Oleum ricini.....ℨij. to ℨj.
Oleum rosmarini.....ℳij. to ℳv.
Oleum succini rectific.....ℳv. to ℳxv.
Ol. terebin. purif., *diur.*...ℳx. to fℨss.
Ol. terebin. purif., *anth.*...fℨj. to fℨss.
Oleum tiglii.....ℳss. to ℳij.
Opium.....gr. ½ to gr. iij.
Opopanax.....gr. x. to ℈j.
Origanum.....gr. x. to ℈j.
Oxymel.....fℨj. to fℨss.
Oxymel scillæ.....fℨss. to fℨij.
[Pil. aloes.....gr. iv. to gr. xvj.]
Pil. aloes comp.....gr. v. to gr. xx.
[Pil. aloes et assafœtidæ..gr. viij. to ℈j.]
Pil. aloes et myrrhâ.....gr. v. to gr. xv.
[Pil. assafœtidæ.....gr. v. to gr. x.]
Pil. cambogiæ comp.....gr. v. to gr. xv.
[Pil. catharticæ comp.....gr. iv. to gr. xij.]
Pil. ferri carbonat.....gr. x. to ℨss.
[Pil. ferri sulphatis.....gr. v. to ℈j.]
Pil. galbani comp.....gr. x. to gr. xx.
Pil. hydrarg., *alter.*.....gr. ij. to gr. v.
Pil. hydrarg., *cath.*.....℈ss. to ℈j.
[Pil. hydrarg. iodidi.....gr. v. to gr. x.]
[Pil. rhei compositæ.....gr. x. to ℈j.]
Pil. saponis compositæ...gr. iij. to gr. viij.
Pil. scillæ comp.....gr. v. to ℈ss.
Pimenta.....gr. x. to ℈ij.
Piperis longi fructus.....gr. v. to ℈j.
Piperis nigri baccæ.....gr. v. to ℈j.
Piperina.....gr. ss. to gr. ij.
Plumbi acetas.....gr. ss. to gr. ij.

Porri radicis succus.....ℨj. to ℨss.
Potassæ acetas.....℈j. to ℨj.
Potassæ carbonas.....℈ss. to ℨss.
Potassæ nitras.....gr. v. to ℈j.
Potassæ sulphas.....℈j. to ℨij.
Potassæ bisulphas.....℈j. to ℨij.
Potassæ bitartras.....℈j. to ℨij.
Potassæ tartras.....ℨj. to ℨss.
Pulv. aloes comp.....gr. x. to ℨss.
[Pulv. aloes et canellæ...gr. x. to ℈j.]
[Pulv. aromaticus.....gr. x. to ℈j.]
Pulv. cretæ comp. c. opi .gr. x. to ℈j.
Pulv. ipecacuan. et opii ..gr. v. to gr. xv
Pulv. scammoniæ comp. .gr. v. to gr. xv
Pyrethri radix.....gr. iij. to ℈ss.
Quassiæ lignum.....gr. x. to ℨss.
Quercûs tinctoria.....gr. x. to ℨss.
Quininæ sulphas.....gr. j. to gr. iv.
Rhei radix.....℈j. to ℨss.
Rosmarini cacumina.....gr. x. to ℨss.
Rubia.....℈ss. to ℨss.
Ruta.....℈j. to ℈ij.
Sabinæ folia.....gr. v. to gr. x.
[Salicina.....gr. iv. to gr. vj.]
Salicis cortex.....gr. x. to ℨss.
Sapo.....gr. v. to ℈j.
Sarsaparilla.....℈j. to ℨj.
Sassafras.....℈j. to ℨj.
Scammonium.....gr. v. to gr. xv.
Scillæ radix exsiccata....gr. j. to gr. iv.
Senegæ radix.....gr. x. to ℨss.
Sennæ folia.....℈j. to ℨj.
Serpentariæ radix.....gr. x. to ℈j.
Simarubæ cortex.....℈j. to ℨj.
Sinapis semina.....℈j. to ℨij.
Sodæ bicarbonas.....℈ss. to ℨss.
Sodæ carb. exsiccatus....gr. iij. to gr. xv.
[Sodæ phosphas.....ℨj. to ℨij.
[Sodæ et potassæ tartras .ℨss. to ℨj.
Sodæ sulphas.....ℨj. to ℨj.
Spigeliæ radix.....gr. x. to ℈ij.
Sp. ætheris nitrici.....fℨss. to fℨj.
Sp. ætheris sulphurici....fℨss. to fℨj.
Sp. ætheris sulph. comp. .fℨss. to fℨij.
Sp. ammoniæ.....fℨss. to fℨj.
Sp. ammoniæ aromat.....fℨss. to fℨj.
Sp. ammoniæ fœtidus....fℨss. to fℨj.
Sp. anisi.....fℨss. to fℨj.
Sp. carui.....fℨj. to fℨij.
Sp. cinnamomi.....fℨj. to fℨij.
Sp. juniperi comp.....fℨj. to fℨss.
Sp. lavandulæ comp.....fℨss. to fℨij.
Sp. menthæ piperitæ....fℨss. to fℨij.

Sp. menthæ viridis.....fℨss. to fℨij.
Sp. myristicæ.....fℨss. to fℨij.
Sp. pimentæ.....fℨss. to fℨij.
Sp. rosmarini.....fℨss. to fℨij.
Spongia usta.....ℨss. to ℨj.
Stannum.....ℨj. to ℨij.
Staphisagriæ semina.....gr. iij. to gr. x.
Strychnia.....gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.
Styrax.....gr. x. to ℨss.
Sulphur lotum.....ℨss. to ℨij.
Sulphur præcipitatum.....ℨss. to ℨij.
Syrupus aurantii corticis..fℨj. to fℨij.
[Syrupus ipecacuanhæ...fℨj. to fℨj.]
[Syrupus krameriæ.....fℨij. to fℨss.]
Syrupus papaveris.....fℨss. to fℨij.
Syrupus rhamni.....fℨj. to fℨj.
[Syrupus rhei.....fℨj. to fℨij.]
[Syrupus rhei aromaticus.fℨss. to fℨiss.]
Sy. scillæ comp. *expect.*,..f℈j. to fℨj.
[Syrupus senegæ.....fℨj. to fℨij.]
Syrupus sennæ.....fℨj. to fℨss.
Tamarindi pulpa.....ℨij. to ℨj.
Terebinthina.....℈ss. to ℨj.
[Tinct. aconiti fol.....♏xx. ♏xxx.]
[Tinct. aconiti rad.....♏v. to ♏x.]
Tinct. aloes.....fℨss. to fℨiss.
Tinct. aloes et myrrhæ...fℨj. to fℨij.
Tinct. assafœtidæ.....fℨj. to fℨij.
Tinct. aurantii.....fℨj. to fℨij.
[Tinct. belladonnæ.....♏x. to ♏xx.]
Tinct. benzoini comp.....fℨj. to fℨij.
Tinct. colombæ.....fℨj. to fℨij.
Tinct. camphoræ.....♏v. to ℨj.
Tinct. cantharidis.....♏xx. to fℨj.
Tinct. capsici.....♏x. to fℨj.
Tinct. cardamomi.....fℨj. to fℨij.
Tinct. cardamomi comp...fℨj. to fℨij.
Tinct. castorei.....fℨss. to fℨij.
Tinct. catechu.....fℨj. to fℨij.
Tinct. cinchonæ.....fℨj. to fℨij.
Tinct. cinchonæ comp....fℨj. to fℨss.
Tinct. cinnamomi.....fℨij. to fℨiij.
Tinct. cinnamomi comp...fℨj. to fℨij.
[Tinct. colchici seminis...fℨss. to fℨiss.]
[Tinct. conii.....♏xx. to fℨj.]
[Tinct. cubebæ.....fℨj. to fℨij.]
Tinct. digitalis.....♏vj. to ♏xx.
Tinct. ferri ammoniati....fℨss. to fℨij.
Tinct. ferri chloridi.....♏x. to fℨss.
Tinct. gentianæ comp....fℨj. to fℨiij.
Tinct. guaiaci.....fℨj. to fℨij.
Tinct. guaiaci ammon....fℨj. to fℨij.
Tinct. hellebori.....♏x. to fℨj.
Tinct. humuli.....fℨj. to fℨiij.
Tinct. hyoscyami.....♏xx. to fℨj.
Tinct. iodini.....♏xv. to ♏xl.
[Tinct. iodini comp.....♏xv. to ♏xxx.]
Tinct. jalapæ.....fℨj. to fℨij.
Tinct. kino.....fℨj. to fℨij.
[Tinct. krameriæ.....fℨj. to fℨij.]
[Tinct. lobeliæ, *expect.*, ..fℨj. to fℨij.]
Tinct. lobelia, *emet.*, ...fℨiij. to fℨss.
[Tinct. lupulinæ.....fℨj. to fℨij.]
Tinct. myrrhæ.....fℨss. to fℨj.
Tinct. nucis vomicæ.....♏v. to ♏xx.
Tinct. opii.....♏v. to ♏xl.
[Tinct. opii acetata.....♏x. to ♏xx.]
[Tinct. opii camphorata..fℨj. to fℨij.]
Tinct. rhei.....fℨj. to fℨss.
[Tinct. rhei et aloes.....fℨss. to fℨj.]
Tinct. rhei comp.....fℨj. to fℨss.
[Tinct. rhei et gentianæ..fℨss. to fℨj.]
[Tinct. rhei et sennæ.....fℨss. to fℨiss.]
Tinct. scillæ.....♏x. to fℨss.
Tinct. sennæ comp.....fℨj. to fℨss.
[Tinct. sennæ et jalapæ...fℨij. to fℨj.]
Tinct. serpentariæ.....fℨj. to fℨij.
Tinct. valerianæ.....fℨj. to fℨiij.
Tinct. valerianæ ammon..fℨj. to fℨij.
Tinct. zingiberis.....fℨj. to fℨij.
Tormentilla.....℈ss. to ℨss.
Toxicodendri folia.....gr. ss. to gr. iv.
Tragacantha.....gr. x. to ℨj.
Valerianæ radix.....℈j. to ℨj.
Veratria.....gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Vin. aloes.....fℨj. to fℨss.
Vin. antimonii, *expect.*...♏x. to fℨss.
Vin. colchici radicis.....♏x. to fℨj.
[Vin. colchici seminis....fℨj. to fℨiss.]
[Vin. ergotæ.....fℨj. to fℨij.]
Vin. ipecacuanhæ, *diaph.*.♏x. to fℨss.
Vin. ipecacuanhæ, *emet.*..fℨij. to fℨss.
Vin. opii.....♏v. to ♏xl.
[Vin. rhei.....fℨj. to fℨss.]
Vin. veratri albi.....♏v. to fℨss.
Uva ursi.....gr. x. to ℨss.
Zinci oxydum.....gr. j. to gr. vj.
Zinci sulphas, *tonic*.....gr. j. to gr. iij.
Zinci sulphas, *emetic*.....gr. x. to ℈j.
Zingiberis.....gr. v. to ℨss.

DOSSIL. A term applied to lint, when made up in a cylindrical form.

DOTHINENTE'RITIS (*δοθιην*, a pustule; *ἔντερον*, an intestine). A term applied by M. Bretonneau to inflammation of the glands of Peyer and Brunner.

DOUBLER. An instrument employed in electrical experiments, and so contrived that, by executing certain movements, very small quantities of electricity communicated to a part of the apparatus may be continually *doubled*, until it becomes perceptible by an electroscope.

DOUCHE (*duccia*). Affusion. The term applied to a column or current of fluid directed to, or made to fall on, some part of the body. According as the fluid employed is water or aqueous vapour, the application is called the *liquid douche*, or the *vapour douche*. According to the direction in which it is applied, we have the *descending*, the *lateral*, and the *ascending* douche.

DOVE-TAIL JOINT. The suture or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head.

DOVER'S POWDER. A valuable sudorific; the *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii*. Ph. U. S.

DRACINE (*draco*, a dragon). A precipitate formed by mixing cold water with a concentrated alcoholic solution of dragon's blood.

[DRACŒNA. A genus of Leguminous plants.]

[*Dracæna draco*. A large tree inhabiting the Canary islands and East Indies, which furnishes a substance called dragon's blood.]

[*Draconin*. A red resin found in dragon's blood.]

[DRACONTIUM. Skunk Cabbage. The root of the *Dracontium fœtidum*. An indigenous plant of the order Araceæ, the root of which is reputed to be stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic. Dose, grs. x. to xx.]

DRACUNCULUS (dim. of *draco*, a dragon). The Guinea Worm, which breeds under the skin, and is common among the natives of Guinea, &c.

DRAGANTIN. A mucilage obtained from gum tragacanth.

DRAGON'S BLOOD. *Sanguis draconis*. A term applied to certain resinous substances, mostly obtained from some palms of the genus *Calamus*; to a product of the *Dracæna draco*; also to a substance obtained from the *Pterocarpus draco*.

[DRAGON-ROOT. A common name for the *Arum triphyllum*.]

DRASTICS (δράω, to effect). Purgatives which operate powerfully.

DRAUGHT. *Haustus*. A liquid form of medicine, differing from a mixture only in quantity. It is usually taken at once, and should not exceed an ounce and a half.

DRENCH. A form of medicine used in farriery, analogous to a draught.

[DRIMYS (δριμύς, pungent). A genus of plants of the natural order Magnoliaceæ, (*Juss.*), Winteraceæ (*Lindley*).]

[1. *Drimys Chilensis*. A species growing in Chili; it is like the following species, a stimulant, aromatic tonic.]

2. *Drimys Winteri*. *Wintera aromatica*. The plant which yields the bark called Winter's bark. Under the name of *casca d'anta*, it is much used in Brazil against colic. It was employed by Winter in scurvy, but is now obsolete.

DRIVELLING. Slavering; an involuntary flow of saliva, from a want of command over the muscles of deglutition.

DROPS. *Guttæ*. A form of medicine in which the dose is measured by drops, as ague drop, black drop, &c.

DROPSY (from the Greek, ὕδρωψ — Latin, *hydrops*: — Th. ὕδωρ, water; and ὤψ, the look or aspect). *Aqua inter cutem*. An effusion into the cellular tissue, or into any of the natural cavities of the body. With the addition of the epithet *encysted*, it designates a collection of serous fluid in a sac, of which the ovarium is most frequently the seat. See *Hydrops*.

DRUPE. A pulpy fruit, without a valve or outward opening, containing a bony nut, as the cherry. It is commonly called a *stone-fruit*.

Drupaceous. That kind of fruit which has an indehiscent pericarp, fleshy externally, stony internally, as the peach.

DRY CUPPING. The application of the cupping-glass, *without scarification*, in order to produce revulsion of blood from any part of the body.

DRY PILE. The name of a galvanic apparatus, constructed with pairs of metallic plates, separated by layers of farinaceous paste mixed with common salt. The name is inappropriate, as the apparatus evidently owes its efficacy to the moisture of the paste.

DRY ROT. A species of decay to which wood is subject. The wood loses all its cohesion, and becomes friable, and fungi generally appear upon it; but the first destructive change is probably of a chemical kind, allied to the action of fermentation.—*Graham*.

DRY VOMIT OF MARRIOTT. A vomit exhibited without drink, and consisting of equal proportions of tartarized antimony and sulphate of copper.

DRYOBALANOPS AROMATICA. [*D. Camphora*.] A tree of the order Dipteraceæ, yielding a liquid called *camphor oil*, and a crystalline solid termed *Sumatra* or *Borneo camphor*.

DUCTILITY (*duco*, to draw). That

property of bodies by which they admit of being drawn out into wire.

DUCTUS (*duco*, to lead). A duct; a conduit-pipe for the conveyance of liquid.

1. *Ductus hepaticus.* The duct which results from the conjunction of the proper ducts of the liver.

2. *Ductus cysticus.* The excretory duct which leads from the neck of the gall-bladder to join the hepatic, forming with it the following duct.

3. *Ductus communis choledochus.* The bile duct, formed by the junction of the cystic and hepatic ducts.

4. *Ductus pancreaticus.* The pancreatic duct, which joins the gall-duct at its entrance into the duodenum. Near the duodenum this duct is joined by a smaller one, called *ductus pancreaticus minor.*

5. *Ductus arteriosus.* A tube which, in the fœtus, joins the pulmonary artery with the aorta. It degenerates, after birth, into a fibrous cord.

6. *Ductus venosus.* A branch which, in the fœtus, joins the inferior vena cava with the umbilical vein.

7. *Ductus ad nasum.* A duct continued from the lachrymal sac, and opening into the inferior meatus of the nose.

8. *Ductus incisorius.* A continuation of the foramen incisivum between the palatine processes into the nose.

9. *Ductus lymphaticus dexter.* A duct formed by the lymphatics of the right side of the thorax, &c., and opening into the junction of the right jugular and subclavian veins.

10. *Ductus prostatici.* The ducts of the prostate, from twenty to twenty-five in number, opening into the prostatic urethra, on each side of the veru montanum.

11. *Ductus deferens.* Another name for the *vas deferens*, which arises from the tail of the epididymis, and enters the spermatic cord.

12. *Ductus galactoferi* vel *lactiferi.* Milk-ducts, arising from the glandular grains of the mamma, and terminating in sinuses near the base of the nipple.

13. *Ductus thoracicus.* The great trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels.

14. *Ductus thoracicus dexter.* A designation of the right great lymphatic vein, formed of lymphatic vessels arising from the axillary ganglia of the right side.

15. *Ductus ejaculatorius.* A duct within the prostate gland, opening into the urethra; it is about three quarters of an inch in length.

16. *Duct of Steno.* The excretory duct of the parotid gland.

17. *Duct of Wharton.* The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland. These two last, with the sublingual, constitute the *salivary* ducts.

18. *Ducts of Bellini.* The orifices of the uriniferous canals of the kidneys.

DUELECH. A term employed by Van Helmont to denote the state in which the spirit of urine is precipitated when it forms calculous concretions.

DULCAMA'RA (*dulcis*, sweet; *amarus*, bitter). Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet; a species of Solanum. The twigs of this plant yield a salifiable principle called *solanine;* a bitter principle, of a honey smell and sweet after-taste, called *picro-glycion;* and a sweet principle called *dulcarine.*

DULCE'DO SPUTORUM. The name given by Frank to sweet-spittle, or that form of ptyalism, in which the saliva is distinguished by a sweet or mawkish taste.

DUMASINE. An empyreumatic oil, obtained by rectifying acetone derived from the acetates.

DUMOSE (*dumus*, a bush). Bushy. A shrub which is low and much branched.

DUNT. The provincial name of a staggering affection, particularly observed in yearling lambs, occasioned by hydatids of the brain.

DUODENUM (*duodeni*, twelve). *Ventriculus succenturiatus.* The twelve-inch intestine, so called from its being equal in length to the breadth of twelve fingers; the first portion of the small intestines, beginning from the pylorus. The *inner surface* of the duodenum is covered by a mucous membrane, presenting a number of folds, called the *valvulæ conniventes.*

[*Duodenitis.* Inflammation of the duodenum.]

DUPLUM (*duo*, two; *plica*, a fold). Two-fold, as *duplo*-carburet, two-fold carburet.

[*Duplicature.* The folding of a part upon itself.]

DURA MATER (*hard mother*). *Meninx exterior.* The outermost membrane of the brain. See *Matres.*

DURA'MEN (*durus*, hard). The interior, more deeply-coloured, and harder portion of the trunk and branches of trees, commonly called *heartwood*, as distinguished from the exterior portion, alburnum, or sapwood.

DUTCH GOLD. An alloy of copper and zinc, in which the zinc is in greater proportion than it exists in brass. It is allied to *tombac* and *pinchbeck.*

[DUTCH LIQUID. Common name for the chloride of olefiant gas.]

DUTCH MINERAL. Metallic copper beaten out in very thin leaves.

DUTCH PINK. Chalk or whiting, dyed yellow, with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum.

[DWARF ELDER. Common name for the *Aralia hispida*.]

[DWARF NETTLE. Common name for the *Urtica urens*.]

DYES. Colouring matters, derived from vegetable substances. Colouring matters form, with several metallic oxides, insoluble compounds called *lakes*.

[DYERS' ALKANET. Common name for the *Anchusa tinctoria*.]

[DYERS' BROOM. Common name for the *Genista tinctoria*.]

[DYERS' OAK. Common name for the *Quercus infectoria*.]

[DYERS' SAFFRON. Common name for the *Carthamus tinctorius*.]

[DYERS' WEED. Common name for the *Genista tinctoria* and for the *Reseda luteola*.]

[DYNAMIA (*δυναμις*, power). Vital power or strength.]

[*Dynamic*. Of, or belonging to, vital power or strength.]

[*Dynamometer* (*μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring force.]

DYS- (*δύς*). An adverb, signifying *with difficulty; badly*. Hence—

1. *Dys-æsthesia* (*αισθάνομαι*, to perceive). Impaired feeling. Dr. Young terms defective memory *dysæsthesia interna*.

2. *Dys-cataposia* (*κατάποσις*, the act of swallowing; from *καταπίνω*, to swallow). Difficulty of swallowing liquids; a term applied by Dr. Mead to hydrophobia.

3. *Dys-chroa* (*χρόα*, colour). A *discoloured* state of the skin.

4. *Dys-cinesia* (*κινέω*, to move). Imperfect motion.

5. *Dys-crasia* (*κρᾶσις*, the state of the blood, &c.; from *κεράννυμι*, or *κεράω*, to mix). A morbid state of the constitution.

6. *Dys-ecœa* (*ἀκοή*, hearing). Cophosis, Impaired hearing.

7. *Dys-entery* (*ἔντερα*, the bowels). Inflammation of the mucous lining of the large intestines. By certain French writers it is named *colite;* and in common language it is termed *flux*, or *bloody flux*, according as the intestinal discharges are free from blood or sanguinolent.

8. *Dys-lysin* (*λύσις*, solution). An ingredient of bilin, which remains *undissolved*, as a resinous mass, during the solution and digestion of bilin in dilute hydrochloric acid.

9. *Dys-menorrhœa* (*μὴν*, a month; *ῥέω*, to flow). Difficult or painful menstruation.

10. *Dys-odes* (*ὄζω*, to smell). Having a bad smell; a term applied by Hippocrates to a fetid disorder of the small intestines.

11. *Dys-opia* (*ὤψ*, an eye). Impaired sight.

12. *Dys-orexia* (*ὄρεξις*, appetite). Depraved appetite.

13. *Dys-pepsia* (*πέπτω*, to concoct). Indigestion; difficulty of digestion.

14. *Dys-phagia* (*φάγω*, to eat). Difficulty of swallowing; choking.

15. *Dys-phonia* (*φωνὴ*, voice). Difficulty of speaking.

16. *Dys-phoria* (*φέρω*, to bear). Inquietude; a difficulty of enduring one's self; it embraces the affections of *anxiety* and *fidgets*.

17. *Dys-pnœa* (*πνέω*, to breathe). Difficult respiration; short breath; short-wind-edness; pursiness; phthisic.

18. *Dys-spermatismus* (*σπέρμα*, semen). Slow or impeded emission of semen.

19. *Dys-tochia* (*τίκτω*, to bring forth). Difficult parturition.

20. *Dys-uria* (*οὖρον*, urine). Suppression or difficulty in discharging the urine; painful micturition. Total suppression is called *ischuria;* partial suppression, *dysuria;* the aggravated form, when the urine passes by drops, *strangury;* when the discharge is attended with heat or pain, this is termed *ardor urinæ*.

E

EAR. *Auris*. The organ of hearing. It consists of three parts, viz.: the external ear; the middle ear, or tympanum; and the internal ear, or labyrinth.

[*Ear ache*. Common name for Otalgia.]

Ear-wax. Cerumen aurium; [q. v.]

EARTH. The general term for the materials which compose the crust of the globe. In chemical language the earths are termed *metallic oxides;* four of these, viz., baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia, are termed, from their properties, *alkaline earths*. To these must be added—

1. *Alumina*, or clay; the oxide of aluminum; *argillaceous* earth, constituting the basis of sapphire, pipe-clay, slate, &c.

2. *Glucina*, the oxide of glucinum; found in the euclase, beryl, and emerald.

3. *Yttria*, the oxide of yttrium; found in the gadolinite of Ytterby.

4. *Thorina*, the oxide of thorium; procured from the mineral thorite.

5. *Zirconia*, the oxide of zirconium; forming the bulk of hyacinth.

6. *Silica*, the oxide of silicum; constituting almost the whole of flint, opal, amethyst, rock crystal, &c.

EARTH-BATH. A remedy consisting literally of a bath of earth, used on the continent.

EARTH OF ALUM. A preparation used in making paints, and procured by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water, by adding ammonia or potass.

EARTH OF BONE. A phosphate of lime, sometimes called *bone phosphate*, existing in bones after calcination.

EAU. The French term for *water;* the name of a distilled water.

1. *Eau de Bababe.* A liqueur manufactured in Barbadoes from lemon-peel.

2. *Eau de Cologne.* Aqua Coloniensis, or Cologne water; a perfume, and an evaporating lotion in headache, fever, &c.

3. *Eau de Javelle.* Bleaching liquid, or the Aqua Aikalina Oxymuriatica of the Dublin pharmacopœia.

4. *Eau de Lucè.* The tinct. ammoniæ comp. of the pharmacopœia. The French name is derived from that of an apothecary at Lille.

5. *Eau de Naphre.* Aqua naphæ. A bitter aromatic water, prepared by distilling the leaves of the Seville orange with water.

6. *Eau de Rabel.* Aqua Rabelliana. So named from its inventor, the empiric Rabel. It consists of one part of sulphuric acid and three of rectified spirit of wine, constituting a sort of sulphuric ether.

7. *Eau de Vie.* Aqua vitæ. Ardent spirit of the first distillation.

8. *Eau Medicinale de Husson.* Macerate two ounces of the root of colchicum, cut in slices, in four fluid ounces of Spanish white wine, and filter. Some practitioners maintain that the French preparation is a vinous infusion of the *flowers* of the colchicum.

EBLANIN. *Pyroxanthin.* A substance obtained from raw pyroxylic spirit.

[EBULLISCOPE. An instrument devised by Conaty for ascertaining the alcoholic strength of wines.]

EBULLITION (*ebullio*, to bubble up). The boiling or bubbling of liquids; the production of vapour at the *boiling* point.

[EBURNATION (*ebur*, ivory). The process of becoming hard and dense like ivory.]

EBUR USTUM NIGRUM. *Cologne black.* Ivory black; charcoal prepared from charred ivory shavings.

[ECBALIUM AGRESTE, } Synonyms of *Memordica elaterium.*]
[ECBALIUM ELATERIUM. }

ECBOLICA (*ἐκβόλιον*, a medicine which expels the fœtus). *Amblotica.* Medicines which excite uterine contractions, and thereby promote the expulsion of the contents of the uterus.

ECCHYMOMA (*ἐκχύω*, to pour out). A term synonymous with Ecchymosis, or extravasation, or that form of the affection which takes the name *vibices;* it is sometimes called *crustula* and *sugillatio.*

Ecchymoma lymphatica. A term which has been given to puerperal tumid-leg, or phlegmasia dolens.

ECCHYMO'SIS (*ἐκχύω*, to pour out). Extravasated blood, from bruises; in typhus, purpura, &c. It assumes the several forms of—

1. *Petechiæ.* Stigmata, or specks.
2. *Vibices*, or *ecchymomata.* Patches.
3. *Sanguineous discharges.*

[ECCOPROTICA (*ἐξ*, out of; *κοπρος*, fæces). Mild aperients or laxatives. See *Cathartics.*]

ECCRITICA (*ἐκκρίνω*, to strain off). Diseases of the excernent function.

ECCYESIS (*ἐκκυέω*, to be pregnant). Extra-uterine fœtation; imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus, as in one of the ovaria, the Fallopian tube, or the cavity of the abdomen.

ECHI'NUS (*ἐχῖνος*, the sea hedge-hog). A calcareous petrifaction of the echinus.

[*Echinate.* Bristly; covered with stiff hairs or prickles, like an echinus; as the fruit of the chestnut.]

[*Echinococcus* (*κόκκος*, a berry). A species of hydatid.]

Echino-derma (*δέρμα*, skin). The fourth class of the *Cyclo-neura*, or Radiata, consisting of simple aquatic animals, covered with a spiny shell or a coriaceous skin.

[*Echinorhynchus* (*ῥύγχος*, a beak). Name of a numerous genus of Entozoa, belonging to the order Acanthocephalæ of Rudolphi.]

ECLAMPSIA (*ἐκλάμπω*, to shine forth). *Circuli ignei.* Convulsive motions, especially of the mouth, eyelids, and fingers, so excessively rapid that it is often difficult to follow them.

[*Eclampsia Nutans.* Salaam convulsion; a bending forward and downward of the head, or quick nodding frequently repeated.]

[ECLECTIC (*ἐκλεγω*, to select). Selected or chosen from among others.]

ECLEGMA (*ἐκλείχω*, to lick). *Linctus; linctuarium.* A pharmaceutical preparation of a certain consistence, and of a sweet flavour. See *Lohoch.*

ECPHLYSIS (*ἐκφλύζω*, to bubble up). Vesicular eruption confined in its action to the surface. This term comprehends the several species of pompholyx, herpes, rhypia, and eczema. Compare *Emphlysis.*

ECPHRONIA (*ἔκφρων*, out of one's mind). Insanity; craziness; a term comprising the species melancholy and madness.

ECPHYMA (*ἐκφύω*, to spring out). A cutaneous excrescence, including the several species verruca, caruncula, clavus, callus.

ECPYESIS (*ἐκπυέω*, to suppurate). Humid scall, including the species impetigo, porrigo, ecthyma, and scabies. Compare *Empyesis.*

ECSTASIS (*ἐξίσταμαι*, to be out of one's senses). Ecstasy, or trance; [a total suspension of sensibility, voluntary motion, and generally of mental power.]

EC'THYMA (*ἐκθύω*, to break out). An eruption on the skin. Irritable pustule. Papulous scall. Tetter; ulcerated tetter. Inflammation of the sebaceous follicles, characterized by phlyzaceous pustules.

ECTOPIÆ (*ἐκ*, out; *τόπος*, a place). Displacement of bones; luxations.

[ECTOPTERYGOID (*ἐκτὸς*, without; *πτερυγοειδὴς*, pterygoid). Name given by Prof. Owen for the transverse bone of Cuvier, in reptiles.]

[ECTOZOON (*ἐκτος*, without; *ζώον*, an animal). A general term for parasitic animals which infest the exterior of the body.]

ECTROPIUM (*ἐκτρέπω*, to evert). *Eversio palpebræ.* Eversion of the eyelids. Compare *Entropium.*

[ECTROTIC (*ἐκτιτρωσκω*, to abort). Abortive; applied to a medicine which causes abortion; also to a method of treatment which arrests the development of a disease, or causes its abortion, as of smallpox, by the application to the pustules of mercurial ointment or nitrate of silver, &c.]

EC'ZEMA (*ἐκζέω*, to boil out). Literally, that which is thrown up by boiling. Heat eruption; minute vesicles, which form into thin flakes or crusts.

1. *Eczema solare.* Sun heat; heat spots; arising in a part which has been exposed to the direct rays of the *sun.*

2. *Eczema impetiginodes.* Depending on a local irritation, and constituting the *grocers'* and the *bricklayers'* itch, according as the exciting cause is sugar or lime.

3. *Eczema rubrum.* Excited by the use of mercury, and formerly called *erythema mercuriale.*

EDENTATA (*edentulus*, toothless). Toothless animals; quadrupeds without front teeth, as the armadillo.

EDULCORATION (*dulcis*, sweet). The sweetening of any medicinal preparation. Also the process of freeing a difficultly soluble substance from one that is easily soluble by means of distilled water. It differs little from *lixiviation*, except that the former term respects the insoluble residue; the latter, the soluble portion.

EDULCORATOR. *Dropping Bottle.* An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test tubes, watch-glasses, &c. It is made by inserting a cork, containing a glass tube, into a phial holding some distilled water. The phial being inverted, the portion of air confined above the liquid is expanded by the warmth of the hand, and expels the water, drop by drop, or in a stream, according as the position of the phial is perpendicular or horizontal.

EEL OIL. An oil procured from eels by roasting; employed as an ointment for stiff joints, and by ironmongers for preserving steel from rust.

[EFFERENT (*e*, from; *fero*, to convey). A term given to vessels which convey a fluid from glands. See *Vasa efferentia.*]

EFFERVESCENCE (*effervesco*, to grow hot). The commotion produced in fluids by the sudden escape of gas, in the form of bubbles, as on pouring acid on chalk.

EFFERVESCING DRAUGHT. Dissolve a scruple of carbonate of soda or potass in an ounce of water, and two drachms of cinnamon water with a drachm and a half of syrup of orange peel; add a tablespoonful of fresh lemon juice, and drink the mixture immediately.

EFFLORESCENCE (*effloresco*, to blow as a flower). The pulverescence of crystals, by the removal of their moisture, on exposure to the air. It is opposed to *deliquescence.* [In pathology it signifies an eruption of the skin. See *Exanthema.*]

EFFLUVIA (*effluo*, to flow out). Exhalations, vapours, &c. They are distinguished into the *contagious*, as the rubeolous; *marsh*, as miasmata; and those arising from *animals* or *vegetables*, as *odours.*

EFFUSION (*effundo*, to pour out). The escape of a fluid out of its natural vessel or viscus into another part. Also, the secretion of fluids from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces.

EGESTA (*egero*, to carry out). A Latin term for the substances *carried out* of the body, as the fæces, &c. See *Ingesta*.

EIGHTH PAIR, or PNEUMO-GASTRIC. The nerve which supplies the lungs, the heart, the stomach, &c., — the exciter of respiration.

[EILOID (*ειλεω*, to coil; *εἶδος*, likeness). Eiloides. A name given by Dr. J. C. Warren to dermoid tumours, in which the skin has the appearance of a roll or coil.]

EJACULATORES (*ejaculo*, to cast out). A pair of muscles surrounding the whole of the bulb of the urethra. As *ejaculatores seminis*, they act under the influence of the reflex function; as *acceleratores urinæ*, as voluntary muscles.

[EJECTION (*ejicio*, to thrust out). The act of discharging anything from the body.]

[ELABORATION (*laboro*, to labour). The different changes which assimilable substances undergo, by the action of the living organs, before becoming nutritive.]

ELÆOSACCHARA (*ἔλαιον*, oil; *saccharum*, sugar). The mixtures or compounds of volatile oils and sugar.

[ELAIDATE. A combination of elaïdic acid with a salifiable base.]

ELAIDIC ACID (*ἔλαιον*, oil). An acid related to the oleic acid of oils.

ELAIDIN. A white saponifiable fat, consisting of elaïdic acid and glycerin.

ELAIN (*ἔλαιον*, oil). The more fluid part of one of the proximate principles of fat. This and *stearine* constitute the fixed oils.

[ELAIODATE. A combination of elaiodic acid with a salifiable base.]

ELAIODON (*ἔλαιον*, oil). The name given by Herberger to the igreusine of Boullay. See *Igreusine*.

ELAIOMETER (*ἔλαιον*, oil; *μέτρον*, a measure). An intrument for detecting the adulteration of olive oil.

ELAIS GUINEENSIS. The Guinea Palm, which yields the palm oil, and, it is said, the best kind of palm wine.

ELALDEHYDE. The coherent mass into which pure and anhydrous aldehyde is transformed, when kept for some time at 32°.

ELAOPTEN (*ἔλαιον*, oil). [*Eleoptene*.] The liquid portion of a volatile oil. The concrete portion is called *stearopten*. The volatile oils, when exposed to cold, generally separate into a solid and a liquid portion, showing that they are mixtures of two oils differing in fluidity. These terms were first applied to the solid and fluid portions of fixed oils.

ELASTIC GUM. Caoutchouc; India rubber; the produce of the *Ficus elastica* and other plants.

ELASTICITY. The property or power by which a body compressed or extended returns to its former state.

ELATER (*ἐλαύνω*, to drive). A spiral fibre, found in great numbers mixed with the sporules, in the thecæ of some cryptogamic plants.

ELATERIUM (*ἐλαύνω*, to stimulate). A term applied by the Greeks to any purgative substance. It now denotes a substance procured from the juice surrounding the seeds of the *Momordica Elaterium*, or Squirting Cucumber. There are two kinds, the English and the Maltese.

Elaterin. A crystalline substance, constituting the active principle of elaterium. Dr. Paris applied the term *elatin* to this substance combined with the green resin also found in *elaterium*.

ELATIO. Quixotism; a species of mental extravagance, so named by the rhetoricians, and importing, with them, "elevated, exalted, magnificent style, or imagery."

ELAYL. The name given by Berzelius to hydruret of acetyl, otherwise called olefiant gas, and etherine.

ELDER. The *Sambucus nigra*. The dried berries are called *grana actes;* and their inspissated juice, *elder rob*.

ELECAMPANE (contracted from *enula campana*). The *Inula Helenium*, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, the root of which yields a white starchy powder, called *inuline*.

ELECTRICITY (*ἤλεκτρον*, amber; the substance in which the electric property was first discovered). The fluid or property in nature which is called into action in its simplest form by rubbing—

1. *Glass* — which exhibits the vitreous, plus, or positive electricity; i. e., when the substance is overcharged.

2. *Resin* or *Amber* — which exhibits the resinous, minus, or negative electricity; i. e., when the substance is undercharged.

Phenomena of Electricity.

1. *Excitation*, or the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, &c. Bodies have been distinguished into *conductors* and *non-conductors*, according to the facility with which the electric influence passes, or is conducted along their surfaces.

2. *Attraction*, or the law by which light bodies move rapidly towards an excited surface.

3. *Repulsion*, or the law by which light bodies fly off from an electrified surface after contact.

4. *Distribution*, or the law by which electrified bodies transfer their properties to others with which they come in contact. It is similar to the *conduction* of caloric.

5. *Induction*, or the law by which an electrified body tends to produce in contiguous substances an electric state opposite to its own.

6. *Tension* or *intensity*, or the degree to which a body is excited, as estimated by the electrometer. It must be distinguished from *quantity*.

7. *Electr-ode* (ὁδὸς, a way). A term synonymous with *pole*; it denotes the boundary of the decomposing matter in the direction of the electric current. This, and the terms in the two following paragraphs, were introduced by Dr. Faraday.

8. The Electric Currents round the earth pursue a course from east (*ἄνω*, up), to west (*κατω*, down); hence, if a body to be decomposed be similarly placed, the *Anode* is the point or surface at which the electricity *enters*, the part immediately touching the *positive* pole; and the *Cathode*, the point or surface out of which it passes,—the part next to the *negative* pole.

9. Substances directly decomposable by electricity are termed *Electro-lytes* (λύω, to set free). The elements of an electrolyzed body are called *ions*; that which goes to the anode, *anion*; that to the cathode, *cation*. Thus, if water be electrolyzed, oxygen and hydrogen are *ions*—the former an *anion*, the latter a *cation*.

10. *Electrical column*. A species of electrical pile, invented by De Luc, composed of thin plates of different metals in the usual order, with discs of writing paper interposed between them.

11. *Electro-lysis* (λύω, to decompose). A kind of decomposition effected by electricity. The chemical expression equivalent to this is *zincolysis*, the decompositions throughout the circle being referred to the inductive action of the affinities of zinc or the positive metal.

12. *Electro-meter* (*μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the *intensity* of electricity. Among the varieties of this instrument are the *quadrant*, invented by Mr. Henley, and the *electrical balance* of Coulomb.

13. *Electro-phorus* (*φέρω*, to convey). An instrument invented by Volta, for the purpose of collecting weak electricity.

14. *Electro-scope* (*σκοπέω*, to examine). An instrument for indicating excitement, and the electrical state by which it is produced.

15. *Electro-motion*. The term applied by Volta to the development of electricity in voltaic combinations.

16. *Electro-dynamics* (*δύναμις*, power). That branch of electricity which relates to the action of voltaic conductors on each other.

17. *Electro-magnetism*. The term applied to that branch of science which includes the mutual action of conductors and magnets.

18. *Electro-metallurgy*. The art of working in metals by the galvanic fluid. See *Electrotype*.

19. *Electro-tint*. An application of electrotype, in which the required subject is painted on copper with a thick varnish or paint; the plate is then prepared in the usual way, and submitted to the voltaic circuit; a plate is thus obtained from which prints are furnished.

20. *Electro-type*. The science by which *fac-simile* medals are executed in copper by means of electricity. It consists in preparing for a negative plate models or moulds of objects to be copied; and in so arranging the battery or apparatus which generates the voltaic current, as to release the metals in a compact and solid form.

21. *Electro-vital*, or *neuro-electric currents*. The name of two electric currents, supposed to exist in animals,—the one external and cutaneous, moving from the extremities to the cerebro-spinal axis; the other internal, going from the cerebro-spinal axis to the internal organs situated beneath the skin.

22. *Electric aura*. A current or breeze of electrified air, employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying delicate parts, as the eye.

23. *Electric friction*. A mode of employing electric sparks as a remedial agent, by *drawing them through flannel*, as recommended by Cavallo.

24. *Electrizer's, Harrington's*. Plates of copper and zinc, or silver and zinc, of various forms, for medical purposes.

ELECTRO-PUNCTURATION (*pungo*, to prick). The operation of inserting two or more needles in a part or organ affected, and then touching them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic machine.

ELECTRO-STIMULATION. The name given by Dr. Turnbull to the sensation of heat and tingling caused by the application of veratria, in the form of ointment, to the skin.

ELECTRUM. A mixture of gold and silver, of which the fifth part was silver.

ELECTUARIUM (*ἐκλεκτὸν, Hipp*). An Electuary; an ancient form of prescription, retained in the pharmacopœias of Edinburgh and Dublin, but rejected in that of

London. Electuaries are in general *extemporaneous* preparations composed of dry powders, formed into a proper consistence by the addition of syrup, honey, or mucilage. See *Confectio.*

ELEMENT. This term denotes, in Chemistry, a simple substance,—one not *known* to contain more than one kind of matter, as the metal iron. The rust of iron, on the other hand, is a *compound*, being resolvable into metallic iron, oxygen, and carbonic acid.

Ultimate Element. The last element into which a body can be decomposed or analyzed; thus, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and azote are the ultimate elements of all organized matter.

ELEMI. A fragrant, fennel-scented resin, produced by several species of *Amyris.*

[*Elemin.* A crystallizable resin found in Elemi.]

[ELEOPTENE. See *Elaopten.*]

ELEPHANTI'ASIS (ἐλεφας, an elephant). Leprosy, black leprosy; elephant leg. There are two diseases so named, from the supposed resemblance of the skin of leprous persons to that of the elephant; or from the misshapen leg in the Arabian leprosy being supposed to resemble that of the elephant.

1. *Elephantiasis Arabum.* The original Arabic name was *dal fil*—literally, elephant disease. In the West Indies, it is called *Barbados leg*, sometimes *yam leg*, from the supposed resemblance of the affected limb to the form of this root; in Ceylon it is called *Galle leg;* and on the peninsula of India, *Cochin leg.* In the Malabar language, it is called *anay kaal*, which also means elephant leg.

2. *Elephantiasis Græcorum.* Tubercular Elephantiasis. It has been called *leontiasis* and *satyriasis*, from the disfiguration of the countenance, suggesting the idea of a wild beast or satyr. It is the *Juzam* of the older Arabians.

3. The *Pelagra* of Milan, the *Rosa asturica* of Spain, the *Crimean disease* of Pallas and Gmelin, and the *Mal rouge* of Cayenne, are all closely allied to it.

[ELETTARIA. A new genus of plants of the natural order Scitamineæ (*Brown*), Zingiberaceæ (*Lindley*).]

[*Elettaria Cardamomum.* The systematic name for the plant which yields the officinal Cardamom.]

[*Elettaria major.* The systematic name of the plant which yields the Ceylon Cardamom.]

ELEVA'TOR (*elevo*, to raise). A name applied to certain muscles, whose office it is to elevate any part; and to an instrument for raising depressed portions of the cranium.

ELF-SIDENNE. Elf-squatting; the old Anglo-Saxon name for Ephialtes, incubus, or night-mare.

ELIQUATION (*eliquo*, to clarify). The separation by heat of a more fusible substance from another less fusible.

ELIXIR. An Arabic term, denoting an essence, or pure mass without any dregs; and formerly applied to compound tinctures.

1. *Elixir paregoricum.* Paregoric Elixir, or the Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.

2. *Elixir proprietatis.* Elixir of Nature, or the Tinct. Aloes et Myrrhæ.

3. *Elixir Sacrum.* Sacred Elixir, or the Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.

4. *Elixir salutis.* Elixir of Health, or the Tinctura Sennæ Comp.

5. *Elixir stomachicum.* Stomachic Elixir, or the Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.

6. *Elixir vitrioli.* The Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.

7. *Elixir anti-arthritic*, of Cadet de Gassicourt. A mixture of the three tinctures of aloes, guaiacum, and myrrh.

8. *Elixir of Daffy.* The Tinct. Sennæ Comp., with treacle instead of sugar-candy, and the addition of aniseeds and elecampane roots.

ELLAGIC ACID (from the word *galle*, read backward). An acid which is obtained from galls, in the process for making gallic acid.

[ELM BARK. The inner bark of *Ulmus campestris.* See *Ulmus.*]

ELUTRIATION (*elutrio*, to cleanse). The process of washing, by which the lighter earthy parts are separated from the heavier and metallic.

ELY'TRON (ἔλυτρον). A sheath; the hard case which covers the wings of coleopterous insects. The vagina.

1. *Elytro-cele* (κήλη, a tumour). The name given by Vogel to vaginal hernia.

2. *Elytr-oïdes* (εἶδος, likeness). Sheath-like; a term applied to the tunica vaginalis; also to the pessary of M. J. Cloquet.

[3. *Elytro-plasty* (πλάσσω, to form). The operation of closing a vesico-vaginal fistulous opening by taking a flap from the labia or nates.]

[4. *Elytro-ptosis* (πτῶσις, a falling down), Prolapsus of the vagina.]

5. *Elytro-rrhapia* (ῥαφή, a suture). Suture of the vagina; an operation for the prevention of prolapsus uteri.

EMACIATION (*emacio*, to make lean). *Marasmus.* General extenuation of the body, with debility.

EMANSIO MENSIUM. Retention of the menses, called by many writers *meno*

statio; and by Frank, *amenorrhœa tiruncularum.*

EMARGINATE. Having a notch at the upper extremity, as if a portion had been cut out of the margin.

EMASCULATION (*emasculo*, to render impotent). Privation of viriility; castration; removal of the testes.

EMBALMING. The filling a dead body with spices, gums, and other antiseptics, to prevent putridity.

EMBOITEMENT (the situation of one box within another; from *boite*, a box). A term used by Bonnet to describe that species of generation, by which hundreds and thousands of individuals lie one within the other, each possessing a complete series of organized parts. See *Evolution.*

EMBROCATION (*ἐμβρέχω*, to moisten). An external fluid application, for rubbing any part of the body.

EMBRYO (*ἐν*, in; *βρύω*, to bud forth). The *ovum* in utero, before the fourth month, after which it is called *fœtus.* Also, the rudiment of the future plant, contained within the seed.

1. *Embryo-logy* (*λόγος*, an account). A description of the embryo.

2. *Embryo-tomy* (*τέμνω*, to cut). The dismemberment of the fœtus in utero, in order to admit of delivery.

3. *Embry-ulcia* (*ἕλκω*, to draw). The same as embryotomy. It is performed by means of a blunt hook or forceps, termed *embryulcus.*

4. *Embryo-tega* (*tego*, to cover). A small callosity observed in some seeds, at a short distance from the hilum; it gives way, like a lid, at the time of germination, for the emission of the radicle.

EMERY. A variety of corundum. The powder is obtained by trituration, attached to brown paper called *emery paper*, and used for polishing, for preparing razor-strops, &c.

[EMESIS (*ἐμέω*, to vomit). The act of vomiting.]

EMETIC (*ἐμέω*, to vomit). A substance which causes vomiting. Emetics are termed *topical*, when they act only when taken into the stomach, as mustard; *specific*, when they act by being introduced into the circulation, as emetic tartar.

1. *Emetic tartar*, or tartarized antimony; tartrate of antimony and potash, or the antimonium tartarizatum.

2. *Emetin.* [*Emetia, Emetina.*] The emetic principle of ipecacuanha; it has been discovered to consist of a peculiar alkaline basis which may be termed *emeta*, acid, and colouring matter. Dr. Paris says that *emeta* is to *emetin* what white crystallized sugar is to moist sugar.

[EMETO-CATHARSIS. A compound term, signifying vomiting and purging at the same time.]

[EMETO-CATHARTIC. A medicine which excites, at the same time, vomiting and purging.]

EMMENAGOGUES (*ἐμμήνια*, the menses; *ἄγω*, to induce). Medicines which promote the catamenial discharge, or the menses.

EMME'NIA (*ἐν*, in; *μήν*, a month). The catamenial discharge, or menses.

EMOLLIENTS (*emollio*, to soften). Agents which diminish the tone of the living tissues, and cause relaxation or weakness. When employed for the purpose of sheathing surfaces from the action of injurious substances, they are called *demulcents.*

EMPATHEMA (*ἐν*, and *παθημα*, affection). Ungovernable passion; including excitement, depression, and hair-brained passion, or the *manie sans délire* of Pinel.

EMPHLYSIS (*ἐν*, and *φλύσις*, a vesicular tumour, or eruption). Ichorous exanthem; including miliary fever, thrush, cow-pox, water-pox, pemphigus, and erysipelas.

EMPHYMA (*ἐν*, and *φύω*, to spring forth). Tumour; including the sarcomatous, the encysted, and the bony species.

EMPHYSE'MA (*ἐμφυσάω*, to inflate). Literally, that which is blown in; wind-dropsy. A swelling produced by air, diffused in the cellular tissue. It is distinguished into the *traumatic*, when the air has been introduced by a solution of continuity; and the *idiopathic*, or spontaneous, when the gas is developed within the cells.

EMPIRIC (*ἐν*, in; *πεῖρα*, experiment). Formerly, one who practised medicine upon experience, without regard to the rules of science; it now signifies a *quack*, or vender of nostrums.

[EMPIRICISM. The practice of physic acquired merely from experience.]

EMPLASTRUM (*ἐμπλάσσω*, to spread upon). A plaster; a solid and tenacious compound, adhesive at the ordinary heat of the human body. Plasters have been termed *solid ointments*, as they may be said to differ only in *consistence* from liniments, ointments, and cerates.

[The following are the officinal (Ph. U. S.) Plasters, with the formulæ for their preparation:—

[1. *Emplastrum Ammoniaci.* Ammoniac Plaster. ℞. Ammoniac, ℥v.; diluted acetic acid, Oss. Dissolve the ammoniac in the diluted acetic acid, and strain; then

evaporate the solution by means of a water-bath, stirring constantly until it acquires a proper consistence.]

[2. *Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.* Plaster of Ammoniac with Mercury. ℞. Ammoniac, ℔j.; Mercury, ℥iij.; Olive oil, f℥j.; Sulphur, gr. viij. Heat the oil, and gradually add the sulphur, constantly stirring until they unite; then add the mercury, and triturate until globules no longer appear. Boil the ammoniac with sufficient water to cover it until they are mixed; then strain through a hair sieve, and evaporate, by means of a water-bath, until a small portion taken from the vessel hardens on cooling. Lastly, add the ammoniac, while yet hot, gradually to the mixture of oil, sulphur, and mercury, and thoroughly incorporate all the ingredients.]

[3. *Emplastrum Assafœtidæ.* Assafœtida Plaster. ℞. Assafœtida, Lead Plaster, each ℔j.; Galbanum, Yellow Wax, each ℔ss.; alcohol, Oiij. Dissolve the assafœtida and galbanum in the alcohol with the aid of a water-bath, strain the liquor while hot, and evaporate to the consistence of honey; then add the lead plaster and wax previously melted together, stir the mixture well, and evaporate to the proper consistence.]

[4. *Emplastrum Belladonnæ.* Belladonna Plaster. ℞. Resin Plaster, ℥iij.; Extract of Belladonna, ℥iss. Add the extract to the plaster, previously melted by the heat of a water-bath, and mix.]

[5. *Emplastrum Ferri.* Iron Plaster. (Emplastrum roborans — strengthening plaster.) ℞. Subcarbonate of Iron, ℥iij.; Lead Plaster, ℔ij.; Burgundy Pitch, ℔ss. Add the subcarbonate of iron to the lead plaster and Burgundy pitch, previously melted together, and stir them constantly until they thicken upon cooling.]

[6. *Emplastrum Galbani Compositum.* Compound Galbanum Plaster. ℞. Galbanum, ℥viij.; Turpentine, ℥x.; Burgundy Pitch, ℥iij.; Lead Plaster, ℔iij. To the galbanum and turpentine, previously melted together and strained, add first the Burgundy pitch, and afterwards the lead plaster, melted over a gentle fire, and mix the whole together.]

[7. *Emplastrum Hydrargyri.* Mercurial Plaster. ℞. Mercury, ℥vj.; Olive oil, Resin, of each, ℥ij.; Lead Plaster, ℔j. Melt the oil and resin together, and when they become cool, rub the mercury with them till the globules disappear; then gradually add the lead plaster previously melted, and mix the whole together.]

[8. *Emplastrum Opii.* Opium Plaster. ℞. Opium, in powder, ℥ij.; Burgundy Pitch, ℥iij.; Lead Plaster, ℔j.; boiling water, f℥iv. Melt together the lead plaster and Burgundy pitch; then add the opium previously mixed with the water, and boil them over a gentle fire to the proper consistence.]

[9. *Emplastrum Picis Burgundicæ.* Burgundy Pitch Plaster. ℞. Burgundy Pitch, ℔vj.; Yellow Wax, ℔ss. Melt them together, and stir constantly till they thicken on cooling.]

[10. *Emplastrum Picis cum Cantharide.* Plaster of Pitch with Spanish Flies. (*Emplastrum calefaciens* — warming plaster.) ℞. Burgundy Pitch, ℔ijss.; Cerate of Spanish Flies, ℔ss. Melt them together by means of a water-bath, and stir them constantly till they thicken upon cooling.]

[11. *Emplastrum Plumbi.* Lead Plaster. ℞. Semi-vitrified Oxide of Lead, in very fine powder, ℔v.; Olive oil, cong., j.; water, Oij. Boil them together over a gentle fire, stirring constantly, until the oil and oxide of lead unite into a plaster. It will be proper to add a little boiling water, if that employed at the commencement be nearly all consumed before the end of the process.]

[12. *Emplastrum Resinæ.* Resin Plaster. (Adhesive Plaster.) ℞. Resin, in powder, ℔ss.; Lead Plaster, ℔iij. To the lead plaster, melted over a gentle fire, add the resin, and mix them.]

[13. *Emplastrum Saponis.* Soap Plaster. ℞. Soap, sliced, ℥iv.; Lead Plaster, ℔iij. Rub the soap with sufficient water to bring it to a semi-fluid state; then mix it with the plaster previously melted, and boil to the proper consistence.]

EMPRESMA (ἐν, and πρήθω, to burn). Internal inflammation; a term employed, in its simple sense, by Hippocrates, &c., and revived by Dr. Good as a generic term for all those visceral inflammations generally distinguished by the suffix *-itis*.

EMPROSTHO'TONOS (ἔμπροσθεν, before; τείνω, to draw). Clonic spasm fixing the body forward. Compare *Tetanus*.

EMPYE'MA (ἐν, within; πύον, pus). An internal abscess, particularly of the lungs; matter in the chest. This term was originally applied by the ancients to every collection of purulent matter; it was subsequently confined to effusions into the pleura, and abscesses of the lungs; it is now applied by surgeons to effusions into the pleura only: hence the terms, empyema of pus, of blood, of water and air, are often used as synonyms of pleurisy, hæmothorax, hydrothorax, and pneumothorax. Chronic pleurisy constitutes the "purulent empyema" of surgeons.

EMPYESIS (*ἐμπυέω*, to suppurate). Pustulous exanthem; a term used by Hippocrates, and including, in Dr. Good's system, variola or small-pox.

[*Empyesis oculi* (*ἐν*, in; *πύον*, pus). Suppuration of the eye. See *Hypopium*.]

EMPYREUMA (*ἐμπυρεύω*, to set on fire; from *πῦρ*, fire). Peculiar vapours produced by destructive distillation. Hence the term *empyreumatic* is applied to the acid, and to the oil, which result from the destructive distillation of *vegetable* substances; and, hence, hartshorn is called the empyreumatic alkali.

EMULGENTS (*emulgeo*, to milk out). A designation of the arteries and veins of the kidneys, which were supposed to strain, or *milk out*, the serum. A term also applied to remedies which excite the flow of bile.

EMULSIN. Vegetable albumen of almonds; a constituent of almond emulsion. A peculiar acid is procured from it, termed *emulsic acid*.

EMULSIO (*emulgeo*, to milk). An emulsion; a mixture of oil and water, made by means of mucilage, sugar, or yolk of egg. This term is used by the Edinburgh College for the *Mistura* of the London Pharmacopœia [and Ph. U. S.]

EMUNCTORY (*emungo*, to wipe out). An excretory duct; a canal through which the contents of an organ, as the gall-bladder, are discharged.

ENAMEL. The hard exterior surface of the teeth. Also a white glass formed of peroxide of tin, &c.

ENANTHESIS (*ἐν*, and *ἀνθέω*, to blossom). Rash exanthem; including scarlet-fever, measles, and nettle-rash.—*Good*.

ENARTHROSIS (*ἐν*, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint). A ball-and-socket joint. See *Articulation*.

ENCANTHUS (*ἐν*, in; *κάνθος*, the corner of the eye). A disease of the caruncula lachrymalis.

ENCEPHALON (*ἐν*, in; *κεφαλή*, the head). The brain; the contents of the skull, consisting of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes.

1. *Encephalata*. A term applied by Dr. Grant to the Fifth sub-kingdom of Animals, or *Vertebrata*, comprising animals in which the brain is enclosed in a bony cavity. The classes are the pisces, amphibia, reptilia, aves, and mammalia.

2. *Encephal-itis*. Inflammation of the brain; as distinguished from *meningitis*, *arachnitis*, or inflammation of the membranes.

3. *Encephalo-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumour). Hernia of the brain, through the walls of the cranium, by a congenital opening, a fracture, &c.

4. *Encephal-oïd* (*εἶδος*, likeness). A term applied to a morbid product, or *encephaloïs*, the cut surface of which resembles brain.

[5. *Encephaloma*. Hernia cerebri.]

ENCHELIDE MONAD. An animalcule which performs the usual function of the green parts of plants, decomposing carbonic acid and evolving oxygen, under the influence of the light of the sun.

[ENCHONDROMA (*ἐν*, into; *χόνδρος*, a cartilage). A tumour or growth of a cartilaginous consistence.]

EN-CYSTED (*ἐν*, in; *κύστις*, a cyst). A term applied to tumours which consist of matter contained in a sac or cyst.

ENDE'MIC (*ἐν*, among; *δῆμος*, a people). An epithet for diseases peculiar to the inhabitants of particular countries—*native* diseases.

EN-DERMIC. A term indicative of the method of applying medicines to the denuded dermis. It is also called the emplastro-endermic method.

[ENDIVE. Common name for the *Cichorium endiva*.]

[ENDEXOTERIC (*ἔνδον*, within; *ἐξω*, without). A term applied to a series of periodic, vital phenomena, or changes intended to denote such as result from causes both internal or proper to, and external or independent of the organism; that is, compounded of esoteric and exoteric series.—*Mayne*.]

ENDO (*ἔνδον*, within). A Greek preposition, signifying *within*.

[1. *Endo-branchiatis* (*βραγχία*, gills). Having gills within; applied to a family of *Annelides*, which have no external gills.]

2. *Endo-cardium* (*καρδία*, the heart). A colourless transparent membrane, which lines the interior of the heart. Inflammation of this membrane is termed *endocarditis*.

3. *Endo-carp* (*καρπός*, fruit). The innermost portion of the pericarp. In some fruits it presents a bony consistence, as in the peach, and has been termed *putamen*. See *Pericarp*.

[4. *Endochrome* (*χρῶμα*, colour). The granular matter contained in the interior of the vegetable cell.]

[5. *Endogastritis* (*γαστὴρ*, the stomach). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.]

6. *Endo-gen* (*γεννάω*, to produce). A plant whose stem grows by internal increase, as a palm. See *Exogen*.

7. *Endo-phlœum* (*φλοιός*, bark). Another

name for *liber*—the innermost layer of the bark of *exogens*.

8. *Endo-pleura* (πλευρὰ, the side). The internal integument of the seed, also termed *tunica interna*, tegmen, hilofère, &c.

9. *Endo-rrhizous* (ῥίζα, a root). A term expressive of the mode of germination of Endogens, in which the radicle is emitted from the substance of the radicular extremity, and is *sheathed* at its base by the substance from which it protrudes. This sheath is termed the *coleoptile*.

[10. *Endo-skeleton.* Internal skeleton, as the skeleton of the vertebrata, as distinct from the exo-skeleton or external skeleton of the crustacea and testacea. See *Skeleton.*]

11. *Endo-spermium* (σπέρμα, seed). The name given by Richard to the *albumen* of other botanists. Jussieu termed it *perisperm*.

12. *Endo-stome* (στόμα, a mouth). The orifice of the inner integument of the ovule, in plants.

13. *Endo-thecium* (θήκη, a case). The name given by Purkinje to the lining of the anther, consisting of fibro-cellular tissue.

[ENDOGENOUS ANEURISMS. A term proposed by Crisp to designate spontaneous aneurisms or those arising from lesions of the inner coats of arteries.]

ENDOSMO'SIS (ἔνδον, within; ὠσμὸς, impulsion). [*Endosmose.*] The property by which rarer fluids pass through membranous substances into a cavity or space containing a denser fluid. M. Dutrochet, who has introduced this term, with a knowledge of the motory principle to which it refers, has used others explicative of his views of some operations in the animal economy: such is *hyperendosmose*, or the state of things in inflammation; with this are associated *adfluxion*, or accumulation of the fluids, and *impulsion*, or increased flow of the fluids onwards. Thus, inflammation is said to be "*bat* d'adfluxion, et *origine* d'impulsion."

Endosmo-meter (*endosmosis*, impulsion; μετρον, a measure). An instrument contrived by Dutrochet for measuring the force of the endosmosmic function.

ENECIA (ἠνεκὴς, continuous). A term denoting *continued* action, and applied by Dr. Good to continued fever, including the several species of inflammatory, typhus, and synochal fever. These were formerly called *continentes*, from their being supposed to be unattended by any change or relaxation whatever.

EN'EMA (ἐνίημι, to inject). A clyster, lavement, or injection. A formula used for conveying both nourishment and medicine to the system, under particularly morbid circumstances.

[1. *Enema Aloes.* Clyster of Aloes. ℞. Aloes, ℈ij.; Carbonate of Potassa, gr. xv.; Decoction of Barley, Oss. Rub and mix together. Used for ascarades in the rectum, and as a laxative in constipation.]

[2. *Enema Assafœtidæ.* Clyster of Assafœtida. ℞. Assafœtida, ℥j.; Decoction of Barley, Oss. Rub the assafœtida with the decoction gradually added till they are thoroughly mixed. Used as carminative, antispasmodic, and laxative.]

[3. *Enema Catharticum.* Cathartic Clyster. ℞. Common Salt, a table-spoonful; Olive oil and molasses, of each, two table-spoonsful; warm water, Oj. Used as a laxative.]

[4. *Enema Colocynthidis.* Clyster of Colocynth. ℞. Extract of Colocynth, ℥ss.; soft soap, ℥j.; water, Oj. Mix well. Used when an active purgative effect is desired, as in obstinate colic and constipation.]

[5. *Enema Opii* vel *Anodynum.* Clyster of Opium. ℞. Laudanum, gr. lx.; Solution of Starch, or rich flaxseed mucilage, f℥j. to f℥ij.]

[6. *Enema Terebinthinæ.* Clyster of Turpentine. ℞. Oil of Turpentine, f℥j.; yolk of one egg; Decoction of Barley, f℥xix. Used as a laxative, and for the removal of worms from the rectum.]

EN-EPIDERMIC. A term indicative of the method of applying medicines to the epidermis, unassisted by friction, as when blisters, fomentations, &c., are employed. See *Endermic.*

[ENGORGEMENT. An overfulness, or obstruction of the vessels of a part; congestion.]

[ENGOUEMENT. Obstruction of a conduit by matters accumulated in it.]

ENNEANDRIA (ἔννεα, nine; ἀνὴρ, man). The ninth class of plants in Linnæus's system, comprehending those which have nine stamens.

[*Enneandrous.* Having nine stamens of about equal length.]

ENNUI. Weariness; listless fatigue of the mind.

ENS. The participle present of the verb *sum*, employed as a substantive, in philosophical language, for any being or existence. This term denotes, in chemistry, a substance supposed to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients from which it is drawn, in a small compass:—

1. *Ens Martis.* Ferrum Ammoniatum Ammoniated Iron, or Martial Flowers of the muriate of ammonia and iron.

2. *Ens Veneris.* The ancient desig-

nation of the muriate of ammonia and copper.

3. *Ens primum.* A name given by the alchemists to a tincture which they supposed to have the power of transmuting the metals.

ENSIFORM (*ensis*, a sword; *forma*, likeness). [Sword-shaped.] A Latin term applied to the *sword-like* cartilage of the sternum. The corresponding term in Greek is *xiphoid.*

ENTASIS (*ἐντείνω*, to stretch). A term denoting intention, or stretching, and applied by Good to constrictive spasm, including cramp, wry-neck, locked-jaw, &c.

ENTERA (*ἔντερα*, the bowels; from *ἐντὸς*, within). The intestines.

[1. *Enteralgia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Neuralgia of the bowels.]

2. *Enteric.* Belonging to the intestines.

3. *Enter-itis.* Inflammation of the intestines—the termination in *itis* being the nosological sign of inflammation.

4. *Entero-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumour). A hernia, the contents of which are intestine.

5. *Entero-epiplo-cele* (*ἐπίπλοον*, omentum; *κήλη*, a tumour). A hernia, the contents of which are both intestine and omentum.

6. *Entero-lithus* (*λίθος*, a stone). An intestinal concretion, as a bezoar, a calculus, &c.

[7. *Entero-rrhœa* (*ῥεω*, to flow). An increased secretion from the mucous glands of the intestines.]

8. *Entero-rrhaphia* (*ῥαφὴ*, a suture). A suture of the divided edges of an intestine.

9. *Entero-tome* (*τέμνω*, to cut). An instrument for the operation of artificial anus.

ENTOMOLINE (*ἔντομον*, an insect). See *Chitine.*

ENTOMOLOGY (*ἔντομα*, insects; *λόγος*, an account). That part of Zoology which treats of insects.

[ENTOPHYTUS (*ἐντος*, within; *φυτὸν*, a plant). *Entophyta*, pl. Entophytes. Growing within plants; applied to parasitical fungi, which grow upon or within other plants.]

[ENTOZOA (*ἐντος*, within; *ζωον*, animal). A term given by Rudolphi to animals which live within the bodies of other animals; a parasite. Owen gives the following tabular arrangement of the parasites of the human body, with their habitat:—

ENTOZOA HOMINIS.

Class—PSYCHODIARIA. Bory St. Vincent.

1. *Acephalocystis endogena.* Pill-box hydatid. Habitat,—the liver, cavity of the abdomen, &c.
2. *Echinococcus hominis.* Living hydatid. Liver, spleen, omentum.

Class — POLYGASTRICA. Ehrenberg.

3. *Animalcula Echinococci.* Liver, &c., contained within the echinococcus.

Class — PROTELMINTHA.

4. *Cercaria seminis.* Zoosperm, spermatozoon, seminal animalcule. In the semen.
5. *Trichina spiralis.* In the voluntary muscles.

Class — STERELMINTHA.

6. *Cysticercus cellulosæ.* In the muscles, cerebrum, and eye.
7. *Tænia solium.* Long-jointed tape-worm, or common tape-worm. In the small intestine.
8. *Bothrio-cephalus latus.* Broad tape-worm. Small intestine.
9. *Polystoma Pinguiala.* Ovaria.
10. *Distoma hepaticum.* Liver fluke. In the gall-bladder.

Class — CŒLELMINTHA.

11. *Filaria Medinensis.* Guinea worm. In the cellular tissue.
12. *Filaria oculi.* In the crystalline lens.
13. *Filaria bronchialis.* In the bronchial glands.
14. *Tricocephalus dispar.* Long thread-worm. In the cæcum and colon.
15. *Spiroptera hominis.* In the urinary bladder.
16. *Strongylus gigas.* Kidney.
17. *Ascaris lumbricordes.* Long round worm. In the small intestine.
18. *Ascaris vermicularis.* Maw-worm or thread-worm. In the rectum.]

ENTROPIUM (*ἐν*, in; *τρέπω*, to turn). *Inversio palpebræ.* Inversion of the eyelid. Compare *Ectropium.*

ENURESIS (*ἐν*, in; *οὖρον*, urine). Incontinence of urine; involuntary discharge of urine.

EPACTAL. The name given by Fischer to the inter-parietal bone of Geoffrey St. Hilaire. It is only developed after birth, and is only occasionally met with.

EPI (*ἐπί*). A Greek preposition denoting *upon, for,* &c. Hence the compounds:—

1. *Ep-anetus* (*ἀνίημι*, to remit). A term denoting remittent, and applied by Good to remittent fever, including the mild form, the malignant form, and hectic fever.

2. *Eph-elis* (*ἥλιος*, the sun). Tan-spots; sun-burn; dark freckles, confluent or corymbose, disappearing in the winter.

3. *Eph-emera* (*ἡμέρα*, a day). A fever which runs its course of the cold, hot, and sweating stages in twelve hours.

4. *Eph-ialtes* (*ἄλλομαι*, to leap). Incubus, or nightmare; the imaginary being

which seems to *leap upon* the chest of the sleeper.

5. *Eph-idro'sis* (ἰδρόω, to perspire). Profuse and morbid perspiration.

6. *Eph-ippium* (a saddle; from ἐπι, upon; ἵππος, a horse). Sella turcica. Part of the os sphenoïdes, so called from its saddle-like shape.

[7. *Epi-canthus* (κανθός, the corner of the eye). A fold of skin covering the internal canthus.]

8. *Epi-carp* (καρπός, fruit). The exterior portion of the pericarp, commonly termed the skin of fruits. See *Pericarp.*

9. *Epi-cra'nium* (κρανίον, the cranium). The integuments, and epineurotic expansion which lie over the cranium.

10. *Epi-cranius.* A name sometimes given to the *occipito-frontalis* muscle, from its covering the cranium.

11. *Epi-chrosis* (χρῶμα, colour). A coloured or spotted surface of any kind, applied to maculæ, or blemishes of the skin, as freckles, sun-burn, &c.

[12. *Epi-coracoid* (*coracoides*, coracoid). Name given by Prof. Owen to that inconstant bone, or pair of bones, posterior to the coracoid bone of fishes.]

13. *Epi-demic* (δῆμος, the people). An epithet for a popular, prevailing, but not native disease, arising from a general cause, as excessive heat. See *Endemic.*

14. *Epi-dermis* (δέρμα, the skin). The cuticle, or scarf-skin; the thin horny layer which protects the surface of the integument. The external layer of the bark of plants.

15. *Epi-didymis* (δίδυμοι, two; the testes). The small oblong body which lies above the testis, formed by the convolutions of the vasa efferentia, external to the testis.

16. *Epi-gastrium* (γαστὴρ, the stomach). The superior part of the abdomen; the part situated above the belly.

17. *Epi-genesis* (γένεσις, generation). A term applied to a theory of non-sexual generation, in which each new germ is an entirely new production of the parent organism. Compare *Evolution.*

[18. *Epi-geous* (γη, the earth). Growing close upon the earth.]

19. *Epi-glottis* (γλωττὶς, glottis). A cartilage of the larynx, situated above the glottis.

20. *Epi-gynous* (γυνὴ, a woman). That condition of the stamens of a plant, in which they adhere both to the calyx and the ovarium, as in umbelliferous plants.

[21. *Epi-hyal* (*hyoides*, hyoid). A name given by Prof. Owen to a triangular piece of bone, pretty constant in fishes, which articulates above with the *Stylohyal.*]

22. *Epi-lepsy* (λαμβάνω, to seize). An attack, particularly of the falling sickness. This affection has been called morbus divinus, morbus herculeus, morbus sacer, morbus comitialis, morbus caducus, mal caduc, &c.

23. *Epi-nyctis* (νὺξ, νυκτὸς, night). A pustule, so called, because the eruption first appeared, or only appeared, by night; or because it was most troublesome at night. The term is applied by Sauvages to ecthyma.

[24. *Epi-phenomenon.* An adventitious symptom, one not essentially attendant on the disease.]

25. *Epi-phlœum* (φλοιὸς, bark). A layer of bark, situated immediately beneath the epidermis, termed by Mohl, phlœum, or peridermis.

26. *Epi-phora* (ἐπιφέρω, to carry with force). The watery eye; flux of tears. It is distinguished from *stillicidium lacrymarum*, which consists in an obstacle to the absorption and conveyance of the tears from the lacus lacrymarum into the sac; whereas Epiphora consists in a superabundant secretion of tears.

[27. *Epi-phyllous* (φύλλον, a leaf). Applied to flowers which grow on the surface of a leaf, and also to parasitical fungi which grow on the leaves of other plants.]

28. *Epi-physis* (φύω, to grow). A process of a bone attached by cartilage to a bone, and not a part of the same bone. It differs from *Apophysis*, which is a process of a bone, and a part of the same bone.

[29. *Epiphyte* (φυτον, a plant). A parasitic plant, or fungus, which grows on the leaves of other plants, and which has been also found in the human organism, both upon exposed surfaces, as the skin and mucous membranes, and floating in the animal fluids.]

30. *Epi-ploon* (πλέω, to sail). The omentum; a membranous expansion which *floats* upon the intestines.

31. *Epi-plo-cele* (ἐπίπλοον, omentum; κήλη, tumour). Hernia of the Epiploon, or omentum.

32. *Epi-pl-oscheo-cele* (ἐπίπλοον, the omentum; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour). A hernia in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

33. *Epirrheo-logy* (ἐπιῤῥοὴ, a flowing on; λόγος, an account). That branch of science which treats of the effects of external agents upon living plants.

34. *Epi-schesis* (ἴσχω, to restrain). Obstruction; suppression of excretions.

35. *Epi-spadias* (σπάω, to draw). That malformation, when the urethra opens on the dorsum of the penis, not far from the pubes. See *Hypospadias.*

36. *Epi-spastics* (*σπάω*, to draw). Vesicatories; blisters; external applications to the skin, which produce a serous or puriform discharge, by exciting inflammation. When these agents act so mildly as merely to excite inflammation, without occasioning the effusion of serum, they are denominated *rubefacients*.

37. *Epi-sperm* (*σπέρμα*, seed). This, and *perisperm*, are terms applied by Richard to the *testa* of seeds — the *spermoderm* of Decandolle.

38. *Epi-staxis* (*στάξις*, a dropping; from *στάζω*, to distil or drop down). Nasal hæmorrhage; bleeding from the nose.

39. *Epi-thelium* (*τίθημι*, to place). The cuticle on the prolabium, or red part of the lips, and on the mucous membranes in general. It is distinguished into the *scaly* [or *pavement*] *epithelium*, which forms the inner surface of the blood and lymph vessels, the inner surface of many mucous and serous sacs, &c.; the *columnar epithelium*, which forms the surface of the intestinal canal, as well as the surface of the passages from most glands; and the *ciliated epithelium*, which forms the surface of the mucous membrane of the organs of respiration, &c.

[40. *Epithelial*. Of, or belonging to, the epithelium.]

41. *Epi-them* (*τίθημι*, to place). A general term for any external topical application to the body, except ointments and plasters.

[42. *Epitympanic* (*tympanicus*, tympanic). Applied by Professor Owen to the uppermost subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes.]

43. *Ep-ulis* (*οὖλα*, the gums). A small tubercle on the gums, said sometimes to become cancerous.

44. *Ep-ulotics* (*οὐλή*, cicatrix). Medicines which promote the cicatrization of wounds. They are also called *cicatrisantia*.

[45. *Epizoon* (*ζῶον*, an animal). A parasitic animal.]

[46. *Epizootic*. An epidemic, contagious disease among cattle.]

EPIAN. *Pian*. A term denoting a raspberry, and applied on the American coast to *frambœsia*. On the African coast this affection is termed *yaws*.

[EPIDENDRUM (*ἐπί*, upon; *δένδρον*, a tree). A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Orchidaceæ, so called because they usually grow on the branches and trunks of trees.]

[*Epidendrum vanilla*. The systematic name for the plant which furnishes the vanilla of commerce, used to flavour ice-cream, custards, &c.,—and also as a perfume.]

[EPIFAGUS AMERICANUS. Another systematic name for *Orobanche Virginiana*.]

[EPIGÆA REPENS. Trailing arbutus, Ground-Laurel. An indigenous trailing plant, said to be useful in diseases of the urinary organs, as a substitute for Uva ursi and Buchu. The leaves and stems are prepared in the same manner, and given in the same doses as the Uva ursi.]

[EPITHELIOMA (*epithelium*). A term applied to a special class of growths, formerly comprised under the term cancroid, "the essential anatomical character of which is, that it is chiefly composed of cells which bear a general resemblance to those of such tesselated or scaly epithelium as lines the interior of the lips and mouth; and that part of those cells are inserted or infiltrated in the interstices of the proper structures of the skin, or other affected part."]

EPSOM SALT. *Sal catharticus amarus*. Sulphate of magnesia, formerly procured by boiling down the mineral water of Epsom; but now prepared from sea water.

EQUILIBRIUM (*æquè*, equally; *libro*, to balance). A term expressive of the equality of temperature, which all bodies on the earth are constantly tending to attain (see *Caloric*)—and of the equal distribution of the electric fluid in its natural, undisturbed state.

[EQUINIA (*equinus*, belonging to a horse). Glanders. A contagious disease, to which horses are liable, attended with discharge of the nostrils, ulceration of the nasal mucous membrane, &c., and which is communicated to the human species by inoculation.]

EQUITANT. A form of vernation in which the leaves overlap each other parallelly and entirely, without involution.

EQUIVALENTS (*æquè*, equally; *valeo*, to avail). A term applied by Dr. Wollaston to the *combining proportions* of elementary and compound substances, as the quantities of acid and base, in salts, required to neutralize each other. The following are instances of this law:—

Arsenic acid	57·68	Lime	28
Muriatic acid	37	Magnesia	20
Nitric acid	54	Potash	48
Sulphuric acid	40	Soda	32

Thus 57·68 of arsenic acid, 37 of muriatic, 54 of nitric, and 40 of sulphuric, combine with 28 of lime, forming, respectively, a neutral arseniate, muriate, nitrate, and sulphate of lime; &c., &c

ERBIUM. A newly-discovered metal, occurring along with yttria. See *Terbium.*

ERECTILE TISSUE (*erigo*, to erect). [A peculiar tissue susceptible of erection or rapid turgescence by an increased flow of blood; composed of arteries, veins, and nervous filaments, and forming a spongy substance, the *areolæ* of which communicate with each other.] The tissue peculiar to the penis, nipple, &c. That of the vagina has been termed, by De Graaf, *retiformis*, and latterly, *corpus cavernosum vaginæ*. The term is also applied to a similar tissue, constituting nævus, &c.

ERECTOR (*erigo*, to raise). [A raiser up.] A muscle of the clitoris and of the penis, so named from its office.

EREMACAUSIS (ἤρεμος, slow; καῦσις, burning). A term applied by Liebig to the slow combustion or oxidation of organic matters in air, as the conversion of wood into humus, the formation of acetic acid from alcohol, nitrification, &c.

ERETHISMUS (ἐρεθίζω, to excite). Constitutional irritation, or excitement.

Erethismus Mercurialis. Mercurial erethism; a peculiar state of erethism produced by mercury.

ERGOTA. *Secale Cornutum.* Spurred rye; a long black substance, like a horn or spur, formed on rye, and many other of the *gramina*, and supposed to be produced by a parasitic fungus.

1. *Ergotætia* (*ergota*, and αἰτία, origin). The generic name given by Mr. Quekett to the ergot fungus, to which was added the specific appellation of *abortifaciens*, in allusion to its destroying the germinating power of the grain of grasses.

2. *Ergotine.* A peculiar principle discovered in ergot, by M. Bonjean, who formerly termed it *hæmostatic extract*, from its being a real specific for hæmorrhages in general.

3. *Ergotism.* An epidemic occurring in moist districts, as in that of Sologne, from the use of *ergota*, in rye-bread. Its forms are, the *convulsive*,—a nervous disease, characterized by violent spasmodic convulsions; and the *gangrenous*,—a depraved state of the constitution, terminating in dry gangrene, and known in Germany by the name of the *creeping sickness.*

4. *Ergot-mould.* This substance, called by the late Mr. E. J. Quekett *Ergotætia abortifaciens*, and referred by him to the Gymnomycetes, a sub-order of Fungi, is considered by Link and others to be a species of *Oidium*, and referred to the Hyphomycetes, another sub-order of Fungi, closely allied to Confervaceæ.

ERICACEÆ. The Heath tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs, with *leaves* evergreen, rigid, entire, whorled, or opposite; *flowers* monopetalous, regular; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* superior, many-seeded; *seeds* apterous.

[ERIGERON (ἦρ, the spring; γέρων, an old man). A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Asteraceæ, (*Lindley*).]

[1. *Erigeron Canadense.* Canada fleabane. An indigenous plant, said to possess diuretic, tonic, and astringent properties.]

[2. *Erigeron Heterophyllum.* (Willd.) *E. annuum* (Persoon). Various-leaved fleabane; an indigenous plant used as a diuretic.]

[3. *Erigeron Philadelphicum.* (Barton). *E. Strigosum*, (Willd.) Philadelphia fleabane. This and the preceding species are diuretic, and have been employed in nephritic complaints and dropsy.]

ERO'DENTS (*erodo*, to gnaw off). Substances which *eat away*, as it were, extraneous growths.

[EROSE (*erodo*, to gnaw off). Gnawed; having the margin irregularly divided, as if bitten by some animal; applied to leaves.]

EROSION (*erodo*, to gnaw off). Destruction by ulceration; the name applied by Galen to the phenomena of ulcerative absorption.

[EROTIC (ἔρως, love). Relating to love.]

[EROTOMANIA (ἔρως, love; μανία, madness). Melancholy caused by love.]

ERRATIC (*erro*, to wander). Wandering; irregular; as applied to pains, gout, erysipelas, gestation, &c.

ERRHINES (ἐν, in; ῥὶν, the nose). Medicines which produce an increased discharge of nasal mucus. See *Sternutatories.*

ERROR LOCI (*error of place*). A term formerly applied to certain derangements in the capillary circulation. Boerhaave conceived that the vessels were of different sizes for the circulation of blood, lymph, and serum; and that, when the larger-sized globules passed into the smaller vessels by an *error loci*, an obstruction took place which gave rise to the phenomena of inflammation.

ERUCIN. A newly-discovered, yellowish-white substance, obtained from the *Sinapis alba*, or white mustard.

ERUCTATION (*eructo*, to belch forth). Flatulency, with frequent rejection upwards, as from a volcano.

ERUPTION (*erumpo*, to break out). A breaking out; a term applied to acute cutaneous diseases.

ERVALENTA. A substance consisting

of the farina or meal of the *Ervum lens*, or common lentil. The dietetical use of it is said to prevent constipation. The *mélasse de la Cochinchine* possesses a similar result, but is said to be nothing more than common treacle. See *Revalenta*.

[ERYNGIUM. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Umbelliferæ. The Pharmacopœial (U. S. A.) name for the root of *Eryngium aquaticum*.]

[1. *Eryngium aquaticum*. Button snakeroot. An indigenous plant, the root of which possesses diaphoretic and expectorant, and, in large doses, emetic properties.]

ERYNGO. The candied root of the *Eryngium campestre*, reckoned by Boerhaave as the first of aperient diuretic roots; [common name for the genus *Eringo*.]

[ERYSIMUM (*ἐρύω*, to draw). A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Cruciferæ.

[1. *Erysimum alliaria*. (Linn.) *Alliaria officinalis*. Hedge Garlic. An European species, the herb and seeds of which are esteemed diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant.]

[2. *Erysimum officinale* (Linn). *Sisymbrium officinale* (Scopoli). Hedge Mustard. Formerly esteemed as diuretic and expectorant.]

ERYSIPELAS (*ἐρύω*, to draw; *πέλας*, adjoining; so named from its propensity to spread; or, simply, from *ἐρυθρός*, red). An eruptive fever, called by the Romans *Ignis sacer;* popularly, the *Rose*, from the colour of the skin; and *St. Anthony's fire*, from its burning heat, or because St. Anthony was supposed to cure it miraculously.

[*Erysipelatous*. Belonging to erysipelas.]

ERYTHE'MA (*ἐρυθρός*, red). Morbid redness of the skin; inflammatory blush. A red fulness of the integuments, terminating in scales, and occasionally in gangrene.

ERYTHRÆA CENTAURIUM. Common Centaury; a plant of the order *Gentianaceæ*, possessing similar effects to those of *Gentian*. Its bitter principle is called *centaurin*.

ERYTHRIC ACID (*ἐρυθρός*, red). The name given by Brugnatelli to *purpuric* acid.

ERYTHRIN (*ἐρυθρός*, red). One of a series of substances, including erythrilin, erythrin bitter, or amarythrin, telerythrin, &c., obtained by Dr. Kane from the *Roccella tinctoria*.

ERYTHROGEN (*ἐρυθρός*, red; *γεννάω*, to produce). A green-coloured substance found in the gall-bladder, in a case of jaundice. It unites with nitrogen, and produces a red compound.

ERYTHROID (*ἐρυθρός*, red; *εἶδος*, likeness). A term applied to the cremasteric covering of the spermatic cord and testis.

ERYTHROLEIN, ERYTHROLITMINE. These, with *azolitmine* and *spaniolitmine*, are the four colouring principles obtained from litmus. These, in their natural condition, are red; and the blue of litmus is produced by combination with a base.

[ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM. Erythronium. An indigenous, Liliaceous plant, the recent bulb of which is emetic in the dose of ℈j. to ℥ss.]

[ERYTHROPHLEUM JUDICIALE. The systematic name of the tree which furnishes the *Sassy Bark*, employed by the natives of western Africa as an ordeal in their trials for sorcery.]

[ERYTHRORETIN (*ἐρυθρός*, red). The red resin of rhubarb; a colouring principle discovered by Schlossberger and Döpping in rhubarb.]

ERYTHROPHYLLE (*ἐρυθρός*, red; *φύλλον*, a leaf). A term applied by Berzelius to the red colouring matter of fruits and leaves in autumn.

[ERYTHROPROTID (*ἐρυθρός*, red; *protuna*, protein). A product of the action of a concentrated boiling solution of potash on protein. It is of a reddish-brown colour, readily soluble in water and in boiling alcohol. It is precipitated by the salts of lead, silver and mercury, of a rose colour.]

[ERYTHROSE. A name given by M. Garot to the fine yellow colouring matter produced by the reaction of nitric acid on rhubarb, in consequence of the splendid purples which it produces with the alkalies.]

ERYTHROSIS (*ἐρυθρός*, red). *Plethora arteriosa*. A form of plethora, in which the blood is rich in fibrin and in bright red pigment; a state corresponding in some measure with what has been termed the *arterial constitution*.

ERYTHROZYM (*ἐρυθρός*, red; *ρύμη*, leaven). The name recently given to the peculiar fermentative substance of madder, which has the power of effecting the decomposition of rubian.

ESCHAR (*ἐσχαρόω*, to form a scab or crust). A dry slough; a gangrenous portion, which has separated from the healthy substance of the body.

Escharotics. Substances which form an eschar, or slough, when applied to the skin.

ESCULENT. An appellation given to

those plants, or any part of them, which may be eaten for food.

ESCULIN. An alkaloïd obtained from the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, or horse-chestnut, from the ash, &c.

ESENBECKINA. An organic alkali, procured from Brazilian Cinchona, or the bark of the *Exostema Souzanum*, a native plant of Brazil, and named from the erroneous idea that the bark belonged to *Esenbeckia febrifuga*.

[ESODIC (*ἔσω*, within; *ὁδός*, a way). Proceeding to, or into, the spinal marrow; a term proposed by Dr. M. Hall to be substituted for *Incident Excitor*.]

ESO-ENTERITIS (*ἔσω*, within; and *enteritis*). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ESO-GASTRITIS (*ἔσω*, within; and *gastritis*). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

[ESOTERIC (*ἐσώτερος*, comparative of *ἔσω*, within). Internal; applied to vital phenomena, or to diseases which result from internal causes, in contradistinction to *exoteric*, or those produced by external causes.]

ESPRIT. The French term for spirit, or essence. Any subtile and volatile product of distillation.

ESSENCE DE PETIT GRAIN. A term originally applied to the volatile oil of the orange berry, but now denoting the volatile oil obtained from the leaves of both the bitter and sweet orange.

ESSENTIA ABIETIS. Essence of Spruce; prepared by boiling in water the young tops of some Coniferous plant, as the *Abies nigra*, or Black Spruce, and concentrating the decoction by evaporation.

ESSENTIA BINA. A substance used to colour brandy, porter, &c., and prepared by boiling coarse sugar till it is black and bitter; it is then made into a syrup with lime-water.

ESSENTIAL OILS. Oils obtained by distillation from odoriferous vegetable substances. Several of the volatile or essential oils are *essences*.

ESSERA. The Nettle-rash, or the *Urticaria* of Willan.—*Good*.

ESTIVATION (*æstivus*, belonging to summer). *Præfloration*. A term applied to the condition of a flower when its parts are unexpanded. See *Vernation*.

ETÆRIO (*ἑταιρεία*, an association). A term applied by Mirbel to an aggregate fruit, the parts of which are achenia, as in ranunculus, rubus, &c.

ETHAL. A peculiar oily substance, obtained from spermaceti; also termed hydrate of oxide of cetyl. The term is formed of the first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol*.

[ETHALIC ACID. Dumas and Stass have given this name to an acid formed by the action of the alkalies on spermaceti. More recent investigations seem to show that this is a complex substance, consisting of five distinct acids.]

ETHER (*αἰθήρ*, ether). A liquid produced by a remarkable decomposition of alcohol, by sulphuric, phosphoric, and arsenic acids. It is sometimes distinguished as *sulphuric ether*, from the mode of preparing it.

ETHEREAL OIL. The *Oleum Vini*, found in the residuum of sulphuric ether, and forming the basis of Hoffman's celebrated anodyne liquor.

ETHERINE. A term synonymous with olefiant gas, elayl, or hydruret of acetyl.

[ETHERIZATION. The state of insensibility to pain produced by inhaling the vapour of sulphuric ether.]

ETHEROLE. A carbo-hydrogen, commonly known as *light oil of wine*.

ETHIONIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on ether and alcohol.

ETHMOID (*ἠθμός*, a sieve; *εἶδος*, likeness). Cribriform, or *sieve-like*; a bone of the nose, perforated for the transmission of the olfactory nerves.

Ethmoïdal crest, or *spine*. See *Crista galli*.

[ETHNOGRAPHY (*ἔθνος*, a nation; *γράφω*, to write). A history of the manners, customs, origin, &c., of nations.]

ETHNO'LOGY (*ἔθνος*, a race; *λογος*, a discourse). The science of the different varieties of the human species. The term is frequently used as synonymous with *ethnography*; some writers, however, denote by the latter the strictly descriptive part of the subject, by the former the philosophy of it. See *Anthropology*.

ETHYLE (*αἰθήρ*, ether; *ὕλη*, matter). A hypothetical radical, existing in ether and its compounds; ether being the oxide of ethyl, and alcohol the hydrated oxide of ethyl.

ETIOLATION. The process of blanching plants, as celery, kale, &c., by sheltering them from the action of light. The natural colour of the plants is thus prevented from being formed.

EUCALY'PTIN. A peculiar substance, somewhat analogous to pectin and tannic acid, produced from Botany Bay kino, the astringent inspissated juice of the *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

[EUCALYPTUS. A Linnean genus of plants.]

[1. *Eucalyptus dumosa*. A species found

in New Holland, and which furnishes a species of manna.]

[2. *Eucalyptus mannifera.* A species growing in New South Wales, and which affords a substance closely resembling manna.]

[3. *Eucalyptus resinifera.* A New Holland species, the concrete juice of which is the Botany Bay kino.]

EUCHLORINE (*εὖ*, brilliant; *χλωρὸς*, green). The name given by Davy to the protoxide of chlorine, from its being considerably more brilliant than simple chlorine.

EUCHRONIC ACID (*εὔχροος*, of a fine colour). An acid procured by the decomposition of the neutral mellitate of ammonia by heat. It forms a blue compound with zinc, called *euchrone.*

EUDIOMETER (*εὐδία*, calm weather; *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of oxygen in a given gas.

EUGENIA PIMENTA. The Common Allspice, a Myrtaceous plant, the fruit of which constitutes *Pimento*, or *Jamaica pepper*, commonly called *allspice*, from its flavour approaching that of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs.

EUGENIC ACID. An acid found in the cloves along with a neutral salt. *Eugenin* is a crystallizable compound, found also in cloves, and of the same composition as Eugenic acid. *Caryophyllin* is another of these compounds.

EUGENATES. Compounds of Eugenic acid with an alkali, consisting of crystalline salts, also called alkaline caryophillates, and *clove-oil alkalies.*

[EUGENIN. A name proposed by Bonastre for a crystalline principle discovered by Dumas in cloves].

[EUNONYMUS. A genus of plants of the natural order Celastraceæ.]

[1. *Eunonymus Americanus,* } These
[2. *Eunonymus atropurpureus.* } species grow throughout the United States, and are known by the common name of burning bush. The bark of the latter species, under the name of Wahoo, was introduced to notice some years ago as a remedy for dropsy. The seeds of both species are said to be emetic and purgative.]

[EUPATORIUM. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Compositæ. The pharmacopœial name (U. S. A.) for the tops and leaves of the Eupatorium perfoliatum.]

[1. *Eupatorium aya-pana.* A Brazilian species possessing aromatic, bitter properties.]

[2. *Eupatorium cannabinum.* Hemp agrimony. An European species, the root of which was formerly employed as a purgative.]

[3. *Eupatorium perfoliatum.* Thoroughwort, boneset. An indigenous species, employed as a tonic and diaphoretic, and in large doses as emetic and purgative.]

[4. *Eupatorium purpureum.* Gravel root. An indigenous species said to possess diuretic powers.]

[5. *Eupatorium teucrifolium.* Wild horehound. Also an indigenous species said to possess tonic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and aperient properties, and has been employed as a domestic remedy in intermittent and remittent fevers.]

Eupatorine. An alkaloïd discovered in the Eupatorium Cannabinum.

[EUPHORBIA. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ.]

[1. *Euphorbia antiquorum.* An Egyptian species, supposed to produce the Euphorbium.]

[2. *Euphorbia canariensis.* A species growing in the Canary Islands and Western Africa, which affords the Euphorbium.]

[3. *Euphorbia corollata.* Large flowering Spurge. An indigenous Euphorbiaceous plant, the root of which, in the dose of from ten to twenty grains, is an active emetic. In somewhat smaller doses it is cathartic, and in still smaller doses diaphoretic and expectorant.]

[4. *Euphorbia hypericifolia.* Milk-weed. An indigenous species, said to be astringent and narcotic. An infusion of the whole plant has been extolled as useful in dysentery, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c.]

[5. *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha.* Ipecacuanha Spurge. This is also an indigenous species. Its root is an active emetic and cathartic, in the dose of from gr. x. to gr. xv.]

[6. *Euphorbia lathyris.* The systematic name of the mole plant, the seeds of which furnish the oil of Euphorbia, a powerful purgative in doses of from five to ten drops.]

[7. *Euphorbia maculata.* A species said to possess similar properties with *E. hypericifolia.*]

[8. *Euphorbia Nereifolia.* An East India species, used in India as a purgative and deobstruent.]

[9. *Euphorbia officinarum.* The systematic name of the plant which is supposed to produce the substance *Euphorbium.*]

EUPHORBIACEÆ. The Euphorbium tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous, unisexual; *ovarium* three-celled, the cells separating with elasticity from their common axis

EUPHORBIUM. A saline waxy resin,

produced by an undetermined species of *Euphorbia*.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS. Common Eye-bright; a plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, and a popular remedy for diseases of the eye.

EUPION (*εὖ*, well; *πίων*, fat). A colourless liquid, obtained by distillation from the tar of animal matters, and so named from its great limpidity.

EUPLASTIC (*εὖ*, well; *πλάσις*, formation). A term applied by Lobstein to the elaborated organizable matter, by which the tissues of the body are renewed. The same writer speaks of another animal matter, the tendency of which is to softening and disorganization; this he terms *cacoplastic*.

EUPYRION (*εὖ*, easily; *πῦρ*, fire). Any contrivance for obtaining an instantaneous light, as the phosphorous bottle, the promethean, &c.

EUSTACHIAN TUBE. The *Iter a palato ad aurem;* a canal which extends from the tympanum to the pharynx, called after *Eustachius*, its discoverer.

1. *Musculus tubæ Eustachianæ nonus.* A designation of the circumflexus palati muscle, from its arising in part from the Eustachian tube.

2. *Eustachian Valve.* A fold of the lining membrane of the auricle, which in the fœtus is supposed to conduct the blood in two different courses.

[EUTHANASIA (*εὖ*, well; *θάνατος*, death). Easy death.]

EVACUANTS (*evacuo*, to empty). Agents which cause a discharge by some emunctory. Some of the milder evacuants are called *alteratives*, or purifiers of the blood.

EVACUATION (*evacuo*, to empty). The discharge of the fæces, &c.

EVAPORATION. The production of vapour at common or moderate temperatures. Compare *Ebullition*.

Spontaneous Evaporation. The production of vapour by some natural agency, without the direct application of heat, as on the surface of the earth or ocean.

[EVENTRATION (*ε*, out of; *venter*, the belly). Extrusion or displacement of the bowels, either through a wound or a preternatural opening.]

EVENTUALITY. A term in Phrenology indicative of the faculty which observes phenomena, occurrences, and events, and is devoted to history and natural knowledge. "Individuality takes cognizance of things which are, the names of which are nouns; and Eventuality of things which happen, the names of which are verbs." Its organ is situated in the middle of the forehead, and, when much developed, imparts a peculiar prominence to this part of the skull.

EVOLUTION (*evolvo*, to roll out). A term applied to a theory of non-sexual generation, according to which the first created embryos of each species must contain within themselves, as it were in miniature, all the individuals of that species which shall ever exist; and must contain them so arranged, that each generation should include not only the next, but, encased within it, all succeeding generations. Hence this theory has also received the name of the *emboitement* theory Compare *Epigenesis*.

EVOLUTION, SPONTANEOUS. A term applied by Dr. Denman to natural delivery, in cases in which the shoulder is so far advanced into the pelvis as to preclude the possibility of relief by operation.

[EVULSION (*evello*, to pluck out). Forcible extraction.]

EXACERBATION (*exacerbo*, to exasperate). An increase of febrile symptoms.

EXÆRESIS (*ἐξαιρέω*, to remove). One of the old divisions of surgery, implying the removal of parts.

EXANGEA (*ἐξ*, out of; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel). A term sometimes applied to diseases in which the large vessels are ruptured, or unnaturally distended.

EXANIA (*ex*, and *anus*). *Archoptosis*. A prolapsus, or falling down of the anus.

EXANTHE'MA (*ἐξανθέω*, to blossom). Efflorescence; eruptive diseases; a term formerly equivalent to *eruption* generally, but now limited to *rashes*, or superficial red patches, irregularly diffused, and terminating in cuticular exfoliations.

[*Exanthematous*. Eruptive. Of, or belonging to, the Exanthemata.]

EXANTHESIS (*ἐξ*, out; *ἀνθέω*, to blossom). A superficial or cutaneous efflorescence, as rose-rash; it is opposed to *enanthesis*, or efflorescence springing from within.

[EXARTHROSIS (*ἐξ*, out of; *ἀρθρον*, the socket of a joint). Luxation.]

[EXARTICULATION (*ἐξ*, out of; *articulus*, a joint). A luxation or dislocation of a bone from its socket.]

[EXCIPIENT. Any substance employed to give consistence in a medical prescription, or used as a vehicle for the administration of medicines.]

[EXCISION (*excindo*, to cut off). The cutting off of any part.]

[EXCITABILITY (*excito*, to raise up). The capacity possessed by living beings of being excited by stimulants.]

EXCITANTS (*excito*, to stimulate). Stimulants; these are termed *general*, when

they excite the system, as spirit; and *particular*, when they excite an organ, as in the action of diuretics on the kidneys.

EXCITEMENT. The effect produced by excitants, especially the *general*.

EXCITO-MOTORY. A designation of that function of the nervous system, discovered by Dr. Marshall Hall, by which an impression is transmitted to a centre, and reflected so as to produce contraction of a muscle, without sensation or volition. This has also been termed the *Reflex Function*, and more recently the *Diastaltic Nervous* system.

EXCORIATION (*excorio*, to take off the skin). Abrasion of the skin.

EXCREMENT (*excerno*, to separate from). The alvine fæces, or excretion. A term applied to a preternatural growth, as a wart, a wen, &c.

[EXCREMENTITIOUS. Of the nature of, or resembling excrement.]

EXCRESCENCE (*excresco*, to grow from). A term applied to a preternatural growth, as a wart, a wen, &c.

EXCRETA ANIMALIA. Animal excretions used as stimulants, as castoreum and musk.

[EXCRETINE. A term proposed by Dr. Wm. Marcet for a new organic substance, possessing an alkaline reaction, discovered by him in human excrement.]

EXCRETION (*excerno*, to separate from). A general term for the perspiration, urine, fæces, &c., which are separated and voided from the blood or the food.

[EXCRETOIC ACID. An acid, olive-coloured substance, of a fatty nature, found by Dr. Wm. Marcet in human excrement.]

EXCRETORY DUCT (*excerno*, to separate from). The duct which proceeds from a gland, as the parotid, hepatic, &c., and transmits outwards, or into particular reservoirs, the fluid secreted by it.

[EXEDENS (*exedo*, to eat like a worm). Eating, wasting; applied to diseases in which there is ulceration.]

EXERCITATIO. *Gymnastics.* Exercise; the action of the organs of locomotion.

EXFŒTATION (*ex*, outward; and *fœtus*). Extra-uterine fœtation, or imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus. See *Eccyesis*.

EXFOLIATION (*exfolio*, to cast the leaf). The separation of a dead piece of bone from the living.

[EXHALANT. A term applied to capillary vessels which pour out a fluid.]

EXHALATION (*exhalo*, to exhale). *Effluvia.* The vapours which arise from animal and vegetable bodies, marshes, the earth, &c.

[EXHUMATION (*ex*, from; *humus*, the ground). Disinterment; the act of removing a corpse from the ground.]

EXO- (ἔξω, outward). A Greek preposition, signifying *outward*.

1. *Exoccipital bone.* In anthropotomy, the condyloid process of the occipital bone; its homologue in the archetypal skeleton is called the "neuropophysis." See *Vertebra*.

[2. *Exodic* (ὁδός, a way). Proceeding out of, or from, the spinal marrow.]

3. *Exo-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). A plant whose stem grows by external increase, and which exhibits, in a transverse section, a series of concentric circles or zones. Compare *Endogen*.

4. *Exogenous* (γίνομαι, to be produced). A term applied by Prof. Owen to those parts of a vertebra which grow out from parts previously ossified. These are the "processes," as distinguished from the "elements," which are *autogenous*. [Applied also to stems in which new matter, by which they increase in diameter, is added at the external surface.]

[5. *Exogenous aneurisms.* A term proposed by Mr. Crisp to designate traumatic aneurisms, or those produced by external division of the arterial walls.]

6. *Exo-rrhizous* (ῥίζα, a root). A term expressive of the mode of germination in Exogens, in which the radicle appears at once on the surface of the radicular extremity, and consequently has no sheath at its base. See *Endorrhizous*.

[7. *Exo-skeleton.* An external skeleton; applied to the skeleton of those animals which have a hard or bony case.]

8. *Exo-stome* (στόμα, the mouth). The orifice of the outer integument of the ovule in plants.

9. *Exo-thecium* (θήκη, a case). The name given by Purkinje to the coat of the anther.

[EXOGONIUM PURGA. A name for the plant which furnishes jalap.]

EXOMPHALOS (ἐξ, out; ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). Hernia at, or near, the umbilicus.

EXOPHTHALMIA (ἐξ, out; ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Ophthalmoptosis. Ptosis bulbi oculi.* Protrusion of the globe of the eye.

EXORMIA (ἐξ, out; ὁρμή, impetus). A term used by the Greeks as synonymous with ecthyma, or papulous skin, comprising gum-rash, &c.

EXOSMO'SIS (ἐξ, out; ὠσμός, impulsion). The property by which rarer fluids pass through membranous substances, out of a cavity into a denser fluid—"dehors impulsion." See *Endosmosis*.

EXOSTO'SIS (ἐξ, out; ὀστέον, a bone).

An excrescence or morbid enlargement of a bone.

EXOTERIC (*ἐξωτερικος*, external). A term applied to an effect produced by a cause external to, and independent of, the system. See *Esoteric.*

[EXOTIC. Foreign. Applied to plants which are not native to a country.]

EXPANSIBILITY. *Expansile power.* These terms are employed by physiologists to denote a vital property more or less observable in several organs, as the penis, the nipple, the heart, the uterus, the retina, perhaps even the cellular substance of the brain.

EXPANSION (*expando*, to spread out). An enlargement of volume; the usual effect of caloric.

[EXPECTANT (*expecto*, to wait). Expectation. A term given to a method which consists in watching the progress of diseases without giving any active medicine, unless symptoms appear which imperiously require such.]

EXPECTORANTS (*ex pectore*, from the chest). Medicines for promoting the discharge of mucus or other matters from the trachea and its branches.

Expectoration. The *act* of discharging any matter from the chest; also, the *matters* so discharged.

[EXPERIENCE (*ἐξ*, from; *πεῖρα*, a trial). Practical knowledge; knowledge obtained by practice.]

[EXPERIMENT. A practical proof. A trial for the purpose of ascertaining a truth, or of obtaining knowledge.]

EXPIRATION (*expiro*, to breathe). That part of respiration in which the air is expelled. Compare *Inspiration.*

EXPLORATION (*exploro*, to examine). Examination of the abdomen, chest, &c., with a view to ascertain the *physical signs of disease*, in contradistinction to those signs which are termed *symptoms.*

EXPRESSED OILS. Oils obtained from bodies by pressure.

[EXPRESSION (*exprimo*, to press out). The indication of the feelings presented in the countenance, attitude, and gesture. The process of forcing out the liquid parts from animal vegetable bodies.]

[EXPULSION (*expello*, to drive out). The act of forcing out, as in voiding the bowels, or bladder, or uterus.]

[EXPULSIVE (*expello*, to drive out). Applied to the pains occurring in the second stage of labour, when the child is being extruded.]

[EXSANGUINE, } (*ex*, priv.; *san-*
[EXSANGUINEOUS, } *guis*, blood).—Without blood, anemic.]

EXSANGUINITY (*ex*, out; *sanguis*, blood). *Anhæmia.* A state of bloodlessness.

EXSICCATION (*exsicco*, to dry up). A variety of evaporation, producing the expulsion of moisture from solid bodies by heat; it is generally employed for depriving salts of their water of crystallization.

[EXSTROPHIA (*ἐξ*, out of; *στροφη*, a turning). *Exstrophy.* Displacement of an organ. Applied to a congenital malformation, in which, from a deficiency in the anterior abdominal parietes, the corresponding wall of the bladder appears to be turned inside out.]

EXTENSION (*extendo*, to stretch out). This term denotes, in *physics*, the property of occupying a certain portion of space. In *surgery*, it signifies the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bones into their natural situation.

Counter-extension. The act of making extension in the opposite direction, in order to hinder the limb from being drawn along by the extending power.

EXTENSOR (*extendo*, to stretch out). A muscle which extends any part. It is opposed to *flexor*, or that which bends a part.

[EXTERN (*externe*, external). Applied to hospital and dispensary patients who are not inmates of such institutions; also to the assistants, &c., who attend such, or who do not dwell in the institution.]

EXTIRPATION (*extirpo*, to eradicate; from *stirps*, a root). The entire removal of any part by the knife, or ligature.

EXTRA UTERINE. A term applied to those cases of pregnancy in which the fœtus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

EXTRACTION (*extraho*, to draw out). The operation of removing the teeth, a musket-ball, &c. The process of preparing a pharmaceutical extract.

EXTRACTIVE PRINCIPLES. The general designation of a variety of compounds, most of which crystallize and have a bitter taste, but are neutral, and cannot yet be referred to any particular series of compounds. They comprise all the non-azotized vegetable compounds.

EXTRACTUM (*extraho*, to draw out). An extract; a preparation obtained by the evaporation of a vegetable solution, or a native vegetable juice. Its basis is termed *extractive*, or extractive principle.

[EXTRACTUM CANNABIS. Extract

of Hemp; the U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the alcoholic extract of the dried tops of *Cannabis Sativa*, variety *Indica*.]

EXTRAVASATION (*extra*, out of; *vas*, a vessel). The passage of fluids out of their proper vessels, and their infiltration into the surrounding tissues.

EXTROVERSION (*extra*, without; *versio*, a turning). An abnormal position in an outward direction, of a viscus or other part of the body.

EXTROSE. Turned outward; turned away from the axis to which it belongs; applied to certain anthers.

EXUDATION. *Transpiration.* The flow of liquid from the surface of the skin or membrane, an ulcer, &c.

EXUVIÆ (*exuo*, to put off). The slough or cast-off covering of certain animals, as those of the snake-kind.

EYE. *Oculus.* The organ of vision. The following is a systematic arrangement of the *diseases* to which this organ is liable:—

I. *Diseases of the Eye, generally.*

1. *Ophthalmia* (ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Generally, any inflammation of the eye.

2. *Ophthalmitis.* Inflammation of the globe of the eye.

3. *Exophthalmia* (ἐξ, out; ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Protopsis, or protrusion of the globe of the eye. Beer proposes to call the affection *exopthalmus*, when the protruded eye is in its natural state; *exophthalmia*, when it is inflamed; and *ophthalmoptosis*, when the displacement is caused by division of the nerves and muscles of the orbit, or by paralysis of the latter.

4. *Lippitudo* (*lippus*, blear-eyed). Catarrhal ophthalmia.

5. *Epiphora* (επιφέρω, to carry with force). Watery eye.

6. *Cirsophthalmia* (κιρσός, varix; ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Varicositas oculi, or varicose ophthalmia. A varicose affection of the blood-vessels of the eye.

7. *Empyesis oculi* (ἐν, in; πῦον, pus). Suppuration of the eye.

8. *Ophthalmoplegia* (ὀφθαλμός, the eye; πλήσσω, to strike). Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

9. *Hypoæma scorbuticum* (ὑπό, under; αἷμα, blood). A scorbutic blood-shot appearance of the eye.

10. *Hydrophthalmia* (ὕδωρ, water; ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Hydrops oculi, or dropsy of the eye. This has been also termed *buphthalmus* (βοῦς, an ox; ὀφθαλμός, the eye), or ox-eye.

II. *Diseases of the Eye-lids.*

11. *Ankyloblepharon* (ἀγκύλος, bent; βλέφαρον, the eye-lid). A preternatural union of the two lids.

12. *Chalazion* (χάλαζα, a hail-stone). An indurated tumour of undefined margin, occupying the edge of the lid. It is called, in Latin, *grando*; and, from its being supposed to be the indurated remains of a stye, it has been termed *hordeolum induratum.*

13. *Ectropium* (εκ, out; τρέπω, to turn). Eversion of the eye-lids.

14. *Entropium* (εν, in; τρέπω, to turn). Inversion of the eye-lids.

15. *Epicanthus* (επὶ, upon; κανθός, the corner of the eye). A fold of skin covering the internal canthus.

16. *Hordeolum* (dim. of hordeum, barley). Stye; a tumour resembling a barley-corn.

17. *Lagophthalmos* (λαγῶς, a hare; ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Hare-eye; shortening of the upper lid.

18. *Milium* (a millet seed). A small white tumour on the margin of the lids, containing a substance nearly like boiled rice.

19. *Nævi materni*, or mother-spots, occurring on the eye-brow, or upper lid.

20. *Pediculi ciliorum.* Lice of the eye-lashes. Phtheiriasis.

21. *Phlyctenula* (dim. of phlyctæna). A watery vesicle of the ciliary margin.

22. *Ptilosis* (πτίλωσις, the moulting of birds). Madarosis. Alopecia. Loss of the eye-lashes.

23. *Ptosis* (πτῶσις, prolapsus). A falling of the upper eye-lid.

24. *Symblepharon* (σὺν, together with; βλέφαρον, the eye-lid). The connexion of the lid to the globe of the eye.

25. *Trichiasis* (θρὶξ, τριχὸς, hair). An unnatural direction of the cilia inwards against the eye-ball.

26. *Tylosis* (τύλος, callosity). Thickening and induration of the palpebral margins. The terms *pachyblepharosis*, *pachea blephara*, and *pachytes* (παχὺς, thick), denote the thickened state of the lids.

III. *Diseases of the Conjunctiva.*

27. *Encanthis* (εν, in; κανθός, the corner of the eye). Enlargement of the caruncula lacrymalis.

28. *Pterygium* (πτέρυξ, a wing). A thickened state of the membrane, probably so called from its triangular shape.

IV. *Diseases of the Cornea and chambers of the aqueous humours.*

29. *Ceratocele* (κέρας, κέρατος, cornu; κήλη, a tumour). Hernia of the cornea.

30. *Corneitis*, ceratitis, or keratitis. Inflammation of the cornea.

31. *Hæmophthalmus* (αἷμα, blood; ὀφθαλ-

μὸς, the eye). Effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

32. *Hypogala* (ὑπὸ, under; γάλα, milk). The effusion of a milk-like fluid into the chambers of the eye.

33. *Hypopyon* (ὑπὸ, under; πῦον, pus). The presence of pus in the anterior chamber.

34. *Hypolympha* (ὑπὸ, under; and lympha). The effusion of lymph in the chambers of the aqueous humour.

35. *Opacity* (opacus, opaque). A general term, popularly called *film*, including all changes affecting the transparency of the cornea: these are—

1. *Arcus senilis* (senile bow), or gerontoxon. The opaque circle, or half circle, formed in old age.
2. *Nebula* (a cloud). Haziness; dulness.
3. *Leucoma* (λευκὸς, white), or albugo. A denser opacity extending through the laminæ.
4. *Macula* (a spot). A small patch, or speck.

36. *Staphyloma* (σταφυλὴ, a grape). Increased size of the cornea, with opacity.

V. *Diseases of the Iris, lens and capsule, and vitreous humour.*

37. *Coloboma iridis* (κολόβωμα, a mutilated limb). Fissure of the iris, with prolongation of the pupil.

38. *Glaucoma* (γλαυκὸς, azure). Formerly cataract, but now discoloration of the pupil.

39. *Iritis.* Inflammation of the iris.

40. *Mydriasis* (μύδος, moisture). Dilated pupil.

41. *Myosis* (μύω, to close; ὤψ, the eye). Contracted pupil.

42. *Prolapsus iridis.* A hernia-like protrusion of the iris through a wound of the cornea. The tumour, thus formed, is sometimes called *staphyloma iridis;* the protrusion of the whole iris is termed *staphyloma racemosum;* a small prolapsus, *myocephalon* (μυῖα, a fly; κεφαλὴ, the head); those of larger size have been named *clavus* (a nail), *helos* (ἧλος, a nail), and *melon* (μῆλον, an apple).

43. *Synchisis* (σύγχυσις, a melting.) A fluid state of the vitreous humour.

44. *Synechia* (συνέχω, to keep together). Adhesion of the uvea to the crystalline capsule, which is termed *posterior;* and that of the iris to the cornea, which is *anterior.*

45. *Synizesis* (συνίζησις, collapse, sinking in). Atresia iridis. Closure of the pupil.

VI. *Cataract.*

46. *Cataract.* Opacity of the crystalline lens, of its capsule, or of the Morgagnian fluid, separately or conjointly. Cataracts were formerly denominated *ripe*, or *unripe.* Beer divides them into the *true* and the *spurious.*

True Cataract.

1. The *Lenticular*, of various consistence, as the *hard* or *firm;* and the *soft, caseous, gelatinous*, or *milky.*

2. The *Capsular;* termed the *anterior*, the *posterior*, and the *complete.*

3. The *Morgagnian*, sometimes called the milk cataract, or confounded with the purulent; one of the rarest forms of the disease.

4. The *Capsulo-lenticular.* The varieties of this form are termed, with reference to their appearances:—

Marmoracea, or the marbled.
Fenestrata, or the latticed.
Stellata, or the starry.
Striata, or the streaky,
Centralis, or the central.
Punctata, or the dotted.
Dimidiata, or the half-cataract.
Tremula, or the shaking.
Natatalis, or the swimming.
Pyramidalis, or the conical.
Siliquata arida, or the dry-shelled.
Gypsea, or the cretaceous.
Purulent encysted, or putrid.
The trabecularis, or the barred. This is the "cataracte barrée," or bar-cataract of the French, and the "cataract with a girth or zone," of Schmidt.

Spurious Cataract.

Lymphatica, or lymph-cataract.
Membranacea, or membranous.
Purulenta, or spurious purulent.
Grumosa, or blood-cataract.
Dendritica, arborescent, or choroïd.

VII. *Operations for Cataract.*

1. *Couching*, or *depression.* An operation described by Celsus, and consisting originally in the removal of the opaque lens out of the axis of vision, by means of a needle. See *Reclination.*

2. *Extraction*, or the removal of the opaque lens from the eye, by division of the cornea, and laceration of the capsule.

3. *Keratonyxis* (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn; νύσσω, to puncture); or the operation of couching performed by puncture of the cornea.

VIII. *Operations for artificial pupil—coremorphosis* (κόρη, pupil; μόρφωσις, formation):—

1. *Coretomia* (κόρη, pupil; τομὴ, section), or iriditomia. The operation by incision.

2. *Corectomia* (κόρη, pupil; ἐκτομὴ, excision,) or iridectomia. The operation by excision.

3. *Coredialysis* (κόρη, pupil; διάλυσις,

loosening), or iridodialysis. The operation by separation.

4. *Iridencleisis* (ἶρις, iris; ἐγκλείω, to inclose). The strangulation of the detached portion of the iris.

5. *Iridectomedialysis* (ἶρις, iris; ἐκτομή, excision; διάλυσις, separation). The operation by excision and separation.

6. *Sclerotiocectome* (sclerotica; and ἐκτομή, excision). The operation for forming an artificial pupil in the sclerotica.

IX. *Amaurosis.*

Imperfection or loss of sight from affection of the retina, optic nerve, or sensorium. Literally, it means dimness of sight, and is applied, generally, to the following forms and degrees:—

1. *Amblyopia* (ἀμβλὺς, dull; ὤψ, the eye), the incipient or incomplete. The epithet *amaurotica* is sometimes attached to it.

2. *Gutta serena* (drop serene; so named from the idea of an effused fluid at or behind the pupil), the complete. Often synonymous with *amaurosis.*

3. *Suffusion* (suffundo, to suffuse,) is a term applied generally by Celsus, &c., to amaurosis, arising from cataract, &c. The ὑπόχυμα, or ὑπόχυσις, of the earlier Greek writers, includes amaurosis and cataract; the latter was afterwards called γλαύκωμα.

X. *In Incomplete Amaurosis there are—*

4. *Amaurotic cat's eye* (amblyopia senilis?). A term applied by Beer to an amaurotic affection, accompanied by a remarkably pale colour of the iris. It occurs chiefly in very old persons.

5. *Hemeralopia* (ἡμέρα, day; ὤψ, the eye), day-eye; or cæcitas crepuscularis, or nocturna, — caligo, or dysopia tenebrarum —or night-blindness.

6. *Nyctalopia* (νὺξ, νυκτὸς, night; ὤψ, the eye), night-eye. Cæcitas diurna, or day-blindness.

7. *Myopia* (μύω, to close; ὤψ, the eye), or near-sightedness.

8. *Presbyopia* (πρέσβυς, old; ὤψ, the eye), or far-sightedness.

9. *Photophobia* (φῶς, φωτὸς, light; φόβος, fear), or intolerance of light. This is connected with

10. *Oxyopia* (ὀξὺς, acute; ὄψις, sight); or acuteness of sight, for a short time, at intervals.

11. *Strabismus* (στραβισμὸς, squinting; from στραβὸς, i. q., στρεβλὸς, twisted), or squinting. When the eye turns inward it is called *convergens;* when outward, *divergens.*

12. *Luscitas* (luscus, blind of one eye), or obliquity of the eye.

XI. *Other defects of sight* (*vitia visûs*)—

13. *Visus coloratus* or *chrupsia* (χρόα, colour; ὄψις, sight), or coloration of objects.

14. *Visus defiguratus* or *metamorphopsia* (μεταμόρφωσις, transformation; ὄψις, sight), or distortion and confusion of objects.

15. *Visus dimidiatus*, or *hemiopsia* (ἥμισυ, half; ὄψις, sight), or half-sight. An affection of the sight, in which the sphere of vision is diminished, so that the person sees only a part of an object.

16. *Visus duplicatus*, or *diplopia* (διπλόος, double; and ὤψ, sight), or double vision.

17. *Visus interruptus* (interrumpo, to interfere with); or broken, interrupted vision.

18. *Visus lucidus*, or *photopsia* (φῶς, φωτὸς, light; ὄψις, sight), or luminous vision, in which flashes of light appear to pass before the eyes, when the eyelids are shut, particularly in the dark. This is the *marmaryge* (μαρμαρυγὴ, dazzling light,) of Hippocrates.

19. *Visus muscarum*, or *myodesopsia* (μυῖα, musca, a fly; ὄψις, visus, sight), or the appearance of flies, &c., floating before the eyes. A single black speck is called *scotoma* (σκότος, darkness); the more moving substances are termed *muscæ volitantes*, or *mouches volantes.*

20. *Visus nebulosus* (nebula, a cloud), or misty, clouded vision.

21. *Visus reticulatus* (rete, a net), or a gauzy, net-like appearance of objects.

[EYE-BRIGHT. Common name for the *Euphrasia officinalis.*]

EYE OF TYPHON. The mystic name given by the Egyptians to the *Squill*, or sea-onion.

F

F, or FT. Abbreviations of *fiat*, or *fiant*—let it, or them, be made; used in prescriptions.

[FABA. The bean or seed of the *Vicia faba.*]

Faba Sancti Ignatii. The bean of St. Ignatius. The product of the *Ignatia amara*, now considered a species of *Strychnos.*

FACE AGUE. *Tic douloureux.* A form

of neuralgia, which occurs in the nerves of the face.

FACET (*facette*, a little face). A term applied to an articular cavity of a bone, when nearly plain.

[FACIAL (*facies*, the face). Of, or belonging to, the face.]

FACIES. The face. The lower and anterior part of the head, including the nose, mouth, eyes, and cheeks. See *Vultus* and *Frons*.

1. *Facies Hippocratica.* The peculiar appearance of the face immediately before death, described by Hippocrates.

2. *Facies rubra.* The red face; another name for the gutta rosacea. See *Acne*.

3. *Facial angle.* An angle composed of two lines, one drawn in the direction of the basis of the skull, from the ear to the roots of the upper incisor teeth, and the other from the latter point to the most projecting part of the forehead.

4. *Facial nerve.* The *portio dura* of the seventh pair. The fifth pair is designated as the *trifacial*.

5. *Facial vein.* A vein which commences at the summit of the head and forehead. See *Angular*.

6. *Face grippée.* The pinched-in face; a peculiar expression of features in peritonitis. See *Physiognomy*.

FACTITIOUS (*factito*, to practise). Made by art, as factitious cinnabar, in distinction from the natural production. This term is also applied to *diseases* which are produced wholly, or in part, by the patient; and to *waters* prepared in imitation of natural waters, as those of Brighton.

FACULTY (*facultas;* from *facere*, to make). The power or ability by which an action is performed. A term employed to denote the professors of the medical art.

FÆCES (pl. of *fæx*, dregs). Dregs or lees of wine; the settlement of any liquor. The excrement of animals.

FÆX SACCHARI. *Theriaca.* Treacle or molasses; the viscid, dark-brown, uncrystallizable syrup, which drains from refined sugar in the sugar-moulds.

[FAGARA (*fagus*, the beech-tree). A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Terebinthaceæ.]

[1. *Fagara octandra.* The systematic name of the plant supposed to furnish the resinous substance Tacamahac.]

[2. *Fagara piperita.* The systematic name of a plant found in Japan and the Philippine Islands, the berries of which are said to possess similar properties with those of Cubebs.]

FAGIN. A narcotic substance obtained from the nuts of the *Fagus sylvatica*, or common beech.

[FAGUS (*φαγειν*, to eat). A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Annotaceæ.]

[*Fagus Castanea.* The systematic name of the chesnut tree.]

FAINTS. The weak spirituous liquor which runs off from the still after the proof spirit is taken away.

FALCIFORM (*falx, falcis*, a scythe; *forma*, likeness). [Falcate.] Scythe-like; a term applied to a process of the dura mater, and the iliac process of the fascia lata.

FALLING SICKNESS. *Caducus morbus.* Epilepsy; an affection in which the patient suddenly falls to the ground.

FALLOPIAN TUBES. Two *trumpet*-like ducts, arising from the sides of the fundus uteri, and extending to the ovaria; so called from Gabriel Fallopius. The commencement of each is termed *ostium uterinum;* the termination, *ostium abdominale;* the fimbriated extremity, *morsus diaboli*.

[FALSE (*fallo*, to deceive). Spurious, unnatural. Applied in medicine to some imperfectly formed diseases, and in Surgery to certain abnormal conditions of parts.]

[FALSE ANGUSTURA BARK. A name given to a bark sometimes found mixed with true Angustura bark, possessing poisonous properties, and supposed to be derived from *Strychnos Nux Vomica*.]

[FALSE BARKS. A name given to various barks resembling Cinchonas, but which differ from them by the absence of quinia, quinidia, and cinchonia.]

FALSE CONCEPTION. Anormal conception, in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a mole or some analogous production is formed.

[FALSE-JOINT. See *Joint, artificial*.]

FALSE MEMBRANE. This is always the result of inflammation, as that produced in pleurisy, in peritonitis, in croup, &c.

[FALSE PASSAGE. An abnormal passage produced by injury or disease. Applied more particularly to a passage made by laceration of the mucous membrane of the urethra, from a forcible introduction of a catheter in a wrong direction.]

[FALSE RIBS. The five inferior ribs.]

[FALSE SARSAPARILLA. A common name for the plant *Aralia nudicaulis*.]

[FALSE SUNFLOWER. A common name for the plant *Helenium autumnale*.]

[FALSE UNICORN PLANT. A common name for the plant *Helonias dioica.*]

FALSE WATERS. *Fausses eaux.* A term applied by the French to a serous fluid which accumulates between the chorion and the amnois, and is discharged at certain periods of pregnancy. This must be distinguished from the *liquor amnii,* which they term simply the *waters.*

[FALSIFICATION (*falsus,* false; *facio,* to make). Adulteration, sophistication, or fraudulent imitation of an article.]

FALX, FALCIS. A scythe, or sickle. A scythe, or sickle-like process.

1. *Falx cerebri,* or *falx major.* The *sickle*-like process or lamina of the dura mater, situated between the lobes of the cerebrum.

2. *Falx cerebelli,* or *falx minor.* The small *sickle*-like process of the dura mater, situated between the lobes of the cerebellum.

FAMES (*φάγο,* to eat). Famine, hunger. Hence the terms *cura famis,* or abstinence from food; and *fames canina,* voracious or canine appetite. See *Bulimia.*

FAMILY. A group of *genera,* which are connected together by common characters of structure. The term *order* is synonymous.

[FANG. The root of a tooth; the sharp-pointed, pervious tooth in the superior jaw of certain vipers.]

[FANTOME. An artificial figure employed to demonstrate the mechanism of labour, and the application of bandages.]

FARCIMEN. The name given by Sauvages to the equine species of scrofula, commonly called *farcy.* The porcine species he denominated *chalasis.*

[FARCY. Glanders. See *Equinia.*]

FARI'NA (*far, farris,* corn). Meal, or vegetable flour, made from the seed of the *Triticum Hybernum,* or Winter Wheat. See *Amylum.*

Farinaceous. [Mealy.] A term for all those substances which contain farina; viz., the cerealia, legumes, &c.

FARRO (*far, farris,* corn or meal). A substance usually prepared from spelt wheat steamed, dried, and pearled, as in making pearl barley.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS. An affection occurring in incomplete amaurosis; [and as the result of a natural malformation.] See *Presbyopia.*

FASCIA (*fascis,* a bundle). Literally, a scarf or large band. Hence, it is applied to the aponeurotic expansion of a muscle.

[1. *Fascia cribriformis.* A small web of cellular substance stretched from the lower edge of Poupart's ligament over the inguinal glands.]

[2. *Fascia Iliaca.* A strong fascia which covers the inner surface of the Iliac and Psoas muscles.]

[3. *Fascia Infundibuliformis.* A portion of cellular membrane which passes down on the spermatic cord, where it penetrates the *fascia transversalis.*]

4. *Fascia lata.* A name frequently given to the aponeurosis of the thigh.

[5. *Fascia propria.* The proper cellular envelope of a hernial sac.]

6. *Fascia superficialis.* A membrane extending over the abdomen, and downwards over the front of the thigh.

7. *Fascia transversalis.* A dense layer of cellular fibrous membrane, lying beneath the peritoneum, and investing the transversalis muscle.

8. *Fascialis.* Another name for the *tensor vaginæ femoris* muscle.

Fasciated. Banded; grown unnaturally together, as contiguous stems, or fruits.

FASCICLE (*fasciculus,* a little bundle). A form of inflorescence, resembling a corymb, but having a centrifugal, instead of a centripetal expansion. It is a kind of *compound corymb.*

FASCICULUS (dim. of *fascis,* a bundle). A little bundle; a handful. Thus, a muscle consists of *fasciculi* of fibres.

Fasciculate. [*Fascicular.*] Clustered, as when several bodies spring from a common point.

FASCIOLA HEPATICA. The fluke, a worm frequently found in the hepatic vessels of the sheep. It is also called *distoma hepatica.*

FASTIGIATE. When the branches of a tree are appressed to the stem, assuming nearly the same direction as in populus fastigiata.

FAT. *Adeps.* Solid animal oil. Animal fat is a non-azotized oily principle, resolvable into stearine, oleine, and margarine, and capable of supporting animal temperature by the process of slow combustion, called *erema causis.* Fatty or unctuous bodies are divisible into—

1. The *Oils,* which are liquid at the ordinary temperature, and are common to both the vegetable and animal kingdoms; and—

2. The *Fats,* which are concrete at the ordinary temperature, and belong principally to the animal kingdom. The *Croton Sebiferum* is the only vegetable known which produces a real fat. See *Oils.*

[FAT MANNA. A variety of manna collected late in the season. See *Manna.*]

FATUITY (*fatuus,* without savour; fig-

urately, nonsensical). Foolishness, weakness of understanding.

FAUCES. The gullet, or windpipe; the part where the mouth grows narrower; the space surrounded by the velum palati, the uvula, the tonsils, and the posterior part of the tongue.

FAUNA (*Fauni*, the rural divinities). A term denoting the animals peculiar to any particular country.

FAUX. The gullet-pipe; the space between the *gula* and the *guttur*, or the superior part of the gula. The term is used in botany to denote the orifice of the *tube* formed by the cohering petals of a gamopetalous corolla.

[FAVIFORM (*favus*, a honey-comb; *forma*, resemblance). Like a honey-comb.]

FAVUS (a honey-comb). A non-acuminated pustule, larger than the *achor*, and succeeded by a yellow and cellular scab, resembling a *honey-comb*.

Favose. Honey-combed; excavated like a honey-comb.

FAYNARD'S POWDER. A celebrated powder for stopping hæmorrhage, said to have been nothing more than the charcoal of beech-wood, finely powdered.

[FEBRICULA (dim. of *febris*, a fever). A slight degree of fever.]

FEBRIFUGE (*febris*, a fever; *fugo*, to dispel). A remedy against fever.

Febrifugum magnum. The name given by Dr. Hancocke to cold water as a drink in ardent fever. The same remedy has been termed *arthritifugum magnum*, from its supposed efficacy in gout.

[FEBRILE (*febris*, fever). Of, or belonging to, fever; feverish.]

FEBRIS (*ferveo*, or *ferbeo*, to be hot). *Pyrexia.* Fever; a class of diseases characterized by increased heat, &c. It is termed *idio-pathic, i. e.*, of the general system, not depending on local disease; or *symptomatic*, or sympathetic—a secondary affection of the constitution, dependent on local disease, as the inflammatory. The hectic is a *remote* effect. Pinel distinguishes the following varieties:—

1. The *Angeio-tenic* (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; τείνω, to stretch), or inflammatory fever, situated in the organs of circulation.

2. The *Meningo-gastric* (μήνιγξ, a membrane; γαστὴρ, the belly), or bilious fever, originating in the mucous membrane of the intestines.

3. The *Adeno-meningeal* (ἀδὴν, a gland; μήνιγξ, a membrane), a form of gastric fever, depending on disease of the mucous follicles.

4. The *Ataxic* (*a*, priv.; τάξις, order), or irregular fever, in which the brain and nervous system are chiefly affected.

5. The *Adynamic* (*a*, priv.; δύναμις, power), or fever characterized by prostration or depression of the vital powers.

FEBURE'S LOTION. A celebrated remedy for cancer, consisting of ten grains of the white oxide of arsenic dissolved in a pint of distilled water, to which were then added one ounce of the extractum conii, three ounces of the liquor plumbi subacetatis, and a drachm of laudanum.

FECULA (*fæx*, the grounds or settlement of any liquor). Originally *any* substance derived by spontaneous subsidence from a liquid; the term was afterwards applied to *starch*, which was thus deposited by agitating the flour of wheat in water; and, lastly, it denoted a peculiar vegetable principle, which, like starch, is insoluble in cold, but completely soluble in boiling water, with which it forms a gelatinous solution.—*Paris.*

FECUNDATION (*fecundo*, to make fruitful). *Impregnation.* The effect of the vivifying fluid upon the germ or ovum, which is then called the *embryo.* See *Generation.*

FEELINGS. *Affective faculties.* Under this term, phrenologists include *propensities* and *sentiments.* See *Intellect.*

FEIGNED DISEASES. *Morbi ficti*, vel *simulati.* Alleged affections, which are either pretended or intentionally induced, as abdominal tumour, animals in the stomach, &c. The practice of feigning disease is technically termed in the British navy *skulking*, and in the army *malingering.*

FEL, FELLIS. Gall, or bile; a secretion found in the *cystis fellea*, or gall-bladder.

1. *Fel bovinum.* Fel tauri, bilis bovina, or ox-gall. An extract is used by painters to remove the greasiness of colours, &c.

[2. *Fellinate.* A combination of fellinic acid with a salifiable base.]

3. *Fellinic acid.* An acid formed in the preparation of bilin.

4. *Felliflua passio.* Gall-flux disease; an ancient name for cholera.

FELON. The name of malignant whitlow, in which the effusion presses on the periosteum.

[FEMALE FERN. A common name for the plant *Asplenium filix fœmina.*]

FEMUR, FEMORIS. *Os femoris.* The thigh-bone; the longest, largest, and heaviest of all the bones of the body.

1. *Femoral.* [Of, or belonging to, the thigh.] The name given to the external

iliac artery immediately after it has emerged from under the crural arch; and to the crural vein, or continuation of the popliteal.

2. *Femoræus.* Another name for the *cruræus* muscle,—an extensor of the leg.

FENESTRA (*φαίνω*, to shine). Literally, a window; an entry into any place. Hence the terms *fenestra ovalis* and *rotunda* are respectively synonymous with foramen ovale and rotundum, or the oval and round apertures of the internal ear. The latter of these apertures, however, is not round, but triangular.

Fenestrate. Windowed; as applied to the incomplete dissepiment sometimes occurring in the siliqua of Cruciferous plants.

[FENNEL. Common name for the genus *Fœniculum.*]

[*Fennel Seed.* The fruit of *Fœniculum vulgare.*]

FENU-GREC. [Fenugreek.] The *Trigonella fœnum Græcum;* a Leguminous plant, forming an article of food in Egypt, and employed in this country in veterinary medicine.

FER AZURE'. A mineral, described by Haüy, containing prussic acid.

FERMENTATION. Certain changes of animal or vegetable substances, reduced to the moist or liquid state by water. There are four kinds:—

1. The *Saccharine;* when the change terminates in sugar, as that of starch.

2. { The *Panary;* as that of flour forming bread; or—
The *Vinous;* as that of the grape, &c., forming wine; evolving alcohol.

3. The *Acetous;* when the result is acetic acid, or vinegar.

4. The *Putrefactive;* generally of animal substances, evolving ammonia.

FERMENTUM (quasi *fervimentum;* from *ferveo,* to work). A ferment; a substance which possesses the power of commencing fermentation, as yeast.

Fermentum cervisiæ. Barm, or yeast; a mass of microscopic cryptogamic plants, consisting of minute nucleated cells; the nuclei appear to consist of a mass of granules or nucleoli; the latter are called by Turpin *globuline.*

FERN, MALE SHIELD. The *Nephrodium filix mas,* the rhizome and gemmæ of which have been extolled as vermifuges. Batso found a peculiar acid, the *acidum filicum,* and an alkali, *filicina,* in the rhizome.

FERONIA ELEPHANTUM. A large Aurantiaceous tree growing in many parts of India, and yielding a gum-resin used for medicinal purposes in lower India, and perhaps that portion of the *East India gum* which is brought to Europe.

[FERRO- (*ferrum,* iron). Prefixed to compound names, denotes that iron enters into the composition of the substance denoted. See *Ferrum.*]

FERRUGINOUS (*ferrum,* iron). That which contains iron, or is of the nature of iron, as certain salts, mineral waters, &c.

FERRU'GO. Quasi *ferri ærugo.* Rust of iron; a term mostly used to express colours.

FERRUM. Iron; a whitish-gray metal, found in animals, plants, and almost all mineral substances. By the alchemists, iron was called *Mars.*

[1. *Ferro-cyanic.* Of, or belonging to, the compound of iron with cyanogen.]

[2. *Ferro-cyanate.* A combination of ferro-cyanic acid with a salifiable base.]

3. *Ferric oxide.* Another name for the peroxide of iron.

4. *Ferro-cyanic acid.* A compound of cyanogen, metallic iron, and hydrogen; also called *ferruretted chyazic acid.* It contains the elements of hydro-cyanic acid, but differs from it totally in its properties. Its salts, formerly called *triple prussiates,* are now termed *ferro-cyanates.* The beautiful pigment *Prussian blue* is a ferro-cyanate of the peroxide of iron.

5. *Ferrid-cyanogen.* The hypothetical radical of the ferrid-cyanides. It consists of two equivalents of ferro-cyanogen, and is tribasic.

6. *Ferro-cyanogen.* The hypothetical radical of the ferro-cyanide of potassium, or prussiate of potash. It is bibasic, combining with two equivalents of hydrogen or of metals.

7. *Ferroso-ferric oxide.* Ferri oxidum nigrum, the *black oxide,* magnetic oxide, or martial æthiops. It occurs in the mineral kingdom under the name of *magnetic iron ore,* the massive form of which is called *native loadstone.*

8. *Ferroso-ferric sulphate.* The name given by Berzelius to a combination of the proto- and per-sulphates of iron.

9. *Ferruretted chyazic acid.* A name given by M. Porrett to ferro-cyanic acid.

10. *Red* or *peroxide of iron.* Ferri sesqui-oxydum, formerly called *crocus martis;* found native in the crystallized state as *specular iron,* or *iron glance,* and in stalactitic masses, as *red hæmatite;* as obtained by precipitation from sulphate of iron, it is frequently termed *carbonate,* subcarbonate, or precipitated carbonate of iron; as obtained by calcining sulphate of iron, it is known as *colcothar,* caput mortuum vitrioli, trip, brown-red, rouge, and *crocus.*

11. *Ammoniacal iron.* Ferri ammonio-chloridum, formerly called *martial flowers of sal ammoniac*, ens Veneris, &c.

12. *Prussian* or *Berlin blue.* Ferri ferro-sesquicyanidum, sometimes called ferro-prussiate of iron.

13. *Copperas.* Ferri sulphas, commonly called *green vitriol*, sal martis, vitriolated iron, &c. The Romans termed it atramentum sutorium, or shoemaker's black.

14. *Rust of iron.* Ferri rubigo; a protoxide, obtained by moistening iron wire with water, and exposing it to the air until it is corroded into rust, which is then made up into small conical loaves, like prepared chalk.

15. *Iron filings.* Ferri ramenta. Procured by filing pure iron with a clean file.

15. *Iron liquor.* The name given by dyers to the acetate of iron.

FERTILISATION (*fertilis*, fertile). The function of the pollen of plants upon the pistil, by means of which the *ovules* are converted into *seeds*.

FERULA ASSAFŒTIDA. The Assafœtida Ferula; an Umbelliferous plant, yielding the *assafœtida* of commerce. The *F. persica* is also supposed to yield this drug.

FERVOR (*ferveo*, to boil). A violent and scorching heat. *Ardor* denotes an excessive heat; *calor*, a moderate or natural heat. Calor expresses less than fervor, and fervor less than ardor.

FESTOONED RINGS. A popular designation of the fibrous zones or tendinous circles which surround the orifices of the heart. Mr. Savory states that these rings are the result of the attachment of the bases of the valves to the arterial coat, and are formed by an intimate union of the fibrous tissue composing the valves with the elastic coat of the artery.

FEU VOLAGE. Literally, *flying fire*; the French term for æstus volaticus of the earlier writers, and the erythema volaticum of Sauvages.

[FEVER. See *Febris*.]

[FEVER BUSH. Common name for the indigenous shrub *Benzoin odoriferum*.]

[FEVERFEW. Common name for the plant *Pyrethrum Parthenium*.]

[FEVER ROOT. Common name for the plant *Triosteum perfoliatum*.]

FIBER. An old adjective for *extremus*, and applied by the Latins to the Beaver or Pontic Dog, from its residing at the *extremities* of rivers. It yields castoreum.

FIBRE (*fibra*, a filament). A filament or thread, of animal, vegetable, or mineral composition.

1. *Animal fibre*, or the filaments which compose the muscular fasciculi, &c. The epithets *carneous* and *tendinous* are sometimes added, to mark the distinction between fleshy and sinewy fasciculi.

2. *Woody fibre*, or lignin; the fibrous structure of vegetable substances.

3. *Fibril.* A small filament, or fibre, as the ultimate division of a nerve. The term is derived from *fibrilla*, dim. of fibra, a filament.

4. *Fibrin.* A tough fibrous mass, which, together with albumen, forms the basis of muscle. See *Blood*.

5. *Fibro-cartilage.* Membraniform cartilage. The substance, intermediate between proper cartilage and ligament, which constitutes the base of the ear, determining the form of that part; and composes the rings of the trachea, the epiglottis, &c. By the older anatomists it was termed *ligamentous cartilage*, or *cartilaginiform ligament*. It appears to be merely ligament incrusted with gelatin.

[FIBRO- (*fibra*, a fibre). Used in compound terms applied to morbid growth, denotes that fibrous tissue enters into their composition.]

[1. *Fibro-calcareous tumour.* A fibrous tumour, coated with a thin, rough, nodulated layer of calcareous substance, or having this substance interspersed throughout its texture.]

[2. *Fibro-cellular tumour.* Tumours which, in their minute structure, resemble the fibro-cellular or areolar tissue of the body.]

[3. *Fibro-cystic tumour.* A tumour having cysts in its substance.]

[4. *Fibro-nucleated tumour.* A term given by Hughes Bennett to tumours consisting of filaments infiltrated with oval nuclei.]

[5. *Fibro-plastic* (πλασσω, to form). Fibre-making; applied to an organised tissue formed by the corpuscles in the matter exuded on sores; also applied by Lebert to tumours containing peculiar, many-nucleated corpuscles, the Myeloid tumour of Paget.]

[FIBROIN. An animal principle found by Mulder in the interior of the fibres of silk.]

[FIBROUS. Composed of fibres.]

FIBULA. Literally, a clasp or buckle. Hence, it denotes the lesser bone of the leg, from its being placed opposite to the part where the *knee-buckle* was attached. The term is also applied to a needle for sewing up wounds.

Fibular. [Belonging to the fibula.] The designation of the external popliteal or *peroneal* nerve; of lymphatics, arteries, &c.

FICATIO, or FICUS (*ficus*, a fig). A

fig-like tubercle about the anus or pudenda. See *Sycosis.*

[FICUS. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Urticeæ. The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the dried fruit of *Ficus carica.*]

Ficus Carica. The Common Fig. The fig is an aggregate fruit called a *syconus.*

[*Ficus Elastica.* The systematic name of the tree which affords the Caoutchouc.]

[*Ficus Indica,* } Two species grow-
[*Ficus religiosa.* } ing in the East Indies which furnish the resinous substance termed *Lac.*]

FIDGETS. *Titubatio.* A term derived from *fidgety,* probably a corruption of *fugitive,* and denoting general restlessness, with a desire of changing the position.

FIDICINALES (*fidicen,* a harper). A designation of the lumbricales of the hand, from their usefulness in playing upon musical instruments.

[FIGWORT. Common name for the *Scrophularia nodosa.*]

FI'LAMENT (*filum,* a thread). A small thread-like structure, or fibre, as that of a nerve, &c. Also, the thread-like portion of the stamen, which supports the anther.

FILARIA (*filum,* a thread). A thread-like parasitic worm, which infests the cornea of the eye of the horse.

Filaria Midinensis. The systematic name of the Guinea worm.

FILICES (*filix, filicis,* fern). The Fern tribe of Acotyledonous plants. Leafy plants, producing a *rhizome; leaves* simple or variously divided; *flowerless; reproductive organs* consisting of *thecæ* or semi-transparent cases appearing on the back or margin of the leaves.

Filicis radix. The root of the *Aspidium filix mas,* or male fern.

[FILICIC ACID. A peculiar acid discovered by Dr. Luck in the ethereal extract of *Filix mas.*]

Filicina. An alkali obtained from the rhizome of the *Nephrodium Filix mas,* or male shield fern.

[FILIX. A Linnean genus of cryptogamous plants.]

[*Filix mas.* The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the rhizoma of *Aspidium filix mas.*]

FILIFORM (*filum,* a thread; *forma,* likeness). Thread-like; applied to the papillæ at the edges of the tongue; [and in botany, to the filaments, and the styles of plants.]

FILM. The popular term for opacity of the cornea. See *Leucoma.*

[FILTER. An apparatus, composed of some porous substance, for clarifying liquids or for separating solids from their associated liquids.]

[FILTRATE. Any liquid which has been filtered.]

FILTRATION (*filtrum,* a strainer). The act of straining fluids through paper, linen, sand, &c. The strainers are termed *filters.*

FILTRUM. The superficial groove along the upper lip, from the partition of the nose to the tip of the lip.

FIMBRIA. A fringe. The *fringe*-like extremity of the Fallopian tube.

[*Fimbriated.* Fringed; having the margin bordered with filiform processes.]

FINERY CINDER. A name given by Dr. Priestly to the pulverized black oxide of iron.

FINGERS. *Digiti.* These consist of twelve bones, arranged in three rows, termed *phalanges.*

FIRE-DAMP. A gas evolved in coal-mines, consisting almost solely of light carburetted hydrogen. See *Choke-Damp.*

FIRMNESS. A term in Phrenology indicative of determination, perseverance, and steadiness of purpose. Its organ is situated at the very top of the head, extending to an equal distance on each side of the median line.

[FIRST INTENTION. Incised wounds are said to unite by the first intention when they heal by adhesive inflammation without suppuration.]

FISH-GLUE. Isinglass; a glue prepared from different kinds of fish. See *Ichthyocolla.*

FISH-SKIN DISEASE. A horny condition of the skin. See *Ichthyosis.*

[FISSIPAROUS. See *Generation.*]

FISSU'RA (*findo,* to cleave). A fissure, a groove; a fine crack in a bone.

1. *Fissura Glaseri.* A fissure situated in the deepest part of the glenoïd fossa.

2. *Fissura longitudinalis.* A deep fissure observed in the median line on the upper surface of the brain, occupied by the falx cerebri of the dura mater.

3. *Fissura Silvii.* The fissure which separates the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum. It lodges the middle cerebral artery.

4. *Fissura umbilicalis.* The groove of the umbilical vein, situated between the large and small lobes, at the upper and fore part of the liver, which, in the fœtus, contains the umbilical vein.

5. *Fissure of the spleen.* The groove which divides the inner surface of the spleen. It is filled by vessels and fat.

6. *Fissure of Bichat.* The name given to the transverse fissure of the brain, from

the opinion of Bichat that it was here that the arachnoïd entered into the ventricles.

FISTULA. A pipe to carry water; hence it denotes a *pipe-like* sore, with a narrow orifice, and without disposition to heal.

1. *Fistula in ano;* fistula penetrating into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself. Those cases in which the matter has made its escape, by one or more openings through the skin only, are called *blind external fistulæ;* those in which the discharge has been made into the cavity of the intestine, without any orifice in the skin, are named *blind internal;* and those which have an opening both through the skin and into the gut, are called *complete fistulæ.*

2. *Fistula in perinæo;* fistula in the course of the perinæum, sometimes extending to the urethra, bladder, vagina, or rectum.

3. *Fistula lacrymalis;* fistula penetrating into the lacrymal sac.

4. *Fistula salivary;* fistula penetrating into the parotid duct, occasioned by a wound or ulcer.

[5. *Fistulous.* Having many tubes, or pipe-like passages.]

FIXED AIR. A name formerly given by chemists to the air which was extricated from lime, magnesia, and alkalies, now called carbonic acid gas.

FIXED BODIES. Substances which do not evaporate by heat, as the *fixed,* opposed to the *volatile,* oils; or *non-metallic elements,* which can neither be fused nor volatilized, as carbon, silicon, and boron. This property of resistance is called *fixity.*

FIXED NITRE. *Nitrum fixum.* A substance obtained by deflagrating a mixture of nitre and charcoal.

FLABELLIFORM (*flabellum,* a fan; *forma,* likeness). Fan-shaped; plaited like the rays of a fan.

[FLAG. Applied to several aquatic plants with long narrow leaves.]

FLAGELLIFORM (*flagellum,* a small whip). Whip-like; long, taper, and supple.

[FLAKE-MANNA. The best variety of manna.]

FLAKE-WHITE. Oxide of bismuth, so called from its occurring in small laminæ or flakes.

FLAME (*flamma*). The combustion of an *explosive mixture* of inflammable gas, or vapour, with air.

[FLAMMULA JOVIS. A name for the plant *Clematis erecta.*]

FLASH. A preparation used for colouring brandy and rum, and giving them a fictitious strength; it consists of an extract of cayenne pepper, or capsicum, with burnt sugar.

FLATULENCE (*flatus,* a blast). Wind in the intestines. The term *flatus* denotes the same thing.

FLAX. A substance prepared from the fibrous portion of the bark of *Linum usitatissimum.* The short fibres which are removed in heckling constitute *tow.* Of flax is made *linen,* and this, when scraped, constitutes *lint.*

[FLAX, PURGING. Common name for the plant *Linum catharticum.*]

[FLAXSEED. The seeds of *Linum usitatissimum.*]

[FLEA-BANE. Common name for some species of *Erigeron.*]

[FLEA-WORT. Common name for the *Plantago Psyllium.*]

FLEAM. An instrument for lancing the gums, and for bleeding horses.

[FLESH-COLOURED ASCLEPIAS. A common name for the plant *Asclepias incarnata.*]

FLEXOR (*flecto,* to bend). A muscle which bends the part into which it is inserted. Its antagonist is termed *extensor.*

FLEXUOSE. Wavy; bending alternately inwards and outwards.

FLINT. *Silex.* A mineral, consisting of silicious earth, nearly pure.

Liquor of flints, or liquor silicum. A name formerly given to the solution of silicated alkali.

[FLIX-WEED. Common name for the *Sisymbrium Sophia.*]

FLOCCI VOLITANTES. *Muscæ Volitantes.* A symptom consisting in the appearance of objects, such as locks of wool, or flies, before the eyes.

FLOCCILATIO (*floccus,* a lock of wool). *Carphologia.* Picking the bedclothes, a forerunner of death. Dame Quickly says of Falstaff: "After I saw him *fumble with the sheets,* and play with flowers, and smile upon his fingers' ends, I knew there was but one way; for his nose was as sharp as a pen, and 'a babbled of green fields."

FLOCCOSE (*floccus,* a lock of wool). Covered with tufts of hair.

FLOCCULUS, vel *lobus nervi pneumogastrici.* A term applied to the pneumogastric lobule of the cerebellum; its form is that of a small foliated or lamellated tuft.

FLOODING. Uterine hæmorrhage. It occurs either in the puerperal state, or from disease.

FLORA (*flos, floris,* a flower). A term expressive of the botanical productions of any particular country.

[FLORENCE RECEIVER. A conical glass vessel, broad at the bottom and narrow towards the top, furnished very near its base with a tubulure or opening, to which is adapted, by means of a pierced cork, a bent tube, so shaped as to rise perpendicularly to seven-eighths of the height of the receiver, then to pass off at right angles, and near the end to bend downwards.]

FLORES. Pl. of *flos, floris*. Flowers; a term formerly used to denote such bodies as assume a *pulverulent* form by sublimation or crystallization.

1. *Flores Antimonii*. Flowers of Antimony, or teroxide.

2. *Flores Benzoes*. Flowers of Benjamin, or benzoic acid.

3. *Flores Salis Ammoniaci*. Flowers of sal-ammonia, or the sub-carbonate of ammonia.

4. *Flores Sulphuris*. Flowers of sulphur; or sublimed sulphur.

5. *Flores Martiales*. Ammoniated Iron; formerly *ens Veneris, flowers of steel*, &c.

6. *Flores Zinci*. Flowers of zinc; oxide of zinc, or philosophical wool.

7. *Flores Bismuthi*. Flowers of bismuth; a yellowish oxide of bismuth.

FLORET. Diminutive of *flower;* a term applied to the small flowers which compose the capitula, or flower-heads, of the *Compositæ*. They are sometimes called *floscules*, a diminutive of the Latin *flores*.

FLORIDEÆ. Rose-tangles; a sub-order of Algaceous plants, containing several esculent species, as *dulse*, &c.

FLOS ÆRUGINIS. Cupri acetas, or acetate of copper, commonly called *distilled* or *crystallized verdigris*.

FLOUR OF MUSTARD. The seeds of mustard, dried, powdered, and sifted.

FLUATE. A compound of fluoric acid with a salifiable base.

FLUCTUATION (*fluctuo*, to rise in waves). The perceptible motion communicated to pus or other fluids by pressure or percussion. The possession of the *tactus eruditus* constitutes the practitioner's skill in ascertaining the presence of fluids in parts.

Fluctuation, superficial (périphérique). A new mode of detecting abdominal effusions, described by M. Tarral.

FLUIDITY (*fluo*, to flow). The state of bodies when their parts are very readily movable in all directions with respect to each other. There is a *partial* fluidity, in which the particles are condensed or thickened into a coherent though tremulous mass. Jellies are of this kind, and may be considered as holding a middle place between liquids and solids.

FLUID OF COTUNNIUS. A thin gelatinous fluid, found in the bony cavities of the labyrinth of the ear; so called from the name of the anatomist who first distinctly described it. It has been also called *aqua labyrinthi;* and by Breschet, the *perilymph*.

FLUIDS. Substances which have the quality of fluidity, and are, in consequence, of no fixed shape. They are divided into the *gaseous* and the *liquid*,— otherwise expressed by the terms *elastic* and *inelastic* fluids.

FLUKE. The Fasciola hepatica; an intestinal worm. See *Vermes*.

FLUOR ALBUS. Literally, white discharge; another name for leucorrhœa.

FLUOR SPAR (so called from its assisting the fusion of earthy minerals in metallurgic operations). Derbyshire spar; properly, *fluoride of calcium*.

1. *Fluoric Acid*. An acid obtained by treating fluor spar with sulphuric acid. Owing to its destructive properties, it has been termed *phthore;* from φθόριος, destructive.

2. *Fluorine* A substance occurring chiefly in *fluor* spar, in a state of combination with lime; it is the imaginary radical of fluoric acid. [Drs. Will and Fresenius have detected it in the ashes of plants; it exists in all the cereals, in the bones of all recent animals thus far examined, and also in fossil bones.]

3. *Fluo-boric Acid*. A gas produced by the decomposition of fluor spar, by vitrified boracic acid.

4. *Fluo-chromic Acid*. A gaseous compound, formed by distilling a mixture of fluor spar and chromate of lead in fuming, or in common sulphuric acid.

5. *Fluo-silicic Acid*. A colourless gas, produced by the action of hydro-fluoric acid on glass. It combines with water, producing *silico-hydrofluoric acid*.

6. *Fluo-silicates*. Double salts, consisting of two proportionals of hydrofluate of silica, and one proportional of a hydrofluate of some other base.

7. *Fluo-tantalic Acid*. An acid prepared by treating the metal tantalum with fluoric acid.

8. *Fluo-titanic Acid*. An acid consisting of a compound of the fluoric and titanic acids.

FLUX (*fluo*, to flow). A discharge; another term for diarrhœa. *Bloody flux* is synonymous with dysentery.

FLUX, CHEMICAL (*fluo*, to flow). A substance or mixture frequently employed

to assist the *fusion* of minerals. Alkaline fluxes are generally used, which render the earthy mixtures fusible by converting them into glass.

1. *Crude flux.* A mixture of nitre and crystals of tartar.

2. *Black flux.* A carbonaceous mixture, procured by heating cream of tartar alone.

3. *White flux.* White carbonate of potassa, prepared by deflagrating cream of tartar with two parts of nitre.

4. *Cornish Reducing Flux.* A mixture of ten ounces of tartar, three and a half ounces of nitre, and three ounces and a drachm of borax.

5. *Cornish Refining Flux.* Two parts of nitre, and one part of tartar, deflagrated, and then pounded.

FLUXION (*fluo*, to flow). *Fluxion de poitrine.* Another name for catarrh.

FLUXUS CAPILLORUM. A term applied by Celsus to Alopecia, or the falling off of the hair. Parts entirely deprived of hair were called by him *areæ;* by Sauvages this affection was termed *alopecia areata;* and by Willan, *porrigo decalvans.* When universal, it is designated, in French, *la pelade.*

FLY POWDER. See *Arsenicum.*

Fly Water. A solution of arsenic.

[FŒNICULUM. The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of the *Fœniculum vulgare, F. dulce,* and *F. officinale.*]

1. *Fœniculum vulgare.* Common Fennel; a European, Umbelliferous plant, the fruit of which is incorrectly called *wild fennel seed.*

2. *Fœniculum dulce.* A species or cultivated variety, which yields the *sweet fennel seeds* employed in medicine.

FŒTICIDE (*fœtus*, and *cædo*, to kill). The destruction of the fœtus in utero, commonly called criminal abortion.

FŒTOR (*fœteo*, to stink). A strong offensive smell.

FŒTUS. The young of any animal. The child *in utero*, after the fourth month. At an earlier period, it is commonly called the *embryo.* The term *fœtus* is also applied adjectively to animals which are pregnant.

[FOLIACEOUS (*folia*, a leaf). Leaflike; full of leaves.]

FOLIA CEREBELLI (*folium*, any sort of leaf). An assemblage of gray laminæ, observed on the surface of the cerebellum.

[FOLIA MALABATHRI. The leaves of different species of Cinnamomum mixed together.]

FOLIATION (*folium*, a leaf). *Vernation.* The manner in which the young leaves are arranged within the leaf-bud.

FOLLICLE (dim. of *follis*, a pair of bellows). Literally, a little bag, or scrip of leather; in anatomy, a very minute secreting cavity.

1. *Follicles of Lieberkuhn.* Microscopic foramina, depressions, or small pouches of the mucous membrane of the *small intestine*, so numerous that, when sufficiently magnified, they give to the membrane the appearance of a sieve.

2. *Sebaceous Follicles.* Small cavities, situated in the skin, which supply the cuticle with an oily or *sebaceous* fluid, by minute ducts opening upon the surface.

3. *Mucous Follicles.* These are situated in the mucous membranes, chiefly that of the intestines. See *Gland.*

4. *Follicle in Plants.* A one-celled, one-valved, superior fruit, dehiscent, along its face, as in Pæonia. The term *double follicle* is applied by Mirbel to the *conceptaculum* of other writers, and consists of a two-celled, superior fruit, separating into two portions, the seeds of which do not adhere to marginal placentæ, as in the follicle, but separate from their placentæ, and lie loose in each cell, as in Asclepias.

FOMENTATION (*foveo*, to keep warm). The application of flannel, wet with warm water, or some medicinal concoction.

FOMES. Pl. *Fomites.* Literally, fuel. This term is generally applied to substances imbued with contagion.

Fomes ventriculi. Hypochondriasis.

FONTANELLA (dim. of *fons*, a fountain). *Bregma.* The spaces left in the head of an infant, where the frontal and occipital bones join the parietal. It is also called *fons pulsatilis*, and commonly *mould.*

FONTICULUS (dim. of *fons*, a fountain). A little fountain; an issue.

FOOT. *Pes.* The organ of locomotion, consisting of the tarsus, the metatarsus, and the phalanges.

FORA'MEN (*foro*, to pierce). An opening. A passage observed at the apex of the ovule in plants, and comprising both the exostome and the endostome.

1. *Foramen of Monro.* Foramen commune anterius. An opening under the arch of the fornix, by which the lateral ventricles communicate with each other, with the third ventricle, and with the infundibulum.

2. *Foramen of Soemmering.* Foramen centrale. A circular foramen at the posterior part of the retina, exactly in the axis of vision.

3. *Foramen ovale.* An oval opening,

situated in the partition which separates the right and left auricles in the fœtus; it is also called the foramen of Botal. This term is also applied to an oval aperture communicating between the tympanum and the vestibule of the ear.

4. *Foramen rotundum.* The round, or, more correctly, triangular aperture of the internal ear. This, and the preceding term, are, respectively, synonymous with *fenestra ovalis* and *rotunda.*

5. *Foramen cœcum.* The *blind hole* at the root of the spine of the frontal bone, so called from its not perforating the bone, or leading to any cavity. Also, the designation of a little sulcus, situated between the corpora pyramidalia and the pons Varolii.

6. *Foramen cœcum of Morgagni.* A deep mucous follicle situated at the meeting of the papillæ circumvallatæ upon the middle of the root of the tongue.

7. *Foramen supra-orbitarium.* The upper orbitary hole, situated on the ridge over which the eyebrow is placed.

8. *Foramen magnum occipitis.* The great opening at the under and fore part of the occipital bone.

9. *Foramen incisivum.* The opening immediately behind the incisor teeth.

10. *Foramina Thebesii.* Minute pore-like openings, by which the venous blood exhales directly from the muscular structure of the heart into the auricle, without entering the venous current. They were originally described by Thebesius.

11. *Foramen Vesalii.* An indistinct hole, situated between the foramen rotundum, and foramen ovale of the sphenoïd bone, particularly pointed out by Vesalius.

12. *Foramen of Winslow.* An aperture situated behind the capsule of Glisson, first described by Winslow, and forming a communication between the large sac of the omentum, and the cavity of the abdomen.

13. *Foramen, pneumatic.* A large aperture near one end of the long air-bones of birds, communicating with the interior.

14. This term is also applied to numerous little holes (*cribrosa foramina,*) of the cribriform plate; to several openings — the *round,* the *oval,* the *spinal* — of the sphenoïd bones; to certain holes — the *mastoïd,* the *stylo-mastoïd,* the *videan,* the *glenoïd* — of the temporal bones; to the opening (*malar*) through which the malar nerve passes; to the opening (*infra-orbitar*) for the passage of nerves to the face; to the groove (*palato-maxillary*), through which the palatine nerve and vessels proceed to the palate; to another opening (*the palatine*) which transmits branches of the same to the soft palate; and to two openings at the base of the cranium, called, respectively, the *anterior* and *posterior lacerated foramen.*

[FORBIDDEN FRUIT. Common name for the fruit of *Citrus Paradisi.*]

FORCEPS (quasi *ferriceps;* from *ferrum,* iron; *capio,* to take). A pair of tongs, or pincers; an instrument for extracting the fœtus. The *artery* or *dissecting* forceps is used for taking up the mouths of arteries, &c. Celsus uses the word *forfex* for a pair of pincers for the extraction of teeth.

FORCES OF MEDICINES. The active forces of medicines, or those which reside in the medicines themselves, as distinguished from those which reside in the organism, are of three kinds:—

1. *Physical forces.* These act by weight, cohesion, external form, motion, &c., and produce two classes of effects— the *physical* and the *vital;* the entire effect may be termed *physico-vital.*

2. *Chemical forces.* These act by their mutual affinities, combine with the organic constituents, and act as caustics, escharotics, or irritants; the entire effect may be termed *chemico-vital.*

3. *Dynamical forces.* These are neither physical nor chemical merely, but exercise a powerful influence over the organism, as magnetism, electricity, &c.

[FORE-ARM. That portion of the arm which is between the elbow and wrist.]

[FOREIGN BODY. This term is applied to any substance, whether introduced from without or developed within the living body, which does not constitute a part of its organization, or has ceased to be so, and which is a source of irritation — as a bullet, piece of iron or glass, &c., parasytic animals, calculi, certain morbid growths, sequestræ of necrosed bones, &c.]

[FORENSIC (*forum,* a place where courts of law were held). Of, or belonging to, a court of law.]

[*Forensic Medicine.* That part of the science of medicine which is connected with judicial inquiries.]

[FORM (*formo,* to mould). External shape; the faculty whose function it is to take cognizance of form.]

FORMI'CA. Literally, an ant. A term applied by the Arabians to *Herpes,* from its creeping progress.

1. *Formication.* A sensation of *creeping* in a limb, or on the surface of the body, occasioned by pressure or affection of a nerve.

2. *Formic Acid.* An acid extracted from red ants. Its salts are called *formiates.*

3. *Formyl.* A hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, one of which is formic acid.

FORMULA (dim. of *forma*, a form). A prescription; the mode of preparing medicines used in the pharmacopœias and in extemporaneous practice. [Formulæ are of two kinds: 1. *Extemporaneous* or *magistral*, so called because they are constructed by the practitioner on the instant, "*ex tempore.*" 2. *Officinal*, those published in pharmacopœias, or by some other authority.]

[*Formulary.* A collection of formulæ.]

FORNIX. Literally, an arched vault. A triangular lamina of white substance, extending into each lateral ventricle, and terminating in two crura, which *arch* downwards to the base of the brain.

FOSSA (*fodio*, to dig). A ditch or trench; a little depression, or sinus.

1. *Fossa hyaloïdea* (ὑαλος, glass; εἶδος, likeness). The cup-like excavation of the vitreous humour in which the crystalline lens is embedded.

2. *Fossa innominata.* The space between the helix and the antihelix.

3. *Fossa lacrymalis* (lacryma, a tear). A depression in the frontal bone for the reception of the lacrymal gland.

4. *Fossa navicularis* (navicula, a little boat). The superficial depression which separates the two roots of the antihelix. Also the dilatation towards the extremity of the spongy portion of the urethra. Also, the name of a small cavity immediately within the fourchette.

5. *Fossa ovalis.* The oval depression presented by the septum of the right auricle.

6. *Fossa pituitaria* (pituita, phlegm). The sella turcica, or cavity in the sphenoïd bone for receiving the pituitary body.

7. *Fossa scaphoïdes* (σκαφὴ, a little boat; εἶδος, likeness). A term synonymous with *fossa navicularis.*

8. *Fossa Sylvii.* A designation of the fifth ventricle of the brain.

FOSSIL (*fodio*, to dig). Anything dug out of the earth. The term is now applied to the remains of animal or vegetable substances found embedded in the strata of the earth.

FOSSIL ALKALI. The mono-carbonate of neutral carbonate of soda, also termed mild mineral alkali, subcarbonate of soda, or commonly *Carbonate of Soda.*

[*Fossiliferous* (*fero*, to bear). Containing fossils.]

FOURCHETTE (a fork). *Frænum labiorum.* The name of the ti in commissure, by which the labia majora of the pudendum unite together.

FOUR-TAILED BANDAGE. A bandage for the forehead, face, and jaws. The terms *head* and *tail* are used synonymously by writers; hence, this bandage is sometimes called the *sling with four heads.*

FOUSEL OIL. Oil of grain-spirits or potatoes. An oil produced in the fermentation of unmalted grain and potatoes. It is also called hydrate of oxido of amyl.

[FOVEA (*fodio*, to dig). A little pit or depression.]

[*Foveate.* Having depressions; pitted.]

FOVILLA. A viscous liquor contained in the vesicles which compose the pollen of plants.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION. A solution of the *arsenite of potassa*, coloured and flavoured by the *compound spirit of lavender*, one fluid drachm of which contains half a grain of *arsenious acid.* It was introduced into practice by Dr. Fowler of Stafford, as a substitute for the empirical remedy known by the name of "The Tasteless Ague Drop."

Solutio Solventis Mineralis. The name of another preparation of this kind, introduced by the late Dr. Valangin; it is kept at Apothecaries' Hall, and is equally efficacious.—*Bateman.*

FOXGLOVE. The common name of the *Digitalis purpurea*, probably derived from the fanciful resemblance of its flowers to finger-cases,—quasi *folks' glove.*

FRACTURE (*frango*, to break). A solution of continuity of one or more bones. It is termed *transverse, longitudinal*, or *oblique*, according to its direction in regard to the axis of the bone. Fractures are distinguished as—

1. *Simple;* when the bone only is divided, without external wound.

2. *Compound;* the same sort of injury, with laceration of the integuments.

3. *Comminuted;* when the bone is broken into several pieces.

4. *Complicated;* when attended with diseases or accidents, as contusion, &c.

[FRÆNULUM (dim. of *frænum*, a bridle). A little bridle.]

FRÆNUM (*fræno*, to curb a horse). A bridle; a part which performs the office of a check or curb.

1. *Fræna epiglottidis.* Three folds of mucous membrane which unite the epiglottis to the os hyoïdes and the tongue.

2. *Fræna of the valvule of Bauhin.* The name given by Morgagni to the rugæ, or lines observed at the extremities of the lips of the valvule of Bauhin, or ileo-colic valve.

3. *Frænum labiorum.* The fourchette,

or the lower commissure of the labia pudendi.

4. *Frænum linguæ.* A fold formed at the under surface of the tongue, by the mucous membrane lining the mouth. Infants are said to be *tongue-tied* when the frænum is very short, or continued too far forward.

5. *Frænum præputii.* A triangular fold, connecting the prepuce with the under part of the glans penis.

6. *Frænum of the under lip.* A fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, formed opposite to the symphysis of the chin.

FRAGILITAS OSSIUM. *Fragile vitreum.* A morbid brittleness of the bones. See *Mollities Ossium.*

FRAGMENT (*frango*, to break). A piece of a thing broken. A splinter or detached portion of a fractured bone.

FRAMBŒSIA (*framboise*, French, a raspberry). A Latinized form of the French term for raspberry, applied to the disease called Yaws, which signifies the same in Africa; it is termed *Sibbens* (a corruption of the Gaëlic *Sivvens*, wild rash,) in Scotland; and proved by Dr. Hibbert to be the same as the *Great Gore*, *Pox*, or *Morbus Gallicus*, of the fifteenth century. It consists of imperfectly suppurating tumours, gradually increasing to the size of a raspberry, with a fungous core.

1. *Master*, or *Mother-yaw*, termed Mamapian by the Negroes; the designation of the largest tumour.

2. *Crab-yaws.* Tedious excrescences which occur on the soles of the feet, called *tubba* in the West Indies.

FRANGIPAN. An extract of milk, for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating skimmed milk to dryness, mixed with almonds and sugar.

[FRANGULÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Rhamnus frangula.*]

FRANKINCENSE. Formerly *Olibanum*, a gum-resin of the Juniperus Lycia; but now the *Abietis resina*, or Resin of the Spruce Fir.

FRASERA WALTERI. The American Calumba, a plant of the order *Gentianaceæ*, with the properties of gentian. From its having been sold in France as calumba, it was called *false calumba.*

FRAXININE. A crystallizable bitter principle obtained from the *Fraxinus excelsior.*

[FRAXINUS. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Oleaceæ.]

[1. *Fraxinus excelsior.* Common European Ash; this tree yields manna by incisions in its trunk; its bark has been used as an anteperiodic in intermittent fever, and its leaves have been recommended as a remedy for scrofula, &c.]

2. *Fraxinus ornus.* The flowering Ash, or Manna tree; an Oleaceous plant, which yields manna.

FRECKLES. The little yellow *lentigines* which appear on persons of fair skin; sun-burn, &c. See *Ephelis.*

FREEZING MIXTURE. A mixture for producing cold for therapeutic purposes. In these cases, five ounces of sal ammoniac, five ounces of nitre, and a pint of water, may be placed in a bladder, applied to a part of the body.

FREEZING-POINT. The degree of temperature at which water is changed into ice, or 32° Fahr.

[FREMISSEMENT CATAIRE. A peculiar thrill or tremor, perceived by the finger when applied to the heart or arteries where it exists, resembling that communicated to the hand by the purring of a cat. See *Auscultation.*]

[FREMITUS. Vibration. In physical diagnosis, the vibration communicated to the hand under certain circumstances, when it is applied to the chest, &c. Thoracic fremitus may be produced by speaking (*vocal*); by coughing (*tussive*); by the bubbling of air through fluids in the lung, (*rhoncal*); by the collision and rubbing together of plastic matter exuded upon the pleural surfaces (*rubbing*); and by pulsation of the lung (*pulsatile*).]

FRENCH BERRIES. The fruit of several species of Rhamnus, called by the French *Graines d'Avignon;* they yield a yellow colour.

FRENCH POLISH. Gum lac dissolved in spirits of wine.

FRENCH RED, or ROUGE. Genuine carmine, one ounce, mixed with fine sifted starch powder, according to the shade required.

FRENCH WHITE. The common designation of finely pulverized talc.

FRIABILITY (*frio*, to crumble). The property by which a substance is capable of being crumbled and reduced to powder.

FRIARS' BALSAM. The *Tinctura benzoës comp.*, formerly balsamum traumaticum.

FRICTION (*frico*, to rub). The act of rubbing the surface of the body with the hand, a brush, or linen. It is performed either in the *dry* way, or with ointments, liniments, &c.

FRIESLAND GREEN. Brunswick green; an ammoniaco-muriate of copper.

FRIGIDARIUM (*frigidus*, cold). The cold bath. See *Bath.*

FRIGORIFIC (*frigus*, coldness). Hav-

ing the quality of producing extreme cold, or of converting liquids into ice, as applied to certain chemical mixtures.

FRIGUS (*frigeo*, to be cold; from *φρίσσω*, to have an ague fit). Cold; trembling with cold. This term differs from *algor*, which denotes a starving with cold, and is derived from *ἄλγος*, pain; because cold causes pain.

FRITT. The mass produced by the materials of glass, on calcination.

FROND (*frons*, a branch). A term applied to the leaves of Ferns, and other Cryptogamic plants, from their partaking at once of the nature of a leaf and a branch.

FRONS, FRONTIS. The forehead; that part of the face extending from the roots of the hair to the eyebrows. See *Facies* and *Vultus*.

[FRONTAL SINUSES. Two cavities, one over each orbit, and posterior to the superciliary ridges of the frontal bone.]

FROST-BITE. A state of numbness, or torpefaction of any part of the body, followed, unless relieved, by the death of the part. It occurs in the nose and ears in cold climates.

[FROSTWEED, } Common names for
[FROSTWORT. } the plant *Helianthemum canadense*.]

FROZEN SULPHURIC ACID. A term applied to the binhydrate of sulphuric acid, when in the solid state. In the liquid state it is sometimes called *eisöl*, or ice oil.

FRUCTUS (*fruor*, to enjoy). Fruit; a term denoting, in botany, the ovary or pistil arrived at maturity.

[1. *Fructiferous* (*fero*, to bear). Bearing fruit.]

[2. *Fructification*. The flowers and fruit of a plant.]

FRUMENTUM. All kinds of corn or grain for making bread.

FRUSTUM. A piece or morsel of anything. It differs from *fragmentum*, which is a piece broken, and from *segmentum*, which is a piece cut off.

FRUTEX. A shrub; a plant, of which the branches are perennial, proceeding directly from the surface of the earth without any supporting trunk. When very small, the plant is termed *fruticulus*, or little shrub.

[FUCUS (*φῦκος*, sea-wrack). A Linnean genus of Cryptogamous plants, order Algæ.]

[1. *Fucus crispus*. The former systematic name for the carrageen or Irish moss. See *Chondrus crispus*.]

[2. *Fucus helminthocorton*. The Linnean systematic name of the Corsican wormweed.]

[3. *Fucus palmatus*. The Linnean systematic name of the banded fucus, which is particularly rich in Iodine.]

4. *Fucus vesiculosus*. A sea-weed, termed vernacularly *bladder-wrack*, first described by Clusius, under the name of *quercus marina*. Burnt in the open air, and reduced to a black powder, it forms the *vegetable æthiops*, a species of charcoal.

[FUGACIOUS (*fugax*). Fading or perishing quickly.]

FULIGO. Soot or smoke. Wood-soot, or *fuligo ligni*, is the condensed smoke of burning wood, used as a species of charcoal.

Fuliginous. The name of vapours which possess the property of smoke.

[FULIGOKALI (*fuligo*, soot; *kali*, potassa). A remedy for chronic cutaneous diseases, prepared by boiling one hundred parts of soot, and twenty parts of potassa, in water, then filtering and evaporating the solution. A sulphuretted fuligokali is prepared by dissolving fourteen parts of potassa, and five of sulphur, in water, then adding sixty parts of fuligokali, evaporating and drying the residuum.]

FULLERS' EARTH. A variety of clay, containing about 25 per cent. of alumina, and so named from its being used by fullers to remove the grease from cloth before the soap is applied.

[FULMINATE. A combination of fulminic acid with a salifiable base. They *detonate* powerfully by heat, friction, or percussion.]

FULMINATING MIXTURE (*fulmino*, to thunder). A term applied to certain mixtures which detonate by heat or friction.

1. *Fulminating gold*. A deep olive-coloured powder prepared by keeping recently precipitated peroxide of gold in strong ammonia for about a day.

2. *Fulminating Mercury*. A powder obtained by dissolving mercury in nitric acid, and pouring the solution into alcohol. It is employed for making *percussion caps*.

3. *Fulminating silver*. A black powder prepared by leaving oxide of silver for ten or twelve hours in contact with a strong solution of ammonia.

4. *Fulminating ammoniuret of silver*. A combination of oxide of silver and ammonia, of violently explosive character.

5. *Fulminating platinum*. A substance prepared by the action of ammonia on a solution of sulphate of platinum.

6. *Fulminating powder.* A mixture of three parts of chlorate of potass, and one of sulphur; or three parts of nitre, two of carbonate of potass, and one of sulphur, in powder.

FULMINATION (*fulmen*, a thunderbolt). The explosion which takes place in chemical bodies by friction or heat.

FULMINIC ACID. A compound of cyanogen, which explodes when heated, rubbed, or struck. It is said to differ from *cyanic acid* in the ratio of its elements, and in containing hydrogen.

[FUMARIA. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Papaveraceæ.]

[1. *Fumaria bulbosa.* Systematic name of a plant, the root of which was formerly given as anthelmintic and emmenagogue.]

[2. *Fumaria officinalis.* The systematic name of the Fumitory; the expressed juice of the leaves of which, or the extract prepared from it, is said to be mildly tonic; and, in large doses, cathartic, diuretic, and alterative.]

FUMARIC ACID. A monobasic acid, produced by heating malic acid, and also existing in *fumitory*, and in Iceland moss.

FUMARAMIDE. A white insoluble powder, formed by the action of aqua ammoniæ on the fumarate of oxide of ethyl.

FUMARATES. Compounds of the Fumaric of paramaleic acid.

FUMIGATION (*fumigo*, to perfume). The use of fumes, chiefly chlorine, nitric acid, or vinegar, for the removal of effluvia or miasmata. Also the application of fumes, as of water to the throat, of mercury or sulphur to sores, &c.

FUMING LIQUOR (*fumus*, smoke). A chemical mixture, which emits fumes or vapour on exposure to the air.

1. *Boyle's fuming liquor.* The protosulphuret of ammonium; a volatile liquid, formerly called hepar sulphuris volatilis, &c. The vapour is decomposed by oxygen, producing fumes.

2. *Cadet's fuming liquor.* A liquid obtained by the dry distillation of equal weights of acetate of potash and arsenious acid. It is remarkable for its insupportable odour and spontaneous inflammability in air. It is also called *alcarsin.*

3. *Libavius's fuming liquor.* The anhydrous bi-chloride of tin; a colourless, limpid liquid, which fumes strongly in humid air.

[FUMITORY. Common name of the *Fumaria officinalis.*]

FUNCTION (*fungor*, to discharge an office). The office of an organ in the animal or vegetable economy, as of the heart in circulation, of the leaf in respiration, &c.

1. *Vital functions.* Functions *immediately* necessary to life; viz., those of the brain, the heart, the lungs, &c.,—whence these have been called the *tripod* of life.

2. *Natural functions.* Functions less instantly necessary to life; as digestion, absorption, assimilation; reabsorption, expulsion, &c.

3. *Animal functions.* Functions of relation to the external world; as the senses, the voluntary motions.

4. *Reflex function.* A term applied by Dr. M. Hall to that action of the muscles which arises from a stimulus, acting through the medium of their nerves and the spinal marrow: thus the larynx closes on the contact of carbonic acid, the pharynx on that of food, the sphincter ani on that of the fæces, &c.

[5. *Functional.* Belonging or relating to function.]

[6. *Functional Disease.* A disease in which there is a vitiation of the function performed by an organ without any perceptible lesion of its structure.]

[FUNDUS. In anatomy, the bottom of any of the viscera.]

[FUNGATE, A combination of fungic acid with a salifiable base.]

FUNGI. The Mushroom tribe of Cellular or Acotyledonous plants. Plants consisting of a congeries of cellules, chiefly growing upon decayed substances. *Sporules* lying either loose among the tissue, or enclosed in membranous cases called sporidia.

1. *Fungic acid.* An acid procured from several species of *fungus*, by expressing their juice, boiling it, forming an extract, and treating it with alcohol.

2. *Fungin.* A whitish substance forming the base of fungi.

FUNGIFORM (*fungus*, a mushroom *forma*, likeness). Fungus-like; a term applied to the papillæ near the edges of the tongue. Having a rounded convex head, like that of a mushroom.

FUNGUS. A mushroom. A morbid growth of granulations in ulcers, commonly termed *proud flesh.* Granulations are often called *fungous* when they are too high, large, flabby, and unhealthy.

Fungus Hæmatodes (αἱματώδης, bloody). Bleeding fungus; Soft Cancer; Medullary Sarcoma; Spongoïd Inflammation, &c. In *England*, it is a form of encephalosis; in *France*, nævus, morbid erectile tissue, &c.

[*Fungus rosarum.* A name for the *Bedeguar.*]

[*Fungoid* (εἶδος, like). Resembling a mushroom, or the morbid condition fungus.]

FUNICULUS (dim. of *funis*, a thick rope). A term applied to the spermatic cord, consisting of the spermatic artery and vein, &c.

FUNIS UMBILICALIS. The umbilical cord; the means of communication between the fœtus and the placenta. Its length is almost two feet.

[FURCATE (*furca*, a fork). Divided into two parts; forked; dichotomous.]

FURFUR, FURFURIS. Bran. A desquamation of the cuticle.

1. *Furfur tritici*. Bran. *Panis furfuraceous*, brown or bran bread.

2. *Furfuraceous*. Branny, or scaly; a term applied to a deposit in the urine, which is said to consist of the phosphates of that fluid.

FURNACE (*furnus*). A fire-place employed for pharmaceutical operations, as fusion, distillation, sublimation, the oxidisement, and the deoxidisement, or reduction of metals. Furnaces have accordingly been termed—

1. *Evaporatory*, when employed to reduce substances into vapour by heat.

2. *Reverberatory*, when so constructed as to prevent the flame from rising.

3. *Forge*, when the current of air is determined by bellows.

[FUROR (*furo*, to be mad). Great rage or madness.]

Furor Uterinus. Uterine madness; another term for nymphomania.

FURUNCULUS (*furo*, to rage). A boil, so named from its violent inflammation.

[FUSAGASUGA BARK. A variety of fibrous bark brought from Bagota, containing from 1 to 1·3 per cent. of sulphate of quinia; it is also called Bogota bark, and Coquetta bark.]

FUSCIN (*fuscus*, tawny). A brown colouring matter obtained from empyreumatic oils.

FUSELÖL. [FUSEL OIL.] An oily liquor obtained from alcohol, also termed oil of grain, corn-spirit oil, potato-spirit oil, and, hypothetically, hydrate of amule.

FUSIBILITY (*fusus*, melted or poured out). The property by which bodies assume the fluid state on the application of heat.

FUSIBLE CALCULUS. A variety of urinary concretion, consisting of the mixed phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and of lime.

FUSIBLE METAL. An alloy of eight parts of bismuth, five of lead, and three of tin; it melts below the temperature at which water boils.

Rose's Fusible Alloy. An alloy consisting of two parts by weight of bismuth, with one of lead and one of tin.

FUSIFORM (*fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, likeness). Spindle-shaped; thickest at the middle, and tapering to both ends; a term applied to certain roots.

FUSION (*fusus*, melted; from *fundo*, to pour out). The state of melting. Substances which admit of being fused are termed *fusible*, but those which resist the action of fire are termed *refractory*. Fusion differs from liquefaction in being applied chiefly to metals and other substances which melt at a high temperature.

1. *Aqueous fusion*. The solution of salts which contain water of crystallization on exposure to increased temperature.

2. *Dry fusion*. The liquefaction produced by heat after the water has been expelled.

3. *Igneous fusion*. The melting of anhydrous salts by heat without undergoing any decomposition.

FUSTICK, or YELLOW WOOD. The wood of the *Morus tinctoria*, an Urticaceous plant, which yields much yellow coloured matter, which is very permanent.

Young fustick, or *fustet*. The wood of the *Rhus Cotinus*, the *arbre à perruque*, or wig-tree of the French, and Venetian Sumach of the English; an Anacardiaceous plant, which yields a fine yellow colour, but not durable.

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GADOLINITE. The name of a mineral, so called from the Swedish chemist Gadolin, who discovered in it the earth *yttria*.

[GADUIN. A peculiar substance found in cod-liver oil.]

[GADUS. A genus of fishes of the order Jugulares.]

[1. *Gadus æglefinus*. The haddock, inhabiting the northern seas of Europe.]

[2. *Gadus callarias*. The dorsch, (*Morrhua Americana*, Storer,) frequenting the northern seas of America, and furnishing the cod-liver oil of commerce.

[3. *Gadus carbonarius*. Coal fish, inhabiting the northern coasts of Great Britain.]

[4. *Gadus merluccius.* The hake, inhabiting the north and Mediterranean seas.]

[5. *Gadus morrhua.* The cod-fish (*Morrhua vulgaris*, Storer,) inhabiting the northern Atlantic, and from the liver of which the officinal cod-liver oil is obtained.]

[6. *Gadus pollachius.* The pollock, found on the rocky coast of Britain and other parts of Europe; it also furnishes the cod-liver oil *of* commerce.]

[GALACTAGOGES (Γάλα, milk; αγω, to drive out). Medicines or applications which induce a flow of milk.]

GALACTIA (γάλα, milk). Mislactation; a morbid flow or deficiency of milk; the former affection has been termed *galactirrhœa*, or milk-flux.

GALACTIC ACID (γάλα, milk). *Lactic acid.* The acid of milk, supposed to be merely animalized acetic acid.

GALACTIN (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk). A substance which constitutes the principal ingredient in the sap of the *Galactodendron utile*, or Cow Tree of South America, used as a substitute for cream.

[GALACTIRRHŒA (γάλα, milk; ρεω, to flow). Excessive flow of milk.]

[GALACTOCELE (γάλα, milk; κηλη, a tumour). A tumour containing a milky fluid.]

GALACTOPHOROUS (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk; φέρω, to carry). Lactiferous, or milk-conveying, as applied to the ducts of the mammary glands.

GALAM BUTTER. A vegetable solid oil or fat, procured from the *Bassia butyracea.*

GALANGA MAJOR. *Radix Galangæ.* The pungent aromatic rhizome of the *Alpinia Galanga*, a plant of the order *Zingiberaceæ*, forming a substitute for ginger.

[*Galanga minor.* The root probably of the same plant as the *G. major*, at a different stage of growth.]

GALBANUM. A gum-resin; the secreted juice of the *Galbanum Officinale*, an Umbelliferous plant. It occurs in *tear* and in *lump.*

GALBULUS. A kind of cone, differing from the strobile only in being round, and having the heads of the carpels much enlarged. The fruit of the Juniper is a galbulus.

GALEA. Literally, a helmet. The name of the arched upper lip of the corolla of several labiate plants, as Lamium, &c.

Galeate. Arched like a helmet; as applied to the lip of some labiate corollas.

[GALEGA OFFICINALIS. Goat's rue. An European, Leguminous plant, formerly employed as a remedy in malignant fevers, bites of snakes, &c., but now not used.]

[*Galega Virginiana.* Virginia goat's rue. An indigenous species, the root of which is said to be diaphoretic and powerfully anthelmintic. It is given in decoction.]

GALEN'S BANDAGE. A term sometimes applied to the *four-tailed* bandage, or *single split-cloth.*

GALE'NA. Lead-glance; the native sulphuret of lead.

[GALENIST. A follower of the doctrine of Galen.]

GALIPEA CUSPARIA. A Rutaceous plant, said by Humboldt to produce *Angostura bark*, a substance assigned by Dr. Hancock to the *Galipea Officinalis.*

GALIPOT. *Barras.* A white resin, derived from the *Pinus pinaster*, or cluster pine.

[GALITANNIC ACID. A variety of tannic acid discovered by Schwartz in *Galium aparine.*]

[GALIUM APARINE. Cleavers; Goosegrass. A *Rubiaceous* plant common in Europe and the United States, the expressed juice of which is said to be aperient, diuretic, and antiscorbutic. The dose is ℥iij. twice a day.

[*G. verum.* Yellow Lady's Bed-Straw; Cheese-rennet. An European species formerly esteemed as a remedy in epilepsy and hysteria. It is used to colour cheese yellow.

[*G. Tinctorium.* An American species, closely allied in properties to the preceding. It is employed by the Indians for staining their ornaments red.]

GALL-BLADDER. *Cystis fellea.* A membranous reservoir, lodged in a fissure on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver, and containing the bile.

1. *Gall-ducts.* These are the *cystic*, proceeding from the gall-bladder; the *hepatic*, proceeding from the liver; and the *ductus communis choledochus*, resulting from the union of the two preceding.

2. *Gall-stones.* Biliary concretions found in the gall-bladder; [and sometimes in the liver and hepatic and choledoch ducts;] viz.:—

1. Calculi, composed of *cholesterine*, nearly in a state of purity.
2. *Mellitic* calculi, so named from their likeness to honey, in colour.
3. Calculi, entirely composed of *inspissated bile.*

GALL-SICKNESS. A popular name for the Walcheren fever, which proved so fatal to the English in the year 1809, and is attended with a vomiting of bile.

GALLÆ. Galls; excrescences formed on any part of a plant by the gall-flies, or hymenopterous insects of the genus *Cynips*, and sometimes by the plant-lice, or *Aphidii*, which are hemipterous insects. The Chinese gall, or *woo-pei-tze*, is produced by an aphidian.

1. *Oak-apple*, or *oak-sponge*. The largest British species of oak-gall, produced by *Cynips Quercus terminalis*.

2. *Currant-gall*. The small round gall produced by the *C. Q. pedunculi*. These are scattered over the rachis of the amentum, giving it the appearance of a bunch of currants.

3. *Artichoke-gall*, or *oak-strobile*. A beautiful foliose gall, produced by the *C. Q. gemmæ*.

4. *Cherry-gall*. A real and succulent gall, produced on oak leaves by the *C. Q. folii*. A smaller one is called by Reaumur the *currant gall*.

5. *Mecca*, or *Bussora gall*. A large gall produced on the *Q. infectoria* by the *Cynips insana*. These are sometimes called the Dead-sea apples, mad apples, or apples of Sodom.

6. *Acorn-gall*. A very irregular, deeply-furrowed, angular gall, formed on the capsule of the *Q. pedunculata* by the *C. Q. calycis*. It is sometimes used in Germany by dyers as a substitute for nutgalls, under the name of *knoppern*, or *knobben*.

7. *Horned gall*. A gall shaped like the preceding, attached by its middle to a young branch; this is the *galle corniculée* of M. Guibourt.

8. *Nut-gall*. Galla Officinarum. The gall of commerce, produced by the *C. gallæ tinctoriæ* on the *Q. infectoria*. It varies much in different countries, and has received various names — as coriander-gall, marmorine-gall, Turkish diamond, &c. See *Pseudo-Gall*.

[GALLATE. Combination of gallic acid with a salifiable base.]

GALLIC ACID. An acid obtained from gall-nuts, but principally by decomposition of tannic acid.

GALLICOLÆ (*galla*, a gall; *colo*, to inhabit). Gall-inhabiters; a tribe of hymenopterous insects, or *Diploleparіæ*, which produce those excrescences on plants called *galls*. Latrielle comprehends all the insects of this tribe in one genus, viz., *Cynips*. See *Gallæ*.

GALLI'NÆ (*gallus*, a cock). Gallinaceous birds, so named from their affinity to the domestic cock.

GALVANIC MOXA. A term applied by Fabré-Palaprat to the employment of voltaic electricity, as a therapeutical agent, for producing the cauterizing effects of the moxa.

GALVANISM. A form of electricity named after *Galvani*, and usually elicited by the mutual action of various metals and chemical agents upon each other. The additional discoveries of Volta led to the term *Voltaism*, or *Voltaic Electricity*; and its effects on the muscles of animals newly killed, suggested the term *Animal Electricity*.

1. *Galvanic Battery*, or *Trough*. An apparatus for accumulating Galvanism, consisting of plates of zinc and copper fastened together, and cemented into a wooden or earthenware trough, so as to form a number of cells; the trough is then filled with diluted acid.

[2. *Galvanic Pile*. See *Pile*.]

3. *Galvano-meter* (*μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument which indicates the feeblest polarization of the magnetic needle, or slightest current in the connecting wire of a voltaic circle.

4. *Galvano-scope* (*σκοπέω*, to examine). An instrument by means of which the existence and direction of an electric current may be detected. A magnetic needle is a galvanoscope.

GAMBIR. The Malay name of an astringent extract, procured from the *Uncaria gambir*. The substance commonly called *square catechu*, and by tanners *terra japonica*, is the produce of this plant, and is therefore not catechu, but gambir.

GAMBOGE. A gum-resin, said to be produced by a species of *Hebradendron*, a Guttiferous plant.

1. *Gambogic acid*. An acid procured by evaporating to dryness the ethereal tincture of the pure gum-resin.

2. *American Gamboge*. A secretion similar to gamboge, yielded by several species of Vismia.

[GAMBOGIA. The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for Gamboge.]

GAMOPETALOUS (*γαμέω*, to marry; *πέταλον*, a petal). A term applied to a corolla which consists of *cohering petals*, and which is incorrectly termed *monopetalous*.

Gamo-sepalous. A term applied to a calyx which consists of *cohering sepals*, and which is incorrectly termed *monosepalous*.

GANGLION (*γαγγλίον*, a nerve-knot). A small nervous centre, or an enlargement in the course of a nerve, sometimes termed a *diminutive brain*. In speaking of the lymphatic system, a ganglion denotes what is commonly called a *conglobate gland*. The term also signifies a morbid enlargement in the course of a

tendon, or aponeurosis, from effusion into its theca, as in ganglion patellæ, or the housemaid's knee. See *Hygroma.*

1. *Ganglion azygos*, vel *impar.* A small ganglion situated on the first bone of the coccyx.

2. *Ganglion, cardiac.* A plexus, constituting the central point of union of the cardiac nerves.

3. *Ganglion, Casserian.* A large semilunar ganglion, formed of the fifth nerve, or trifacial.

4. *Ganglion cavernosum.* A ganglion placed at the outer side of the internal carotid artery, towards the middle of the cavernous sinus. It does not always exist.

5. *Ganglion cervicale primum.* The superior cervical ganglion, situated under the base of the skull, and remarkable for its size and the regularity of its occurrence. Under the term *great sympathetic*, or *intercostal nerve*, are commonly associated all the ganglia which occur from the upper part of the neck to the lower part of the sacrum, together with the filaments which issue from them.

6. *Ganglion cervicale medium* seu *thyroïdeum.* A ganglion situated opposite to the fifth or sixth vertebra. It is often entirely wanting; sometimes double.

7. *Ganglion cervicale inferius.* The inferior cervical ganglion, situated behind the vertebral artery, between the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra and the neck of the first rib. It is sometimes double, and frequently continuous with the preceding ganglion.

8. *Ganglia, lumbar.* Five or fewer on each side, placed between the twelfth rib and the articulation of the last vertebra with the sacrum.

9. *Ganglion of Meckel.* The sphenopalatine ganglion, the largest of the cranial ganglia.

10. *Ganglion, naso-palatine.* A ganglion discovered by Cloquet in the anterior palatine foramen.

11. *Ganglion ophthalmicum.* The ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion, placed on the outer side of the optic nerve; one of the smallest ganglia of the body.

12. *Ganglion, otic.* A small ganglion discovered by Arnold, near the foramen ovale.

13. *Ganglion petrosum.* Ganglion of Andersch; a gangliform swelling on the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.

14. *Ganglion of Ribes.* A small ganglion of communication between the sympathetic filaments of the anterior cerebral arteries.

15. *Ganglia, sacral.* Three or four on each side, placed upon the sides of the anterior surface of the sacrum.

16. *Ganglia, semilunar.* Two ganglia of the abdomen, lying partly upon the crura of the diaphragm, partly upon the aorta, opposite the cœliac trunk.

17. *Ganglion, sub-maxillary.* A ganglion which occurs opposite the sub-maxillary gland.

[GANGLIONIC. Having ganglions. This term is applied to nerves which have ganglions in their course, and to the ganglions collectively as forming a system.]

GANGLIONICA (γαγγλιον, a nerve-knot). A class of medicinal agents which affect the sensibility or muscular motion of parts supplied by the ganglionic or sympathetic system of nerves.

GANGRÆNA ORIS. A disease which affects or destroys the cheeks, or gums, in infants. A similar disease occurs in the pudenda.

[GANGRÆNA SENILIS. The gangrene of old age; a species of dry gangrene peculiar to old persons, which usually occurs on the inside of one of the toes.]

GANGRENE (γραινω, to eat). The first stage of mortification, so named from its eating away the flesh.

1. *Hot gangrene.* That form of the disease which is preceded or accompanied by inflammation: *cold gangrene* is unattended by inflammation.

2. *Humid gangrene.* So called from the affected part containing a greater or less quantity of decomposed or other fluids: in *dry gangrene* these fluids are not present, or only in very small quantity. The latter form, being frequently found to affect old people, has been also named *gangræna senilis.*

GANNAL'S SOLUTION. A preparation for preserving animal substances, made by dissolving one ounce of acetate of alumina in twenty ounces of water.

GARANCINE. The colouring matter of madder, mixed with the carbonized residue resulting from the action of oil of vitriol on the woody fibre and other constituents of madder. It is a brownish or puce-coloured powder used in dyeing.

[GARCINIA. A Linnean genus of the natural order Guttiferæ.]

[1. *Garcinia Cambogia.* The systematic name of a species growing in Ceylon, supposed by some botanists to yield gamboge.]

[2. *Garcinia Morella.* A species also growing in Ceylon, and which yields a variety of Gamboge.]

[3. *Garcinia Mangostana.* The Mangostan tree; a native of Java and the Moluccа Islands, the fruit of which is fine-flavoured, and the dried bark is esteemed a useful astringent in dysentery, &c.]

[GARDEN ANGELICA. Common name for the plant *Angelica archangelica.*]

[GARDEN CARROT ROOT. Common name for the root of *Daucus carota.*]

GARDINER'S ALIMENTARY PREPARATION. A nutritious article, consisting of very finely ground rice-meal.

GARGARISMA (*γαργαρίζω*, to wash the throat). [Gargarism.] A gargle for the throat; a preparation used for rinsing the throat.

GARLIC. The bulb, or *cloves*, of the *Allium sativum.*

GARNET-BLENDE, or Zinc-blende. A sulphuret of zinc.

[GAROU BARK. The bark obtained from the *Daphne gnidium.*]

GARUM. A sauce or pickle made by the Romans, from the *γάρος*, a small fish; it resembled the modern anchovy sauce in nature and use.

GAS. An old Teutonic word, signifying air or spirit; now applied to any permanent aëriform fluid. *Gases* are distinguished from *liquids* by the name of *elastic fluids;* and from *vapours*, by their retaining their elasticity in all temperatures.

Gaseous. That which has the nature of gas; *gaseous fluids* are thus distinguished from other fluids.

GASTE'R (*γαστήρ*). The Greek term for the stomach.

1. *Gastric fever.* A term first applied by Baillou to common fever, when attended by unusual gastric derangement; it is the *meningo-gastric* of Pinel.

2. *Gastric juice.* The peculiar digestive fluid secreted by the stomach.

3. *Gastero-poda* (*πούς, ποδός*, a foot). The third class of the *Cyclo-gangliata*, or Mollusca, comprising animals furnished with a muscular foot, extended under the abdomen, and adapted for creeping.

4. *Gastr-itis.* Inflammation of the stomach; the nosological termination *itis* denoting inflammation.

5. *Gastro-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumour). Hernia of the stomach.

6. *Gastro-cnemius* (*κνήμη*, the leg). A muscle, also called *gemellus*, which principally forms the calf or *belly* of the leg; it is distinguished into two fleshy masses, called the outer and inner heads. Its office is to extend the foot.

7. *Gastr-odynia* (*ὀδύνη*, pain); or *gastr-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Pain in the stomach.

8. *Gastro-enteritis.* Inflammation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane.

9. *Gastro-epiploic* (*ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum). Belonging to the stomach and omentum, as applied to a branch of the hepatic artery, lymphatic glands of the abdomen, &c.

10. *Gastro-malacia* (*μαλακός*, soft). Softening of the stomach; a disease occurring in infants, and usually preceded by hydrocephalus, by an acute exanthematous disease, or by some disease of the respiratory organs.

11. *Gastro-periodynia* (*περίοδος*, a period). Periodical pain of the stomach; a peculiar disease known in India by the name of *sool.* So painful are the paroxysms of this disease, that it is supposed to be produced by the deadly weapon in the hands of Siva, the destroying power of the *triad;* and so incurable that even Siva himself cannot remove it.

12. *Gastro-raphe* (*ῥαφή*, a suture). A suture uniting a wound of the belly, or of some of its contents.

13. *Gastro-splenic omenta.* A term applied to the laminæ of the peritoneum, which are comprised between the spleen and the stomach.

14. *Gastro-tomia* (*τομή*, section). [Gastrotomy.] The operation of opening the abdomen, as in the Cæsarian section.

[15. *Gastro-hysterotomy* (*ὑστέρα*, the womb; *τέμνω*, to cut). Cutting through the abdominal parietes into the womb; the Cæsarian operation.]

[GASTRO- (*γαστηρ*, the stomach). This word, entering into compound words, signifies relation to, or connection with, the stomach.]

[GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS. Partridge-berry; winter-green; teaberry. An indigenous plant of the order *Ericaceæ*, which combines the properties of an aromatic and astringent. An infusion of the leaves has been employed in amenorrhœa and in chronic dysentery. Its volatile oil is used to flavour other medicines. In the dose of an ounce it is said to have caused fatal gastritis.]

GAULTHERIC ACID. *Salicylate of methylene.* The heavy oil of partridge berry, or *Gaultheria procumbens*, formerly a constituent of the commercial *oil of wintergreen.* It combines with bases, and forms salts, called *gaultherates.* The light oil of partridge-berry is called *gaultherylene.*

GAYACINE. A substance procured from the bark of guaiacum; it dissolves in nitric acid, forming oxalic acid.

GE'INE, or GE'IC ACID (*γήϊνος*, earthy; from *γῆ*, earth). A name given by Berzelius to *humus*, or vegetable mould,

the result of the decomposition of vegetable substances.

GELATINE (*gelu*, frost). The principle of jelly. It is found in the skin, cartilages, tendons, membranes, and bones. The purest variety of gelatine is *isinglass;* the common gelatine of commerce is called *glue;* and the hydrate of gelatine *jelly.*

Gelatine Capsules. Capsules prepared from a concentrated solution of gelatine, and filled with medicines. When swallowed, the capsules dissolve in the gastro-intestinal juices, and the nauseous taste of the medicine is avoided.

GELATIGENOUS PRINCIPLES. *Gelatinous principles.* A class of alimentary principles which, on boiling in water, yield a jelly, and appear to serve for the production of the gelatinous tissues. They do not furnish protein. See *Proteinaceous Principles.*

GELATINO-SULPHUROUS BATH. Prepared by adding a pound of glue, previously dissolved in water, to the sulphurated bath (Dupuytren). The latter is prepared by dissolving four ounces of sulphuret of potassium in thirty gallons of water.

GELATINOUS TISSUES. Tissues which yield to boiling water a substance which, on cooling, forms a jelly, or may be called gelatine. They are chiefly found in the cellular membrane, the membranes in general, the tendons, ligaments, bones, cartilages, &c.

GELE'E POUR LE GOITRE. A preparation sold at Lausanne in Switzerland, consisting of the iodide of potassium.

[GELSEMINUM SEMPERVERENS. Yellow Jasmine, Carolina Jasmine; a beautiful climbing plant of the Southern States belonging to the natural family of Apocynaceæ, the root of which is said to be a cerebro-nervous sedative, without nauseating or purgative properties, but sometimes diaphoretic.]

GEMELLUS (dim. of *geminus*, double). The name of two muscles — the *superior* and the *inferior*—situated below the obturator externus. They are also called *musculi gemini.*

GEMMA. The general name for any precious stone; also, a leaf-bud, or the rudiment of a young branch. The term *gemmæ* is also applied to minute green bodies found in little cups on the fronds of Marchantia.

Gemmule. A term used synonymously with *plumule*, the growing point of the embryo in plants.

GENÆ. The cheeks, forming the lateral walls of the mouth. See *Mala.*

GENERATION (*genero*, to beget). Reproduction. This is—

1. *Fissiparous* (*fissus*, cleft; from *findo*, to cleave; and *pario*, to bring forth). When it occurs by *spontaneous* division of the body of the parent into two or more parts, each part, when separated, becoming a distinct individual, as in the monad, vorticella, &c.; or by *artificial* division, as in the hydra, planaria, &c.; in the propagation of plants by *slips.*

2. *Gemmiparous* (*gemma*, a bud; and *pario*, to bring forth), or the multiplication of the species by *buds* or *gemmules*, arising from germs, as exemplified in the vegetable kingdom, in many of the infusoria, &c.

3. By *Fecundation* (*fecundus*, fruitful), or the effect of the vivifying fluid provided by one class of organs upon the germ contained in a seed or ovum formed by another class; the germ, when fecundated, is termed the *embryo.* This process consists in *impregnation* in the male, *conception* in the female.

[GENERIC (*genus*, a kind). Of, or belonging to, the same genus.]

[GENESIS (*γινομαι*, to beget). Birth, origin, or generation.]

GENETICA (*γένεσις*, generation). Medicines which act on the sexual organs. As affecting the venereal orgasm, they comprise the *aphrodisiacs* and the *anaphrodisiacs;* as affecting the uterus, they include the *emmenagogues* and the *ecbolics.*

GENICULATE (*genu*, a knee). Knee-jointed; bent abruptly in the middle, as the stems of some grasses.

GENI'O- (*γένειον*, the chin). Terms compounded of this word relate to muscles attached to the chin, as—

1. *Genio-glossus* (*γλῶσσα*, the tongue). A muscle situated between the tongue and the lower jaw. This is also called *genio-hyoglossus*, from its being inserted also into the os hyoïdes; and by Winslow, *polychrestus*, from its performing every motion of the tongue.

2. *Genio-hyoïdeus.* A muscle attached to the mental process of the lower jaw and to the os hyoïdes. It pulls the throat upwards.

3. *Genial Processes.* The name of four eminences of the inferior maxillary bone, beneath the symphysis of the chin.

[GENISTA TINCTORIA. Dyers-broom; green-weed. An European, Leguminous plant, the flowering tops and seeds of which are said to possess purgative and emetic properties. It was extolled some years ago as a preventive of hydrophobia.]

[GENITO- (*genitalia*, the genitals).

This word, occurring as a prefix in compound terms, denotes relation to, or connexion with, the genital organs.]

Genito-crural. The name of a nerve proceeding from the first lumbar, and dividing into an *internal branch*, which accompanies the spermatic cord; and an *external*, which is distributed into filaments at the crural arch.

[GENTIANA. The pharmacopœial name of the root of *Gentiana lutea;* a genus of plants of the natural order Gentianaceæ.]

[1. *Gentiana Catesbœi.* Blue Gentian; an indigenous species closely resembling the *Gentiana lutea* in medical properties.]

[2. *Gentiana Chirayta.* Chiretta; a native of northern India, the herb and root of which are esteemed as a bitter tonic.]

[3. *Gentiana lutea.* Gentian. An European species, possessing well-established tonic powers.]

GENTIANACEÆ. The Gentian tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* terminal, axillary; *stamens*, alternate with the segments of the corolla; *ovarium* single, superior, 1- or 2-celled; *fruit* a many-seeded berry.

1. *Gentianæ radix.* Gentian root; the root of the *Gentiana lutea*, so called from Gentius, king of Illyria, its discoverer.

2. *Gentianite.* The bitter principle of gentian. This, and *gentisin*, were formerly confounded under the name of *gentianin.*

3. *Gentisin* or *gentisic acid.* A crystalline, tasteless substance procured from gentian.

4. *Gentian spirit.* An alcoholic liquor produced by the vinous fermentation of the infusion of gentian, and much admired by the Swiss.

GENU (*γόνυ*). A Latin term for the knee. It is indeclinable in the singular number. See *Gonagra.*

[*Genu Valga.* Knock-knees.]

[GEOFFROYA. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Leguminosæ.]

Geoffroya Inermis. The Cabbage tree; a Leguminous plant, named from its offensive smell, *bilge-water tree.*

[*Geoffroya Surinamensis.* A species growing in Surinam, the bark of which is used as an anthelmintic.]

[GEOPHILLUS (*γη*, the earth; *φυλλον*, a leaf). Having leaves of an earthy colour.]

[GEOPHILUS (*γη*, the earth; *φιλεω*, to love). Earth-loving; applied to plants that grow on the earth.]

GEORGIA BARK. The bark of the *Pinckneya pubens*, an American plant used as a substitute for *Cinchona.*

[GERANIUM. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Geraneaceæ; the U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the rhizome of *Geranium maculatum.*]

[*Geranium maculatum.* Cranesbill. An indigenous plant, the root of which is an astringent of considerable power, and is a popular remedy in various parts of the United States. It is given in substance, decoction, tincture, and extract. The dose of the powder is ℈j. to ʒj.

[*G. Robertianum.* Herb Robert. A species common to this country and Europe, though rare in the former. It has been used internally in intermittent fever, consumption, hemorrhages, jaundice, &c.; as a gargle in affections of the throat; and externally, as a resolvent to swollen breasts, tumours, &c.]

[GERM (*gero*, to bear). The embryo of a germinating seed; the rudiment of a new being yet undeveloped.]

Germ-Cell. The cell resulting from the union of the spermatozoon with the germinal vesicle. This is the "primary" germ-cell; those which are propagated by it are called "derivative" germ-cells. These and the assimilated yolk constitute the *germ-mass*, or matters prepared for the formation of the embryo.

[GERMANDER. Common name for the *Teucrium chamædrys.*]

GERMAN PASTE. Beat together ℔ij. of pease flour, ℔j. of blanched sweet almonds, three ounces of fresh butter, the yolks of two fresh eggs, with a little honey and saffron; heat the mass gently, and pass it through a sieve, to form it into grains.

GERMAN SILVER. *Packfong.* The white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 40 of nickel.

GERMAN TINDER. *Amadou.* A substance prepared from the *Polyporus fomentarius* and *igniarius*, by cutting the fungi into slices, beating, and soaking them in a solution of nitre.

GERMEN. The term applied by Linnæus to the *ovarium* of plants, or the hollow case forming the base of the pistil, and containing the ovules.

[GERMINAL MEMBRANE. See *Blastoderm.*]

GERMINATION (*germino*, to bud). The growth of the plant from seed.

GERONTOXON (*γέρων, γέροντος*, an old man; *τόξον*, a bow). *Arcus senilis.* The opaque circle, or half circle, which occurs in the cornea, in elderly persons; [the result of a fatty degeneration of the part.]

GESTATION (*gestatio uterina*). The state of pregnancy; the carrying of the fœtus in utero. Of *erratic* or *extra-uterine* gestation, there are four kinds, viz.:—

1. The *abdominal*, in which the fœtus is lodged in the abdomen.

2. The *interstitial*, in which the fœtus is lodged among the interstitial elements of the uterus.

3. The *ovarial*, in which the fœtus is developed in the ovarium.

4. The *tubular*, in which the fœtus is lodged in the Fallopian tube.

[GEUM. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Rosaceæ. The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Geum rivale*.]

[1. *Geum Rivale*. Water Avens. A species common to Europe and the United States, the root of which is tonic and very astringent. It is used in passive hemorrhages, leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, and as a tonic in phthisis, dyspepsia, &c. The dose of the root is from ℈j. to ʒj.; of the decoction, made by boiling an ounce of the root in a pint of water, fʒj. to fʒij.]

2. *Geum Urbanum*. Common Avens, or Herb Bennet; a European, Rosaceous plant, the root of which is employed for flavouring and preserving the Augsburg beer.

[GIBBOUS (*gibbus*, protuberant). Having an irregularity or swelling on the back, or other part of the body. In botany, applied to leaves, petals, &c., when irregularly swelled on one side or both.]

[GIGARTINA HELMINTHOCORTON. Corsican moss; a species of Algæ said to be anthelmintic.]

[*Gigartina lichenoides*. Ceylon moss; a delicate fucus growing on the coast of Ceylon, and applicable to the same purposes as the carrageen.]

[GILLENIA. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Rosaceæ. The U. S. pharmacopœial name for the root of the *Gillenia trifoliata* (Indian physic), an indigenous plant; a mild and efficient emetic, and used as a substitute for Ipecacuanha. The dose is from ℈j. to ʒss. Another species, *G. stipulaçea*, though not officinal, possesses the same medical properties.]

GIMBERNAT'S LIGAMENT. The name given to that portion of the external oblique muscle, which is inserted into the pectineal line. It is commonly called "the third insertion of Poupart's ligament." Gimbernat was surgeon to the king of Spain, and published an essay on femoral hernia in 1793.

[GIN. A spirit dissolved from malt or rye, and then distilled with juniper-berries. A very considerable portion of the liquor, however, sold for gin, is factitious, and prepared from pernicious articles.]

GINGER. The rhizome of the *Zingiber officinale*, occurring in flatish, jointed, branched or lobed, palmate pieces, called *races* or *hands*, which rarely exceed four inches in length.

GINGILIE OIL. A bland fixed oil procured by expression from the seeds of the Sesamum orientale, commonly called *teel seeds*.

GINGIVÆ. The gums; the reddish tissue which surrounds the neck of the teeth.

GI'NGLYMUS (*γιγλυμὸς*, a hinge). The *hinge-like* joint. See *Articulation*.

Ginglymoïd (*εἶδος*, likeness). Hinge-like; as applied to that species of joint which admits of flexion and extension.

GIN-SENG. A term signifying *human powers*, and applied by the Chinese to the root of the *Panax quinquefolium*, in high repute as a stimulant and restorative.

GIZZARD. The proper stomach of birds, consisting of a strong hollow muscle. Compare *Crop*.

GLABELLA (*glaber*, smooth). The triangular space betwixt the eyebrows.

Glabellar. A term used by Barclay to denote an aspect of the head.

[*Glabrous*. *Glaber*. Smooth. Having a surface free from hairs or any asperities.]

GLACIAL ACID (*glacies*, ice). The strongest acetic acid which can be procured. It exists in a *crystallized* state under fifty degrees of Fahrenheit, and contains 79 per cent. of real acid. See *Acetum*.

GLACIAL PHOSPHORIC ACID. Metasphosphoric, or Monobasic phosphoric acid, appearing in the form of a colourless transparent glass, which slowly dissolves in water.

[GLADIATE (*gladius*, a sword.) Sword-shaped. Synonymous with ensiform.]

GLAIRINE. A term referred by some to a gelatinous vegetable matter; by others, to a pseud-organic substance which forms on thermal waters.

GLAIRE. *Albumen* seu *album ovi*. The white of the egg.

GLANCE (*glanz*, splendour; or *glacies*, ice). A name given to certain minerals which have a metallic or pseudo-metallic lustre, as glance-coal, &c.

GLAND (*glans*, *glandis*, an acorn). A small body, occurring in many parts of the body, and composed of its various

tissues, blood-vessels, nerves, &c. Dr. Pemberton designates as *glands of supply*, the liver, the pancreas, the spleen, &c.; and, as *glands of waste*, the kidneys, the mamma, &c.

1. *Gland, conglobate* (*con*, together; *globus*, a ball), or simple; a gland subsisting by itself, as those of the absorbent system.

2. *Gland, conglomerate* (*con*, together; *glomus, glomeris*, a heap), or compound; a gland composed of various glands, as the salivary, parotid, pancreatic, &c.

3. *Glands, concatenate* (chained together; from *con* and *caténa*, a chain), or glands of the neck, presenting, in children, a kind of knotty cord, extending from behind the ear to the collar-bone.

4. *Glands, Brunner's*, or the *duodenal*. Small flattened granular bodies, found in the duodenum, and compared collectively by Von Brunn to a second pancreas.

5. *Glands of Cowper*. Two small glandular bodies, placed parallel to each other before the prostate. They are also called *accessory glands*.

6. *Glands, Haversian*. The name of the fatty bodies which are found in connexion with most of the joints, and in general lying behind the synovial fringes. Clopton Havers supposed them to be the agents of the synovial secretion, and called them *glandulæ mucilaginosæ*. Weitbrecht called them *adipo-glandulosæ*.

7. *Glands, Meibomian*. Minute follicles embedded in the internal surface of the cartilages of the eyelids, resembling parallel strings of pearls.

8. *Glands, Peyer's*, or *aggregate*. Clustered glands, resembling oval patches, principally situated near the lower end of the ileum.

9. *Glands, solitary*. Small flattened granular bodies, found in the stomach and intestines. They are sometimes erroneously called Brunner's.

GLANDERS. See *Equinia*.

GLANDULA (dim. of *glans*, an acorn, or gland). A little acorn; a small gland.

1. *Glandulæ Odoriferæ*. Glands of Tyson. The name of certain glands situated around the neck and corona of the glans penis in the male, and of the glans clitoridis in the female, secreting a strongly odorous humour, called *smegma preputii*.

2. *Glandulæ Pacchioni*. The granulations found in the superior longitudinal sinus of the membranes of the brain; so called after *Pacchioni*, their discoverer. These bodies have no analogy whatsoever with glands.

[3. *Glandulæ Nabothi*. Glands of Nabothi; follicles thickly studding the os and cervix uteri.]

[GLANDULAR (*glandula*, a small gland). In anatomy, signifies having the appearance, structure, or function of a gland. In botany, covered with hairs bearing glands upon their tips.]

GLANS, GLANDIS. An acorn. A pellet of lead, or other metal. In botany, a compound, inferior fruit, with a dry pericarp, but proceeding from an ovary which contains several cells, and sealed in a persistent involucrum called a cupule. The glans is solitary in the oak; in the beech and sweet chesnut there are several completely enclosed in the cupule. The glans is termed *Calybio* by Mirbel, and *Nucula* by Desvaux.

1. *Glans clitoridis*. A term applied to the extremity of the clitoris.

2. *Glans penis*. The vascular body forming the apex of the penis. It is circumscribed by a prominent ridge, termed the *corona glandis*.

GLASS. Vitrum. A compound of silica and an alkali.

The term Glass is also applied to *glassy* substances, as the *glass of antimony*, or the sulphuret; to mica, glacies mariæ, or *Muscovy glass*; to bismuth, or *tin glass*; &c., &c.

Soluble glass is formed by combining potash or soda with the silicic acid or silica, without any third ingredient. It presents the usual vitreous aspect, but is easily dissolved in water. It is employed as a kind of paint for paper, cloth, wood, &c., to prevent or retard their inflammation on the contact of an ignited body.

GLASS GALL. *Sel de verre; fel vitri; sandiver*. The saline scum which swims on the glass when first made.

GLAUBER'S SALT. Sulphate of soda; frequently found in mineral springs, and sometimes on the surface of the earth.

1. *Glauber's secret sal ammoniac*. Sulphate of ammonia; a constituent of soot from coals.

2. *Glauberite*. A crystallized salt, consisting of nearly equal parts of the sulphates of lime and soda; both anhydrous, or nearly so.

GLAUCIN (*γλαυκός*, azure). An alkaloid procured from the leaves and stem of the *Glaucium luteum*. It is bitter and acrid, and forms salts with acids.

[GLAUCOMA. See *Glaucosis*.]

GLAUCOPICRINE (*γλαυκός*, azure; *πικρός*, bitter). An alkaloid found in the root of the *Glaucium luteum*. It is bitter, and forms salts of a bitter and nauseous taste.

GLAUCOS (*γλαυκός*). Blue; of a sea-green colour; azure.

1. *Glaucic acid.* An acid procured from the teazle and scabious plants.

2. *Glaucina.* A term proposed by Hebenstreit for the natural form of cow-pox, from the bluish or azure tint of the vesicles.

3. *Glaucósis.* Humoral opacity; a greenish or gray opacity of the vitreous humour; a name formerly given to cataract; also called by the Greeks *glaucoma*, and by the Romans *glaucedo*. Dr. Good prefers glaucosis to glaucoma, "because the final *oma* imports usually, and, for the sake of simplicity and consistency, ought always to import, external protuberance, as in staphyloma, sarcoma, &c."

[GLECHOMA HEDERACEA. Ground Ivy. A labiate plant, indigenous in the United States and Europe, which formerly enjoyed some credit as a remedy in chronic affections of the lungs and kidneys. The infusion was the usual form of administration.]

GLEET. A transparent mucous discharge, sometimes the sequela of gonorrhœa.

GLENOID (*γλήνη*, a cavity; *εἶδος*, likeness). The name of a part having a shallow cavity, as the socket of the shoulder-joint, a fissure and a foramen of the temporal bones, &c.

GLIADINE (*γλία*, glue). Vegetable albumen; one of the constituents of gluten. Compare *Zymome*.

GLISSON'S CAPSULE. A cellulo-vascular membrane, which envelopes the hepatic vessels in the right border of the lesser omentum, and accompanies them through the transverse fissure to their ultimate ramifications.

[GLOBATE (*globus*, a globe). Applied to glands formed of lymphatic vessels connected together by cellular tissue, and having no excretory duct.]

[GLOBULE (*globus*, a ball). A little ball.]

GLOBULES, RED (dim. of *globus*, a ball). The red colouring matter of the blood; a peculiar animal principle.

GLOBULI MARTIALES. *Boules de Nancy.* The ferric tartrate of potash; the globuli of this salt were formerly wrapped in muslin, and suspended in water to form a chalybeate solution.

GLOBULINE. The principal constituent of the blood globules, closely allied to albumen. Also, the term applied by Turpin to the amylaceous granules found in the tissue of plants, which he considered as the elementary state of the tissue.

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS. A sensation attendant on hysteria, as of a globus or ball ascending to the stomach, then up the chest to the neck, and becoming fixed in the throat.

1. *Globus major epididymis.* A name applied to the upper end of the epididymis, which is of great size, owing to the large assemblage of convoluted tubes in the coni vasculosi.

2. *Globus minor epididymis.* The lower portion of the epididymis, consisting of the convolutions of the vas deferens, previously to its commencing its ascending course.

GLOMERATION (*glomus, glomeris*, a ball or clew of thread). Literally, heaping into a ball; a term sometimes applied to tumour.

GLOMERULE. *Glomus.* A form of inflorescence bearing the same relation to the capitulum that the compound does to the simple umbel; that is, it is a cluster of capitula enclosed in a common involucrum, as in Echinops.

GLOSSA, or GLOTTA (*γλῶττα*). The tongue; the organ of speech.

1. *Gloss-agra* (*ἄγρα*, seizure). Inflammation of the tongue; swelled tongue; a term synonymous with glossalgia, glossocele, glossitis, &c.

2. *Gloss-itis.* Inflammation of the tongue; the terminal particle *itis* denoting inflammation.

3. *Glosso-.* Terms compounded of this word belong to nerves or muscles attached to the tongue, as in the three following terms.

4. *Glosso-staphylinus.* A designation of the constrictor isthmi faucium, from its origin in the tongue, and insertion into the uvula.

5. *Glosso-pharyngeus.* A synonyme of the constrictor superior, from its origin in the root of the tongue, and its insertion into the pharynx.

6. *Glosso-pharyngeal nerves.* Another name for the eighth pair.

7. *Glosso-catochus* (*κατέχω*, to hold down). An instrument for depressing the tongue.

8. *Glosso-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumour). An extrusion of the tongue; swelled tongue.

9. *Glosso-comum* (*κομέω*, to guard). Formerly, a case for the tongue of a hautboy; but, metaphorically, a kind of long box, or case, for containing a fractured leg.

10. *Glosso-hyal* (*hyoides os*). A bone of the hæmal spine of most fishes, which enters the substance of the tongue. See *Vertebra*.

11. *Glosso-logy* (*λόγος*, an account). [A treatise on the tongue. A definition of hard terms (*glossa*, a hard term); explanatory notes for illustrating an author.]

GLOTTIS (*γλῶττα*, the tongue). *Rima glottidis.* The aperture between the arytænoïd cartilages. It is covered by a cartilage called the *epi-glottis.*

GLUCIC ACID (*γλυκὺς*, sweet). An acid formed by the action of a saturated solution of lime or barytes on grape sugar.

GLUCI'NA (*γλυκὺς*, sweet; many of its combinations having a sweet taste). An earth found in the *emerald*, the *beryl*, and the *euclase.* Its metallic base is called *glucinum.*

GLUCOSE (*γλυκὺς*, sweet). Another name for starch sugar, diabetic sugar, or the sugar of fruits.

[GLUCOSURIA (*γλυκὺς*, sweet; *ρεω*, to flow). Saccharine diabetes, Diabetes mellitus.]

GLUE (*gluten*). The common gelatine of commerce, made from the parings of hides, hoofs, &c.

GLUME (*gluma*, the husk of corn). A term applied to the peculiar envelope of the floral apparatus in grasses, which are hence called *glumaceæ.* It is a modification of the bract.

Glumaceous. Having the floral envelopes reduced to scales, called glumes, as in grasses.

GLUTÆUS (*γλουτὸς*, the buttock). The name of three muscles of the hip, forming part of the buttocks. They are the *maximus*, which extends the thigh; the *medius*, which acts in standing; and the *minimus*, which assists the others. Hence the term—

Glutæal. Applied to the posterior iliac artery—to lymphatics which have the same distribution as that artery—and to a nerve distributed to the glutæi muscles.

GLUTEN (*gelo*, to congeal). A viscid substance obtained from wheaten flour. It has been decomposed into—

1. *Gliadine* (*γλία*, gluten). Vegetable albumen; and—

2. *Zymome* (*ζύμη*, leaven). That portion of the mass which the acid that is present has united with.

GLUTEN BREAD. An article of diet used in diabetes. It is not made of pure gluten, but one-sixth of the original quantity of starch contained in the flour is retained.

GLUTEN, CRUDE. *Beccaria's Gluten.* Names given to the thick tenacious mass which is left when wheaten dough is washed on a sieve by a stream of water; a milky liquid passes through, and the crude gluten remains.

GLUTEN, GRANULATED. *Gluten granule.* A paste made by the artificial addition of wheat-gluten to the ordinary wheat, forming an agreeable and nutritious food.

GLUTINE. A principle resembling gluten, but differing from it in not being soluble in alcohol.

GLUTINOUS SAP. *Milky sap.* Vegetable milk, or the juice obtained by incision from the Palo de Vaca, or *Cow tree*, which grows in the province of Caraccas.

GLYCERIN (*γλυκὺς*, sweet). The sweet principle of oil, also termed hydrate of oxide of glyceryl.

GLYCERYL [or GLYCERULE] (*γλυκὺς*, sweet; *ὕλη*, matter). A hypothetical radical existing in glycerin.

[GLYCION. A synonyme of *Glycirrhizin.*]

[GLYCOCOLL (*γλυκὺς*, sweet; *κολλα*, glue). Sugar of gelatin.]

GLYCYRRHIZA (*γλυκὺς*, sweet; *ῥίζα*, a root). The pharmacopœial name of the root of *Glycirrhiza glabra.* A genus of plants of the natural order Leguminosæ.

[1. *G. echinata.* A species growing in Apulia, and which yield a portion of the liquorice root of commerce.]

2. *Glycirrhiza glabra* (*γλυκὺς*, sweet; *ῥίζα*, a root). Common Liquorice; a Leguminous plant, the underground stem of which is called *liquorice-root*, or *stick liquorice.* The Greeks distinguished the liquorice-root by the name of *adipson* (from *a*, priv., and *δίψα*, thirst), from its property of assuaging thirst; perhaps the term *liquorice* may be derived from the same idea.

[3. *G. lepidota.* An indigenous species, and possessing in no inconsiderable degree the taste of liquorice.]

Glycyrrhizin [or *Glycion*]. Liquorice-sugar; the saccharine juice of liquorice-root.

[GNAPHALIUM (*γναφαλον*, the wool of the teazel). A Linnean genus of plants of the order Polygamia superflua. The cotton weed.]

[1. *G. Margaritaceum.* Cud-weed, life-everlasting. An indigenous, herbaceous plant, used as a domestic remedy, but probably possessing little medical virtue.]

[2. *G. polycephalum.* Sweet-scented life-everlasting. Used like the preceding in domestic practice.]

[GNATHOPLASTY (*γναθος*, the cheek; *πλασσω*, to form). Plastic operation for restoring a deficiency in the cheek.]

GOADBY'S SOLUTION. A preparation for preserving animal substances, made with bay-salt, corrosive sublimate, or arsenious acid, and water.

[GOAT'S RUE. Common name for the *Galega officinalis.*]

GOBEL'S PYROPHORUS. A mixture of charcoal and lead, in which the latter is in such an extreme state of division, as to take fire on exposure to the air. It is formed by heating the tartrate of lead in a close vessel or tube to dull redness.

[GODFREY'S CORDIAL. A celebrated carminative, and anodyne cordial. The following is the formula for preparing it, recommended by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. "Take of tincture of opium, Ojss.; molasses (from the sugar refiners), Oxvj.; alcohol, Oij.; water, Oxxvj.; carbonate of potassa, ℥iiss.; oil of sassafrass, f℥iv. Dissolve the carbonate of potassa in the water, add the molasses, and heat over a gentle fire till they simmer; take off the scum which rises, and add the laudanum and oil of sassafras, having previously mixed them well together."]

GOITRE, or GOTRE (probably a corruption of *guttur*, the throat). The name given in Switzerland to Bronchocele, or the Thyrophraxia of Alibert. Heister thought it should be called *tracheocele*. Prosser, from its frequency in the hilly parts of Derbyshire, called it the *Derbyshire neck;* and, not satisfied respecting the similitude of this tumour to that observed on the necks of women on the Alps, the *English bronchocele*. It consists in an enlargement of the thyroïd gland, and is frequently associated with cretinism.

GOLD. A yellow metal, generally found native in primary rocks, and in alluvial depositions. See *Aurum*.

Gold coin is termed—

1. *Sterling*, i. e., 22 gold + 2 copper.
2. *Standard*, i. e., 18 gold + 6 copper.

Gold becomes *green* when silver is substituted for copper.

GOLD LEAF ELECTROMETER. An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity by the divergence of two slips of gold leaf.

[GOLDEN-ROD. Common name for the *Solidago odora*.]

GOLDEN SULPHURET. A sulphuret of antimony, also termed *sulphantimonic acid*, and prepared by precipitating antimonic acid by sulphuretted hydrogen. See *Kermes Mineral*.

[GOLDTHREAD. Common name for *Coptis trifolia*.]

GOMPHO'SIS (γόμφος, a peg). An articulation of bones, like that of a nail in a piece of wood: that of the teeth, for instance, in their sockets.

GONAGRA (γόνυ, the knee; ἄγρα, seizure). Gout in the knee. The term *genugra* is sometimes found, but it is barbarous.

[GONDRET'S VESICATING OINTMENT. Take of lard 32 parts, oil of sweet almonds 2 parts. Mix them together by a *gentle* heat, and pour the melted mixture in a wide-mouthed bottle; then add 17 parts of solution of ammonia of 25°, and mix with continued agitation until cold. When well prepared it vesicates in ten minutes.]

GONG-METAL. An alloy of 80 parts of copper and 20 of tin.

GONIOMETER (γωνία, an angle; μετρέω, to measure). An instrument for measuring angles, particularly those of crystals.

GONORRHŒA (γονή, semen; ῥέω, to flow). Literally, an involuntary discharge of the semen; but always understood as a discharge of purulent infectious matter from the urethra, the vagina, &c. In English, the disease is called a *clap*, from the old French word *clapises* (public shops, kept and inhabited by prostitutes); in German, a *tripper*, from dripping; and, in French, a *chaudepisse*, from the heat and scalding in micturition.

GONYALGIA (γόνυ, the knee; ἄλγος, pain). *Gonalgia*. Pain in the knee; gout in the knee.

[GOOSE-GRASS. Common name for the *Galium aparine*.]

GORDIUS. The *Seta equina*, or horsehair worm of the old writers. It is supposed to occasion—

1. *Intestinal disease*, occurring among the peasantry of Lapland from drinking water impregnated with this worm; and—
2. *Cuticular disease*, when it is lodged under the skin, constituting the *morbus pilaris* of Horst, and the *malis à crinonibus* of Sauvages, &c.

GORGET. An instrument used in lithotomy, for cutting the prostate gland and neck of the bladder.

GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM. Common Cotton; a Malvaceous plant, yielding the *cotton* of commerce. This substance consists of tubular hairs, which arise from the surface of the seed-coat; in its unprepared state it is called *raw cotton*.

GOULARD'S CERATE. The *ceratum plumbi* [*sub-acetatis*, Ph. U. S.] The formula for this differs, however, from Goulard's original recipe, in ordering camphor, while the other directs a large quantity of water to be mixed with the cerate.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT. A saturated solution of sub-acetate of lead, or

the *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis*, [Ph. U. S.] the Aqua Litbargyri Acetati, P. L. 1767, olim, *Extract of Saturn.*

[GOULARD'S WATER. *Liquor Plumbi Sub-acetatis dilutus*, Ph. U. S.]

GOUT. *Podagra; arthritis.* A term derived from the French *goutte*, a drop; and this from the Latin *gutta*, also a drop; applied to the disease from the old notion of its being produced by a morbific drop. See *Podagra.*

Gouty concretions. Calculi formed in the joints of gouty persons, resembling *chalk-stones* in colour and softness, and consisting of urate of soda.

GRACILIS. Slender; a long, thin, flat muscle, otherwise called *rectus internus femoris*, from its straight direction.

GRAINES D'AVIGNON. *French berries.* The unripe fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius*, used for dyeing Maroquin leather yellow, &c.

[GRAIN OIL. Hydrated oxide of Amyle, Fusel oil, alcohol amylicum.]

[GRAINS OF PARADISE. See *Grana Paradisi.*]

GRALLÆ (*stilts*). Waders; an order of aquatic birds, frequenting marshes, &c., as the heron.

GRAMINACEÆ (*gramen*, grass). The Grass tribe of Monocotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with cylindrical stems; *leaves* alternate, with a split sheath; *flowers* hermaphrodite, sometimes monœcious, glumaceous; *glumes* alternate, unequal; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* simple.

[GRAMME. A measure of weight, equal to 15·4340 grains Troy.]

GRANADIN, GRENADIN. A sweet substance procured from the root of the pomegranate, and now decided to be mannite.

GRANA MOLUCCA. These are said to be the seeds of the *Croton Pavana*, the original Tilly-seed plant.

[GRANA MOSCHATA. The seeds of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus.*]

GRANA PARADISI. Grains of Paradise, or Melligetta pepper; the seeds of the *Amomum Grana Paradisi.* The term appears to have been applied to the produce of no fewer than six Scitamineous plants.

GRANA SECALIS DEGENERATI. Ergot; a substance found in the place of the grains of rye, of agrostis, &c.; also termed Spermœdia clavus, Secale cornutum, Spurred rye, &c. See *Ergota.*

GRANA TIGLIA. *Grana Dilla; Grana Tilli.* The seeds of the Croton Tiglium, from which the croton oil or oil of tiglium is procured.

GRANATI CORTEX. *Pomorum Cortex.* [Granati fructûs cortex, Ph. U. S.] Pomegranate bark; the produce of the Punica Granatum. [The bark of the root (*Granati radicis cortex*, Ph. U. S.) has been used as a vermifuge.]

GRANDINES. Plural of *grando*, a hail-stone; a term applied by Wesser to tubercles, as they become enlarged.

[GRANDO (*granum*, a grain). An indolent, hard tumour of the eye-lid. See *Chalazium.*]

GRANULATION (*granum*, a grain). A process by which minute grain-like fleshy bodies are formed on the surface of wounds or ulcers during their healing. In *Chemistry*, the term denotes a process for the mechanical division of metals and of phosphorus.

GRAPE SUGAR. Glucose, fruit sugar. See *Sugar.*

GRAPHITE (*γράφω*, to write; so termed from its use in the manufacture of pencils). Plumbago, or black lead; [carbon.]

GRASS OIL OF NAMUR. A volatile oil procured, according to Royle, from the *Andropogon Calamus aromaticus.* It is sometimes called *oil of spikenard*, though incorrectly, this substance being procured from the *Nardostachys Jatamansi.*

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS. Hedge Hyssop; a plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, formerly called *Gratia Dei*, on account of its remedial powers. It has been said to be the basis of the *eau medicinale.*

GRAVE'DO (*gravis*, heavy). A catarrh, or cold, with a sense of heaviness in the head.

GRAVEL. Crystalline sediments deposited in the bladder from the urine. When these sediments are *amorphous* and pulverulent, they are—

1. Red, lateritious, or pink, and consist chiefly of lithate of ammonia; or—

2. White, consisting of mixed lithic and phosphatic sediments, with an iridescent pellicle.

When *crystallized*, they constitute—

1. The *red gravel*, consisting of crystals of uric or lithic acid; or—

2. The *white gravel*, generally consisting of the triple phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, and existing in the form of perfectly white and shining crystals.

[GRAVEL ROOT. Common name for *Eupatorium purpureum.*]

[GRAVID (*gravido*, to impregnate). Pregnant; applied to the pregnant womb.]

GRAVITY (*gravitas*, heaviness). The tendency of all bodies towards the centre of the earth; the unknown cause of this

phenomenon is called *gravitation*. Gravity differs from Attraction, in being a species of the latter; *e. g.*, we speak of capillary attraction, magnetic attraction, &c., but not of capillary or magnetic gravity.

Gravity, specific. The density of bodies, as ascertained by comparison with an equal bulk of water.

GREAT SYMPATHETIC. A nerve formed by a collection of filaments from every nerve, which join each other at the adjacent ganglia.

GRECIAN WATER. A solution of nitrate of silver disguised, for dyeing the hair black; the hair, thus dyed, soon becomes purple on exposure to light.

GREEK FIRE. An artificial fire, invented by the Greeks during their wars with the Arabs and Turks. It is supposed to have consisted of asphaltum, nitre, and sulphur.

GREEN MINERAL. A carbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

GREEN SICKNESS. The popular term for *chlorosis*, from the pale, lurid, and greenish cast of the skin.

[GREEN WEED. A common name for *Genista tinctoria*.]

GRENOUILLE. The French term for a frog; the distended submaxillary duct. See *Batrachus*.

[GREY BARK. Cinchona Cinerea, Lima or Huanuco Bark, supposed to be afforded by the *Cinchona nitida* and *C. micrantha*.]

GREY LOTION. A preparation for irritable sores, consisting of chloride of mercury and lime-water.

GRIFFITHS' MIXTURE. Compound mixture of iron, or the *Mist. ferri comp.*

GRIPPE. A French term applied to various epidemic forms of gastro-bronchitis. It is used by Laennec to denote an epidemic catarrh, which occurred in 1803, and which was characterized by the peculiar *glutinous* sputa observed in acute pneumonia.

GROATS. The decorticated grains of the *Avena sativa*, or oat.

GROCERS' ITCH. The *Eczema impetiginodes*, produced in grocers by the irritation of sugar.

[GROMWELL. A common name for the *Lithospermum officinale*.]

GROSSULINE (*groseille*, a gooseberry). The name given by Guibourt to a peculiar principle procured from gooseberries and other acid fruits, forming the basis of jelly.

GROTTO DEL CANE (*dog's grotto*). A cave in Italy, in which there is a constant natural exhalation of carbonic acid, which, occupying the lowest stratum of the air, induces asphyxia in dogs taken into it, although man escapes.

[GROUND IVY. A common name for the *Glechoma hederacea*.]

[GROUND LAUREL. A common name for the *Epigæa repens*.]

[GROUND PINE. A common name for the *Ajuga chamæpitys*.]

[GROUNDSEL, COMMON. Common name for the *Senecio vulgaris*.]

GRUMOUS. Knotted, collected into granular masses, as the fecula of the sago palm.

GRUTUM. The name given by Plenck to *milium*, or millet-rash.

GRYLLUS VERRUCIVORUS. The wart-eating grasshopper of Sweden, which is caught for the purpose, as it is said, of biting off the excrescence, when it also discharges a corrosive liquor on the wound.

[GUACO. A name given in Central and South America, and the West Indies, to various plants having supposed alexipharmic properties, and belonging to the genera *Mikania* and *Aristolochia*, but particularly to the *Mikania Guaco*.]

[GUAIACI LIGNUM. Guaiacum Wood. The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the wood of *Guaiacum officinale*.]

[GUAIACI RESINA. Guaiac. The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the concrete juice of *Guaiacum officinale*.]

[GUAIACUM. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Zygophyllaceæ.]

[1. *G. Arboreum.* A species said to furnish some of the guaiacum of commerce.]

2. *Guaiacum officinale.* Officinal Guaiacum; a Zygophyllaceous plant, the wood, resin, and bark of which are imported from St. Domingo.

3. *Guaiacum wood.* Commonly termed *lignum vitæ*, from its reputed efficacy in syphilis. The shavings or raspings, *scobs* vel *rasura guaici*, are prepared by the turner for the use of the druggist. [See *Lignum*.]

4. *Guaiacum bark.* Employed on the Continent, but not officinal in this country.

5. *Guaiacum resin.* Commonly, though erroneously, called *gum guaiacum;* obtained by various processes from the stem of the tree. It occurs in *tears* and in *masses*.

6. *Guaiacic acid.* An acid obtained from the resin of guaiacum.

7. *Guaiacine.* A peculiar substance obtained from guaiacum.

GUAIACUM SOAPS. *Sapones guaiacini.* Alkaline guaiacates, formed by solution of guaiacic acid in solutions of the caustic alkalies, soda and potash.

GUANO. A manure, consisting of urate of ammonia, and other ammoniacal salts. It appears to consist of the excrements of sea-fowl.

[*Guanine.* A peculiar substance analogous to zauthic oxide, obtained by Unger from Peruvian guano.]

GUARANINE. A new vegetable principle, discovered in the fruit of the *Paullinia sorbilis* by M. Martius.

GUBERNA'CULUM (*κυβερνάω*, to command). Literally, the rudder of a ship. A name given by Hunter to the fibro-vascular substance betweeen the testes and scrotum in the fœtus, from his considering it the principal agent in directing the course of the testis in its descent.

GUESTONIAN EMBROCATION FOR RHEUMATISM. Ol. Terebinth, fℨjss.; Ol. oliv. fℨiss.; Acid. sulph. dilut. fℨiij.

GUIDO'S BALSAM. The Tinctura, or Linimentum Saponis et Opii.

[GUILANDINA. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Leguminosæ.]

[1. *Guilandina bonduc.* The systematic name of a tree, the fruit of which is called Bonduch Indorum or bezoar nut, and considered to possess tonic and carminative powers.]

[2. *Guilandina Moringa.* A name for *Moringa aptera*, or hen nut.]

GUINEA-GRAINS. Another name for the *grains of Paradise.* Malagueta pepper, or fruit of the *Amomum Granum Paradisi.*

GUINEA PEPPER. *Bird Pepper.* The capsules of the *Capsicum frutescens*, the powder of which constitutes cayenne pepper.

GUINEA-HEN WEED. The vulgar name of the *Peteveria alliacea*, an extremely acrid plant, used in Jamaica as a sialogogue.

GUINEA-WORM. *Malis filariæ.* A worm found chiefly in both the Indies, often twelve feet long, and about the thickness of a horse-hair; it burrows under the cuticle, for the most part, of the naked feet of the West India slaves. It is frequently called *dracunculus, vena Medinensis, &c.*

GULA. The œsophagus or gullet; the canal extending from the lower part of the pharynx to the superior orifice of the stomach.

GUM. A common proximate principle of vegetables; the primary form of vegetable textures.

GUM-BOIL. *Parulis.* Inflammation, abscess, or boil of the gums.

GUM JUNIPER. A concrete resin which exudes in white tears from the *Juniperus Communis.* It has been called *sandarach*, and, hence, confounded with the *σανδαράκη* of Aristotle, which was a sulphuret of arsenic. Reduced to powder it is called *pounce*, which prevents ink from sinking into paper, from which the exterior coating of size has been scraped away.

GUM RASH. *Red gum.* A genus of cutaneous diseases. See *Strophulus.*

GUM-RESINS. The concrete juices of certain plants, consisting of resin, essential oil, gum, and extractive vegetable matter, as aloes, ammoniac, assafœtida, euphorbium, scammony, &c.

GUMMA. A soft tumour, so named from the resemblance of its contents to gum.

GUMMI RUBRUM ASTRINGENS. An astringent substance, called *butea gum*,—an exudation from the *Butea frondosa.* Its Hindu name is *kueni* or *kuennee*, from which probably our term *kino* is derived.

1. *Gummi Arabicum* seu *Turcicum.* Gum Arabic; the produce of the *Acacia vera*, and other species, especially *A. Arabica.* The white pieces constitute the *gummi electum* of the druggists; on the Continent they are called *gum Turic*, from Tor, a seaport in Arabia, near the isthmus of Suez. The red pieces are sometimes called *gum Gedda*, from the name of another port.

2. *Gummi guttæ.* A term applied to gamboge, owing to its issuing *guttatim*, or by drops, from the broken leaves or branchlets of the gamboge tree.

3. *Gummi nostras.* Cherry-tree gum; an exudation from the stem of the *Cerasus avium.* This, and the *gummi pruni*, or plum-tree gum, produced by the *Prunus domestica*, may be substituted in medicine for tragacanth gum. They contain two gummy principles, viz., *arabin* and *prunin*, or *cerasin.*

GUMS. *Gingivæ.* The red substance which covers the alveolar processes of the jaws, and embraces the necks of the teeth.

[GUN COTTON. Pyroxylin. An explosive preparation of cotton discovered by Schönbein. Dissolved in ether it constitutes *Collodium*, q. v.]

GUNJAH. The dried plant of the *Cannabis Indica*, after it has flowered, and still retaining the resin; used in Calcutta for smoking.

GUNPOWDER. A mixture of five parts of nitre, one of sulphur, and one of charcoal, finely powdered, and very accurately blended. The grains are

smoothed by friction, and are then said to be glazed.

GUSTATORY (*gusto*, to taste). A name of the lingual nerve — a branch of the inferior maxillary. See *Nerves*.

GUT. A substance made by pulling a silkworm, when ready to spin its cocoon, in two, extending the silk as far as it will go, and hanging it up to dry.

GUTHRIE'S MUSCLE. A name given to the transverse portion of the *compressor urethræ* muscle. The perpendicular or pubic portion is termed Wilson's muscle.

GUTTA (a drop). Pl. *guttæ*, drops. A term applied to a measure in prescriptions, abridged *gt.*, pl. *gtt.*, which should be equal to the minim. [See *Quantity*.] Also to certain affections and preparations.

1. *Gutta opaca.* Cataract, or opacity of the crystalline lens, of its capsule, or of the Morgagnian fluid, separately or conjointly.

2. *Gutta serena.* Drop serene; so named from the idea of an effused fluid at or behind the pupil. A term said to have been first applied by Actuarius to amaurosis.

3. *Gutta rosacea.* Rosy drop, or carbuncled face; a species of *acne*.

4. *Gutta anodyna.* Anodyne drop. A solution of acetate of morphia.

5. *Gutta nigra.* Black drop; Lancashire drop. See *Black Drop*.

6. *Guttæ vitæ.* Drops of life; a nostrum consisting of spirituous stimulants.

[GUTTA PERCHA. The concrete juice of the *Isonandra gutta*, a large tree belonging to the natural family Sapotaceæ, growing in the Malayan peninsula and adjacent islands. It softens when plunged in boiling water, and may be moulded into any desired form, which it retains when cold. Splints, bougies, &c., have been made of it.]

GUTTIFERÆ (*gutta*, a drop; *fero*, to bear). The Mangosteen tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs, occasionally parasitical, yielding resinous juice; *leaves* entire, opposite; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *carpella* concrete; *ovarium*, of several cells.

GUTTUR. The throat; also, classically, the windpipe. *Gula* is the gullet, whereby the food passes into the stomach; and *faux* the gullet-pipe, or space between the gula and the guttur, or the superior part of the gula, nearest the chin, but interior, where the mouth grows narrower.

GYMNASTICS (*γυμνάζω*, to exercise naked). Exercises systematically adapted to develope and preserve the physical powers.

GYMNOGENS (*γυμνός*, naked; *γεινομαι*, to grow). A division of exogenous plants, which have no ovary, style, or stigma, but are so constructed that the pollen falls immediately upon the ovules without the introduction of any intermediate apparatus, as in Coniferæ, &c.

GYMNOSPERMÆ (*γυμνός*, naked; *σπέρμα*, seed). Plants which have their seeds destitute of a pericarp, as opposed to the *Angiospermæ*.

[Hence *Gymnospermous*, having the seeds apparently naked.]

GYNE (*γυνή*). A woman. In the following compounds the term relates to the female apparatus, or the pistil, of plants:—

1. *Gyneceum.* A term applied by Röper to the entire female system of plants, more commonly called the *pistil*. See *Androceum*.

2. *Gyn-andria* (*ἀνήρ*, a man). The twentieth class of the Linnean system of plants, in which the stamens are situated upon the style, above the ovarium.

3. *Gyno-base* (*βάσις*, a base). This term is applied to the receptacle, when it is dilated, and supports a row of carpels, which have an oblique inclination towards the axis of the flower, as in the Labiatæ, the Boriginaceæ, &c.

4. *Gyno-phore* (*φέρω*, to bear). A term applied to the stalk upon which the ovarium is sometimes seated, instead of being sessile, as in Passiflora. It is also called *thecaphore*.

[*Gyromia Virginica. Medeola virginica*, Melilot.]

GYPSUM (*γύψος*, chalk; from *γῆ*, earth; and *ἕφω*, to bake). Sulphate of lime. When highly burnt, it falls into powder, constituting *plaster of Paris*.

GYRI (pl. *gyrus*, a circuit). The spiral cavities of the internal ear. Also, the convolutions of the brain.

Gyrate. Curved in from apex to base. Synonymous with *circinate*.

H

[HABITAT (*habito*, to dwel). Dwelling-place; applied to the place where a plant grows wild, or to the original dwelling-place of an animal.]

HÆMA, HÆMATOS (*αἷμα, αἵματος*). Blood. The circulating fluid of animals.

1. *Hæma-celi-nosis* (*κήλις*, a spot; *νόσος*, a disease). Blood-spot disease; the name given by Rayer to *Purpura*.

[2. *Hæma-cyanina, Hæmatocyania* (*κυανος*, blue). A blue colouring matter detected in the blood and in the bile.]

[3. *Hæma-dynamometer* (*δυναμις*, power; *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument, invented by M. Poiseuille, for measuring the force with which the blood is propelled in the blood-vessels.]

4. *Hæm-agogues* (*ἄγω*, to expel). Expellers of blood; medicines which promote the catamenial and hæmorrhoïdal discharges.

5. *Hæmal arch*. That arch of the vertebra, which is placed beneath the "centrum," for the protection of a portion of the vascular system. See *Neural arch*.

6. *Hæma-lopia* (*ὤψ*, the eye). Hæmalops. An effusion of blood in the globe of the eye; bloodshot eye.

7. *Hæm-anthus* (*ἄνθος*, a flower). The Blood-flower, a plant of the natural order *Amaryllideæ*; the Hottentots are said to dip their arrow-heads in the juice of its bulbs, on account of its poisonous properties.

8. *Hæmapophysis* (*ἀπόφυσις*, apophysis, or a process of bone). The name given by Prof. Owen to a bone occurring on each side of the hæmal arch, in the typical vertebra, between the pleurapophysis and the hæmal spine. (See *Vertebra*.) In the human thorax this bone closes the arch, as a "cartilage of the rib," with the aid of a hæmal spine or "sternal bone." In the tail of the Saurian it forms, with the spine, the entire hæmal arch.

9. *Hæmat-em'esis* (*ἐμέω*, to vomit). Vomitus cruentus. A vomiting of blood; hæmorrhage from the stomach.

10. *Hæmatin*. The red colouring matter of the blood, a peculiar albuminous principle, also called *hæmachrome* (*χρῶμα*, colour,) and *hæmatosin*. The name given by Chevreul to the colouring matter of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or logwood.

11. *Hæmatica*. Medicines which are supposed to act as therapeutic agents by effecting changes in the condition of the blood, as diluents, inspissants, spanæmics, &c.

12. *Hæmatinica. Tonica analeptica*. A class of the *hæmatica* which augment the number of blood-corpuscles or the amount of hæmatin in the blood. They consist exclusively of iron and its compounds. Compare *Spanæmica*.

13. *Hæmatite*. Blood-stone, a peroxide of iron, so named from its property of stopping hæmorrhages, or from its colour. The *red* hæmatite is an anhydrous, the *brown* a hydrated, peroxide.

14. *Hæmato-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumour). A collection of blood in the tunica vaginalis. If serous fluid occupy the place of blood, the case is that of *hydrocele*.

15. *Hæmato'des* (*αἱματωδης*). Bloody; as applied to a fungous or fleshy excrescence. The termination in *-odes* (*ώδης*,) sometimes expresses a *fulness*, as in the present case.

16. *Hæmato-logy* (*λόγος*, an account). The history of the blood.

17. *Hæmatolytica* (*λυω*, to dissolve). A term applied by some writers to a class of remedies more commonly called *Spanæmica*.

18. *Hæmato'ma*. A blood-like tumour, sometimes occurring in the brain.

[19. *Hæmato-plasma*. The plastic principle of the blood.]

[20. *Hæmatos-cheocele* (*δσχεον*, the scrotum; *κήλη*, a tumour). A sanguineous swelling of the scrotum.]

21. *Hæmatosin*. A characteristic constituent of the blood, derived from the globules.

22. *Hæmato'sis*. Sanguification, or the formation of the blood.

23. *Hæmatoxyli lignum* (*ξύλον*, wood). Logwood; the wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, a Leguminous plant of Campeachy. Its colouring matter is called *hæmatoxylin*, and by Chevreul *hæmatin*.

[24. *Hæmatozoon* (*ζῶον*, an animal). An animalcule discovered in the blood.]

25. *Hæmo-tu'ria* (*οὐρέω*, to void urine). Sanguis in urinâ. Bloody urine; the passing of blood in the urine.

26. *Hæmo-ptysis* (*πτύσις*, spitting; from

πτύω, to spit), *Hæmoptoe.* The spitting of blood; expectoration of blood. It has been called *pneumo-rrhagia.*

27. *Hæmo-rrhage* (ῥήγνυμι, to break forth). A rupture of a blood-vessel; a bursting forth of blood; loss of blood.

28. *Hæmo-rrhœa petechialis* (ῥέω, to flow). A term applied by Dr. Adair to the chronic form of purpura. It has also been designated as *Petechiæ sine febre; land-scurvy,* &c.

29. *Hæmo-rrhoïdal* (ῥέω, to flow). A term applied to a branch of the sciatic nerve; and to arteries of the rectum, because they often bleed; these are termed the *superior, middle,* and *inferior,* &c., &c.

30. *Hæm-ophthalmos* (ὀφθαλμός, the eye). An effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

31. *Hæmo-rrhoïds* (ῥέω, to flow). Literally, a hæmorrhage, and originally used in this sense in general; but now restricted to the *piles.* These are termed *open,* when they discharge blood; and *blind,* when there is no discharge.

32. *Hæmo-spastic system.* A new system of medicine, introduced by Dr. Junod of Paris, consisting in the employment of a pneumatic apparatus of peculiar construction, in which the arm or leg is so placed as to attract the blood to the extremities, without diminishing the mass of this liquid.

33. *Hæmo-stasia* (ἵστημι, to stand). Stagnation of blood. Hence—

34. *Hæmo-statica* (ἵστημι, to stand). Styptics. Medicines which stop hæmorrhages.

35. *Hæmo-thorax.* An effusion of blood into the cavity of the pleura, from a wound, a contusion of the chest, certain diseases, &c.

36. *Hæmo-trophy* (τροφή, nourishment). An excess of sanguineous nutriment, as distinguished from hypertrophy, and hyperæmia. See *Anæmotrophy.*

[HÆMATOXYLON (αἷμα, blood; ξύλον, wood). The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the wood of *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum,* or logwood; a Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Leguminosæ.]

[1. *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.* The systematic name of the logwood tree.]

HAHNEMANN'S TEST LIQUOR. *Liquor probatorius Hahnemanni.* A test for detecting the presence of lead in wine, prepared by adding a drachm of tartaric acid to four ounces of sulphuretted hydrogen water. It is, therefore, an acidulated sulphuretted hydrogen.

[HAIL. See *Rain.*]

HAIR. Each hair consists of a *bulb,* situated under the skin, and a *trunk,* which perforates the skin and cuticle, and is enveloped in a peculiar sheath. The colour of the hair—*black, red, auburn,* and *white*—depends on that of the oil which enters into its composition.

[HAIR-CAP MOSS. Common name for the *Polytrichum Juniperinum.*]

HAIR-DYES. *Tincturæ capillorum.* The basis of most of the powders, pastes, and liquids sold under this name is either lead or silver. To these are sometimes added litharge, slaked lime, and starch.

HAIR-LICHEN. The *Lichen pilaris;* a variety of lichenous rash, in which the pimples are limited to the roots of the hair, and desquamate after ten days.

HAIR-SALT. The mineralogical name of sulphate of magnesia, when it occurs as an efflorescence on other minerals.

HAL'ITUS (*halo,* to breathe). An aqueous vapour, or gas, for inhalation.

Halitus of the blood. The vapour which arises from the blood when newly drawn from the body. Plenck termed it *gas animale sanguinis.*

HALLEX (ἅλλομαι, to leap; quod super proximum digitum scandat). *Hallus.* The great toe.

HALLUCINATION (*hallucinor,* to mistake). Depraved or erroneous imagination. The term has been used as synonymous with *phantasm,* from which it should, however, be distinguished, the phenomena of hallucination having been chiefly observed in the insane. See *Phantasm.*

HALO (ἅλως, an area). Areola; the circle or ring surrounding the nipple.

HALO SIGNATUS. The name given by Sir C. Bell to the impression of the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humour, &c., from its consisting of a circle of radiations, called by Haller, *striæ retinæ subjectæ ligamento ciliari.* By Winslow these marks are called *sulci ciliaris;* by Zinn, *corona ciliaris.*

HALOGENE (ἅλς, salt; γεννάω, to produce). A term employed by Berzelius to denote bodies which form salts with metals, as chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, and cyanogen. The salts thus produced are called *haloïds.*

HALOID SALTS (ἅλς, the sea, sea-salts; εἶδος, likeness). Salt-like compounds, consisting of a metal on the one hand, and of chlorine, iodine, and the radicals of the hydracids in general, excepting sulphur, on the other. Besides the simple haloïd salts, Berzelius distinguishes the three following combinations:—

1. *Hydro-haloïd salts,* or combinations

of a simple haloïd salt and the hydracid of its radical.

2. *Oxy-haloïd salts*, or combinations of a metallic oxide with a haloïd salt of the same metal.

3. *Double haloïd salts*, consisting—

1. Of two simple haloïd salts, which contain different metals, but the same non-metallic ingredient.
2. Of two haloïd salts, consisting of the same metal, but in which the other element is different.
3. Of two simple haloïd salts, of which both elements are entirely different.

[HALONITIS (*halonium*, a little court). Inflammation of the cellular tissue.]

HALOPHYTES (*ἅλς*, salt; *φυτον*, a plant). A class of saltworts which inhabit salt marshes, and by combustion yield barilla, as salsola, salicornia, and chenopodium.

[HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA. Witch-Hazel. An indigenous shrub, of the family *Berberideæ*, the bark of which is astringent and bitter, and has been used in the shape of a poultice or of a decoction, and has been employed as a wash, in painful tumours and hæmorrhoïds, ophthalmia, &c. The leaves are said to possess similar properties, and a decoction of them has been given in bowel complaints and hæmorrhages.]

HAMULARIA LYMPHATICA. A new species of worm discovered by Treutler, a German Physician, in 1789, in the bronchial glands of a phthisical subject.

HAMULUS COCHLEÆ. Literally, the small hook of the cochlea; a kind of hook, by which the *lamina spiralis* terminates upon the axis, towards the middle of the second turn, where the point of the infundibulum commences.

HAND. *Manus*. The organ of prehension, consisting of—

1. The *Carpus*, or wrist, which is composed of the eight following bones:—

1. The *scaphoïd*, or boat-shaped.
2. The *semilunar*, or half moon.
3. The *cuneiform*, or wedge-like.
4. The *pisiform*, or pea-like.
5. The *trapezium*, or four-sided.
6. The *trapezoïd*, like the former.
7. The *os magnum*, or large bone.
8. The *unciform*, or hook-like.

2. The *Metacarpus*, or the four bones constituting the palm and back of the hand; the upper ends have *plane surfaces*; the lower, *convex*. Sometimes the first bone of the thumb is reckoned among the metacarpal.

3. The *Digiti*, or fingers, consisting of twelve bones, arranged in three *phalanges*, or rows.

4. The *Pollex*, or thumb, consisting of three bones.

HAPSUS (*ἅπτομαι*, to touch). A handful; a bolster of linen, or woollen, to place upon a wound.—*Celsus*.

[HARDHACK. The common name for the *Spiræa tomentosa*.]

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD. A fine wheat flour, which has been subjected to some heating process.

HARE-BRAINED PASSION. Wayward passion, leading to acts of violence; the *manie sans délire* of M. Pinel, who ascribes it to the effect of a neglected or ill-directed education upon a mind naturally perverse or unruly.

HARE-LIP (*labia leporina*). A congenital division of the lip; so called from a fancied resemblance to the upper lip of a hare.

HARMALANE. A beautiful colouring substance, obtained from the seed of the Hermal plant (*Peganum harmala*), which grows wild in the salt steppes of the Crimea.

HARMONIA (*ἁρμονια*, a close joining; from *ἁρω*, to fit together). A species of synarthrosis, or immovable articulation of bones. See *Articulation*.

HARTSHORN. *Cornu cervi*. The antlers of the Cervus Elaphus, or Stag.

Spirit of hartshorn. The aqueous solution of ammonia, formerly prepared from the cornu cervi, or hart's horn.

HARVEST BUG. The *Acarus autumnalis*; a variety of the tick insect, which infests the skin in the autumn, producing intolerable itching, succeeded by glossy wheals; it has hence been called *wheal-worm*.

HASCHISCH. A preparation of hemp, used as an intoxicating drug by the Arabs, and generally throughout Syria; made by boiling the leaves and flowers of the plant with water and fresh butter.

HASTATE (*hasta*, a spear). Spear-shaped; applied to leaves which have three lance-shaped lobes, one in the direction of the midrib, the other two at the base at right angles to the first, as in Arum maculatum.

HAUSTUS (*haurio*, to draw). A draught. It differs from a mixture only in quantity, and should not exceed an ounce and a half.

HAVERSIAN TUBES or CANALS. A term given, from the name of their discoverer, to a very complicated apparatus of minute canals found in the substance of bone, and containing medullary matter The central canal, as well as the separate

cells, may be regarded as enlargements of them.

HEADACHE. An original English term for pain in the head, megrim, cephalalgia, cephalæa, &c.

HEADING. A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol, used in brewing.

HEAD-MATTER. A yellow substance consisting of spermaceti and sperm-oil.

[HEAL-ALL. A common name for the *Collinsonia canadensis*, and also for the *Prunella vulgaris*.]

HEART. *Cor.* The central organ of circulation. It is enveloped in a membrane called the *pericardium*. It is divided externally into a *base*, or its broad part; a *superior* and an *inferior surface;* and an *anterior* and a *posterior margin*. Internally, it consists, in man, of four cavities, viz., two auricles and two ventricles, and is thence called *double*.

1. *Heart, caudal.* A pulsating palish sac, containing red blood, and situated at the caudal extremity of the eel.

2. *Heart, lymphatic.* A term applied by Müller to some small pulsating sacs in the frog, the snake, &c., considered by him as hearts of the lymphatic system.

3. *Hearts, lateral; systemic.* Terms applied to the three separate hearts of the cuttle-fish. The middle, or *systemic heart*, transmits the red-coloured blood by the aorta and its ramifications all over the body; the blood, having become dark-coloured, is carried from the terminations of the aortic system by the veins of the body in two portions to each of the two *lateral* or *pulmonic hearts;* from each lateral heart the blood is propelled to the gills of one side, whence, having become red-coloured, it is carried again to the middle systemic ventricle.

4. *Heart, displacement of.* Ectopia cordis (from ἐκτοπίζω, to displace; or ἐκτόπιος, displaced). It is congenital; or the effect of effused fluid, or of its subsequent absorption, &c.

5. *Heart-burn.* Cardialgia mordens. A gnawing or burning uneasiness, felt chiefly at the cardia. See *Circulation*.

HEAT. The *sensation* experienced on touching a body of a higher temperature than that of the blood. In chemical language it is the *cause* of that sensation, or *caloric*.

HEAT, PRICKLY. The *Lichin tropicus;* a species of lichenous rash.

HEAVY SPAR. Sulphate of barytes.

[HEBETUDE (*hebeto*, to make dull). Dulness; insensibility.]

HEBRADENDRON CAMBOGIOIDES. The Camboge Hebradendron; a Guttiferous plant, which yields a kind of gamboge not distinguishable from that of Siam.

HECTIC (ἑκτικὸς, habitual). This term is sometimes used, like the Greek feminine, as a substantive, to denote a *habitual* or very protracted fever; but, more generally, as an adjective, in conjunction with the term fever, to designate the same disease.

[HECTOGRAMME. A French measure of weight, equal to 3 oz., 1 dr., 43·4 grains Troy.]

HEDEOMA PULEGIOIDES. A Labiate plant of North America, highly reputed as an emmenagogue, and called *pennyroyal*.

[HEDERA HELIX. Ivy. An European plant, of the family *Caprifoliæ;* the fresh leaves are used externally for dressing issues, and a decoction of them has been recommended in cutaneous affections.

[*Hederic acid.* An acid discovered by Professor Posselt in the seeds of *Hedera helix*.]

[*Hederin.* A peculiar alkaline principle, obtained by Vandamme and Chevallier from ivy seeds, and which is said to be closely allied to quinia in febrifuge properties.]

[HEDGE GARLIC. A common name for *Alliaria officinalis*.]

[HEDGE HYSOP. Common name for the *Gratiola officinalis*.]

[HEDGE MUSTARD. Common name for the *Sisymbrium officinale*.]

[HEDYSARUM ALHAGI. A small shrub of the natural order Leguminosæ, growing in Persia and Mesopotamia, the leaves of which are covered at night with a granular manna used as food.]

[HELCOSIS (ἕλκος, an ulcer). Ulceration.]

HELENIN. *Elecampane camphor.* A volatile, crystalline solid, obtained from the *Inula helenium*. With nitric acid, it yields *nitro-hellenine;* distilled with an hydrous phosphoric acid, it yields *helleném*, a carbo-hydrogen.

[HELENIUM AUTUMNALE. Sneezewort. An indigenous, perennial, herbaceous plant, the dried leaves and flowers of which have been used as an errhine.]

[HELIANTHEMUM. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Cistaceæ; the U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the herb of *Helianthemum canadense*.]

[1. *Helianthemum canadense.* Systematic name of the Frostwort, an indigenous herb possessing tonic and astringent properties.]

[2. *Heliunthemum corymbosum.* This

species is said to possess similar properties with the preceding.]

[HELIANTHUS ANNUS. The systematic name for the common sun-flower, the pith of which has been used for moxa.]

HELIOSTAT (ἥλιος, the sun; ἵστημι, to stand). An instrument by which the sunbeam can be steadily directed to one spot during the whole of its diurnal period.

HELIOTROPIUM (ἥλιος, the sun; τρέπω, to turn). The Blood-stone, so called from the blood-red specks occasionally appearing on its green surface, and formerly used to stop a bleeding from the nose.

HELIX (ἕλιξ; from ἑλίσσω, to turn about). A coil; a spiral, or winding line. This term denotes,—

1. The outer bar or margin of the external ear. Hence, *helicis major* and *helicis minor*, two muscles of the helix.

2. The name of a *coil* of wire, used in magneto-galvanic experiments.

3. A testaceous animal, inhabiting a *spiral* shell, as the snail, &c. The *helix pomatia* is the Great or Vineyard Snail; a popular remedy for emaciation, with hectic fever and phthisis.

[HELLEBORE. Common name for the genus *Helleborus*, q. v.]

HELLEBORIN. An acrid oil, said to contain the acrid principle of the *Helleborus niger*, black hellebore, or Christmas rose.

HELLEBORUS (ἑλλέβορος, qu. ἕλειν, to seize; βορᾶ, in eating). Hellebore; a poisonous genus of Ranunculaceous plants.

1. *Helleborus fœtidus.* Fœtid Hellebore, or Bear's-foot; a plant retained in the list of Materia Medica, but rarely used. Its leaves have been strongly recommended as a vermifuge against the ascaris lumbricoïdes.

2. *Helleborus niger.* Black Hellebore, or Christmas rose; a plant reputed in classic writers as a remedy for mania, and hence recommended by Horace to the poets of his day. See *Melampodium.*

3. *Helleborus orientalis.* The root of this species was formerly much extolled in mania, epilepsy, and dropsy; it is still used in the Levant, and is called *zoptême* by the Turks, and σκαρφὴ by the Greeks.

4. The term *Hellebore* has been applied to the *Veratrum album*, probably from its similar properties. Yet the former is an exogenous, the latter an endogenous plant.

HELLOT'S TEST. A test for the discovery of a colorific property in lichens. It consists in digesting the plant in a weak solution of ammonia, in a corked vial, at a heat not exceeding 103° Fahr.

HELMINS (ἕλμις, ἕλμινθος). *Vermis.* The Greek term for a worm.

1. *Helminth-agogues* (ἄγω, to expel). Anthelmintics; remedies against worms.

2. *Helminthiasis.* A disease peculiar to some countries, in which worms, or their larvæ, are bred under the skin, &c.

3. *Helmintho-corton* (χόρτος, food?). Corsican Moss; a species of *Gigartina* supposed to be particularly efficacious against the *ascaris lumbricoides.*

HELO'DES (ἕλος, a marsh). A term applied to fevers produced by marsh miasma.

[HELONIAS DIOICA. The systematic name of the star-wort, an indigenous herb, the root of which has been used in colic, in atony of the generative organs, and in leucorrhœa.]

[HELLONIAS OFFICINALIS. A systematic name of the plant supposed to produce Sabadilla.]

HELONIN. Resin of veratria, or pseudo veratria, distinguished from veratria by its insolubility in ether.

HE'LOS (ἧλος, clavus, a nail). A name given to the tumour formed by prolapsus or procidentia iridis. See *Myocephalon.*

[HEMATOSINE (αἷμα, blood). Hæmatosin. A peculiar albuminous principle, to which the blood owes its colour.]

HEMERALOPIA (ἡμέρα, the day; ἀλαός, blind; ὤψ, the eye). Diurna cæcitudo, or *day-blindness.* This term is used by Hippocrates (by omission of the ἀλαός?) to denote *night-blindness* — caligo tenebrarum; dysopia tenebrarum. Sauvages terms it *amblyopia crepuscularis.* See *Nyctalopia.*

HEMI- (ἥμισυς). The Greek prefix for *half*, corresponding with the Latin *semi.*

1. *Hemi-crania* (κρᾶνιον, the head). A pain which affects only one side of the head. See *Megrim.*

2. *Hemi-opia* (ὤψ, the eye). Visus dimidiatus. A defect of vision, in which only half of the object is seen.

3. *Hemi-plegia* (πλήσσω, to strike). Paralysis of one side of the body.

4. *Hemi-ptera* (πτέρον, a wing). Insects which have one half of their wings thick and coriaceous, and the other half membranous, as the bug, tick, &c.

5. *Hemi-spheres* (σφαῖρα, a sphere). The two parts which constitute the upper surface of the cerebrum. They are separated by the falx cerebri.

HEMIDESMUS INDICUS. An Asclepiadaceous plant, the root of which is used in India under the name of *country sarsaparilla.* It has been called *Indian* or *scented sarsaparilla, nannari*, or the root of *smilax aspera.*

HEMIDESMIN. *Hemidesmic acid.* A volatile crystallizable acid, procured from the *Hemidesmus Indicus*, or Indian sarsaparilla. It has been erroneously called smilasperic acid.

HEMIPINIC ACID. *Semi-opianic acid.* An acid obtained by the oxidizement of the opianic acid.

HEMINA. A Roman measure of capacity, consisting of half a sextarius, or three quarters of a pint.

[HEMLOCK. Common name for the *Conium maculatum.*]

[HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A common name for the *Abies canadensis.*]

[HEMLOCK WATER-DROPWORT. Common name for the *Œnanthe crocata.*]

HEMP. A powerful stimulating narcotic, much employed in some countries as an intoxicating drug. See *Cannabis.*

HEMP-SEED, CALCULUS. The name of some varieties of the *mulberry calculus*, which are remarkably smooth and pale-coloured, resembling hemp-seed.

HENBANE. A powerfully narcotic plant, said to be poisonous to the domestic fowl. The botanical name suggests a different etymology. See *Hyoscyamus.*

HEN-BLINDNESS. A name sometimes given to *nyctalopia*, or night-blindness, from a natural defect in hens, in consequence of which they cannot see to pick up small grains in the dusk of the evening, and so employ this time in going to roost.

HENNE'. A substance procured in Egypt, from the *Lawsonia inermis*, with which the women stain their fingers and feet; it is also used for dyeing skins and maroquins of a reddish yellow.

HEPAR (ἧπαρ, ἥπατος). The liver; the organ which secretes the bile.

1. *Hepat-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain in the liver. Swelling of the liver is termed *hepatalgia infarcta*, liver disease, enlarged liver, &c.

2. *Hepatic.* A term applied to any part belonging to the liver.

3. *Hepatic flux.* Bilious flux; the name given in the East to a variety of dysentery, in which there is a frequent flow of bilious fluid from the rectum.

4. *Hepat-itis.* Inflammation of the liver. The term is used by Galen in the present sense, but it is more usually employed adjectively, with the sense of *hepatic.* The Latin word *hepatitis* is only used, according to Pliny, as "gemmæ nomen a figurâ jocinoris."—*Forbes.*

5. *Hepato-rrhœa* (ῥέω, to flow). Literally, a liver-flow; a morbid flow of bile.

6. *Hepatization.* Carnification. A change induced in the lungs by inflammation, in which it loses its vesicular and crepitating character, and resembles the liver in firmness and weight, sinking in water. It is divided into the *red*, and into the *gray*, or purulent infiltration. Compare *Spleenization.*

7. *Hepato-cele* (κήλη, a tumour). Hepatic hernia; hernia of the liver.

8. *Hepato-gastric.* A name of the smaller omentum, which passes from the liver to the stomach.

9. *Hepato-phyma* (φῦμα, a suppurating tumour). A suppurative swelling of the liver.

HEPAR ANTIMONII. Liver of Antimony; an oxy-sulphuret. The term *hepar* was formerly applied to the combinations of sulphur with alkalies, from their *liver-like* appearance. Hence we have also—

1. *Hepar calcis.* A crude bisulphuret of calcium, recommended as an external application to *crusta lactea.*

2. *Hepar sulphuris.* Liver of sulphur; the old pharmaceutic name of a liver-brown sulphuret of potash.

3. *Hepar sulphuris volatilis.* Volatile liver of sulphur. This is also termed Boyle's or Beguin's Fuming Spirit; sulphuretum ammoniæ; sulphuretted hydroguret of ammonia, or the hydro-sulphuret of ammonia.

4. *Hepatic air.* Another name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

5. *Hepatic cinnabar.* A dark-coloured steel-gray variety of cinnabar.

6. *Hepatic pyrites.* Hepatic sulphuret of iron; a variety of prismatic iron pyrites, which becomes brown on exposure to the air.

7. *Hepatite.* A variety of heavy spar, or sulphate of barytes, containing a minute portion of sulphur, and emitting, when heated or rubbed, a fetid sulphurous odour.

8. *Hepatule.* A name given by Kirwan to the *hydrosulphuret* of other writers.

[HEPATICA. Liverwort; the U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the leaves of *Hepatica Americana*; a Linnean genus of plants of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ.*]

[*Hepatica Americana.* A species growing in most parts of the United States and northern parts of Europe, and possessing very mild demulcent tonic and astringent properties.]

HEPATICÆ (ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver). The Liver-wort tribe of Acotyledonous plants. Cellular, *flowerless* plants, consisting of an axis or stem, either leafy or bordered; *reproductive organs* are valved *thecæ* of different kinds.

HEPATIZED AMMONIA. Bi-hydrosulphate of ammonia, or hydro-sulphuret of ammonia; employed as a test.

HEPTANDRIA (*ἑπτὰ*, seven; *ἀνὴρ*, a man). The seventh class of the Linnean system, including those plants which have seven stamens.

Heptandrous; having seven stamens of about equal length.

HEPTAPHARMACUM (*ἑπτὰ*, seven; *φάρμακον*, a medicine). A medicine composed of seven ingredients: these were ceruse, litharge, pitch, wax, colophony, incense, and ox-fat.

[HEPTREE. A common name for *Rosa canina.*]

[HERACLEUM. Masterwort; the U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Heracleum lanatum;* a Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Umbelliferæ.]

[1. *Heracleum gummiferum.* The systematic name of the tree formerly supposed to yield Ammoniac.]

[2. *Heracleum lanatum.* Masterwort. An indigenous species, the root of which is somewhat stimulant and carminative, and has been employed in epilepsy. The dose of the powdered root is from ʒij. to ʒiij.]

HERB BENNET. The *Geum urbanum,* or Avens; the term is probably contracted from *herba benedicta.*

HERBARIUM (*herba,* an herb). A collection of dried specimens of plants, formerly known by the expressive term *hortus siccus,* or dried garden.

[HERB CHRISTOPHER. One of the common names for the plant *Actæa spicata.*]

[HERB ROBERT. Common name for the plant *Geranium Robertianum.*]

HERCULES BOVII. Gold and mercury dissolved in a distillation of copperas, nitre, and sea-salt; a violently cathartic preparation.

HEREDITARY (*hæres,* an heir). A term applied to diseases supposed to be transmitted from parents to their children.

HERMAPHRODITE (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury; Ἀφροδίτη, Venus). *Androgynus.* A *lusus naturæ,* in which the organs of generation appear to be a mixture of both sexes. In botany, plants are so called which contain the stamen and pistil in the same flower; all other flowering plants are called *unisexual.*

HERMETIC SEAL (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury). The closing of the end of a glass vessel when heated to the melting point. The name is derived from the Egyptian Hermes, supposed to have been the father of Chemistry, which has been called the *Hermetic Art.*

HERMODACTYLUS (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury; *δάκτυλος,* a finger). The name by which the ancients designated a plant supposed to be a species of Colchicum.

HERNIA (*ἔρνος,* a branch; so called from its protruding forward). The protrusion of one or more of the viscera into a sac, formed of the peritonæum. A hernia is termed *reducible,* when it admits of being replaced in the abdomen; *irreducible,* when it suffers no constriction, yet cannot be put back, owing to adhesions or its large size; and *incarcerated* or *strangulated,* when it not only cannot be reduced, but also suffers constriction. This disease is distinguished with reference to—

I. *Its Situation.*

1. *Hernia cruralis.* Femoral hernia; or a protrusion under Poupart's ligament. The passage through which the hernia descends is called, by Gimbernat, the *crural;* by Hey, the *femoral ring;* and by Cloquet, the *crural canal.*

2. *Hernia inguinalis.* Bubonocele; or hernia at the groin. It is termed *incomplete* or *oblique,* when it does not protrude through the abdominal ring; and *complete* or *direct,* when it passes out at that opening.

3. *Hernia inguino-interstitial.* This term is applied by Dr. Goyraud to the form of hernia termed by most authors *incomplete inguinal,* and described by Boyer as *intra-inguinal.* The former term was considered objectionable, because whatever may be their situation, when the viscera have escaped from the abdomen, the hernia is complete; the latter was also objectionable, because the inguinal canal does not always constitute the limits of the protruded viscera.

4. *Hernia ischiatica.* Hernia occurring at the ischiatic notch.

5. *Hernia perinealis.* Hernia of the perinæum, occurring, in men, between the bladder and rectum; and in women, between the rectum and vagina.

6. *Hernia pudendalis.* Hernia which descends, between the vagina and ramus ischii, into the labium.

7. *Hernia scrotalis.* Oscheocele; hernia enteroscheocele, or oschealis, when omentum or intestine, or both, descend into the scrotum; *epiploscheocele,* when omentum only; *steatocele,* when sebaceous matter descends.

8. *Hernia thyroïdalis.* Hernia of the foramen ovale.

9. *Hernia umbilicalis.* Omphalocele, or exomphalos. Hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus. It is called *pneumatomphalos,* when owing to flatulency.

10. *Hernia vaginalis.* Elytrocele; or hernia occurring within the os externum.

11. *Hernia ventralis.* Hypogastrocele; or hernia occurring at any part of the front of the abdomen, most frequently between the recti muscles.

12. *Hernia carnosa.* Sarcocele. A fleshy enlargement of the testis; a tumour seated in the scrotum.

13. *Hernia mesenterica et mesocolica.* Hernia through the lacerated mesentery, or mesocolon.

14. *Hernia phrenica.* Hernia of the diaphragm.

15. *Hernia of the intestines.* Hernia through a loop formed by adhesions, &c.

II. *Its Contents.*

16. *Hernia cerebri.* Fungus cerebri. Encephalocele. Hernia of the brain.

17. *Hernia intestinalis.* Enterocele; containing intestine only.

18. *Hernia omentalis.* Epiplocele; containing a portion of omentum only. If both intestine and omentum contribute to the formation of the tumour, it is called *entero-epiplocele.*

19. *Hernia uteri.* Hysterocele. Hernia of the uterus.

20. *Hernia vesicalis.* Cystocele; or hernia of the bladder.

21. *Hernia corneæ.* Ceratocele; or hernia of the cornea.

III. *Its Condition.*

22. *Hernia congenita.* Congenital hernia; appearing at birth.

23. *Hernia incarcerata.* Strangulated hernia; or irreducible hernia with constriction.

IV. *Misapplied Terms.*

24. *Hernia gutturis.* Bronchocele, goître, or enlargement of the thyroïd gland.

25. *Hernia humoralis.* Inflammatio testis, or swelled testis.

26. *Hernia sacci lacrymalis.* The name given by Beer to rupture of the lacrymal sac. It has been also called *mucocele.* See *Fistula lacrymalis.*

27. *Hernia varicosa.* Cirsocele, or a varicose enlargement of the spermatic vein.

28. *Hernia ventosa;* or flatulenta.—Pneumatocele; or hernia distended with flatus.

HERNIOTOMY (*hernia;* and *τομὴ*, section). The operation for strangulated hernia.

HERPES (*ἕρπω*, to creep). Tetter; clustered vesicles, concreting into scabs. The name is derived from the progressive extension of the eruption.

1. *Herpes labialis.* Herpes of the lip; occasionally diffused on the velum and palate.

2. *Herpes zoster.* Herpes spreading across the waist or thorax, like a sash or sword-belt, commonly called *shingles.*

3. *Herpes phlyctænodes.* Herpes similar to the preceding, but of less regular form, occurring on any part of the body, commonly called *nirles.*

4. *Herpes circinnatus.* Herpes of a more chronic form than the preceding; commonly called *ringworm.*

5. *Herpes præputialis.* Herpes of the prepuce, or the labia pudendi.

6. *Herpes iris.* Rainbow ringworm.

[*Herpetic.* Of the nature of herpes.]

HESPERIDIN. A crystallizable, neutral principle found in the white portion of the rind of the fruit of the genus *Citrus.*

HESPERIDIUM. A many-celled, superior, indehiscent fruit, covered by a spongy, separable rind, as the orange.

HETERO- (*ἕτερος*, other). A Greek term denoting *difference:*—

1. *Heter-adelphia* (*ἀδελφός*, a brother). A term applied by Geoffrey St. Hilaire to union of the bodies of two fœtuses. In these cases, one fœtus generally attains its perfect growth; the other remains undeveloped, or acephalous, maintaining a parasitic life upon its brother.

[2. *Hetero-clite* (*κλίνω*, to incline). That which does not follow the ordinary rule.]

3. *Hetero-geneous* (*γένος*, kind). A term used to denote substances, the parts of which are of different kinds. Compare *Homogeneous.*

4. *Hetero-logous formation* (*λόγος*, an account). A term applied to a solid or fluid substance, different from any of the solids or fluids which enter into the healthy composition of the body. (*Carswell.*) It is synonymous with the *hetero-plastic* matter of Lobstein.

[5. *Hetero-morphous* (*μορφη*, form). Differing in form, shape, or external appearance.]

6. *Hetero-pathy* (*πάθος*, disease). The art of curing founded on *differences*, by which one morbid condition is removed by inducing a different one. Compare *Homœpathy.*

7. *Hetero-plasis* (*πλάσις*, formation). A term employed by Lobstein in the same sense as that of *heterologous formation*, adopted by Carswell. The same writer applies the term *euplasis* to organizable matter by which the tissues of the body are renewed.

8. *Hetero-tropal* (*τρέπω*, to turn). That which has its direction across the body to

which it belongs; a term applied to the embryo of the seed.

[HEUCHERA. The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Heuchera Americana;* a Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Saxifragaceæ.]

[1. *Heuchera Americana.* Alum-root. An indigenous species, the root of which is very astringent.]

HEVEENE. An oil obtained in the rectification of oil of caoutchouc, and derived from the *Hevea guianensis*, one of the Euphorbiaceæ from which caoutchouc is extracted.

HEXANDRIA (ἕξ, six; ἀνὴρ, a man). The sixth class of the Linnean system, including those plants which have six stamens. Hence—

Hexandrous; having six stamens of about equal length.

HIATUS FALLOPII (*hiatus*, an opening; from *hio*, to gape). An opening in the tympanum, named from Fallopius.

HIBISCUS MOSCHATUS. A Malvaceous plant, reputed to be of powerful efficacy against the bite of venomous reptiles. The present generic name is *Abelmoschus.*

[*Hibiscus esculentus.* See *Abelmoschus esculentus.*]

HICCORY. An American plant which yields a yellow dye: Order *Juglandeæ.*

HICCUP or HICCOUGH. A spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm, with partial closure of the larynx. The term corresponds with the French *hoquet*, and the German *schlucken*, and is perhaps meant to imitate the sound it denotes. The Greek λὺγξ or λυγμὸς, and the Latin *singultus*, which have been applied to this affection, rather denote *sobbing.*

[HIDDEN SEIZURE. Term used by Dr. Marshall Hall for such a paroxysm in convulsive diseases as may have been unobserved, because occurring in the night, or away from the patient's home and friends, so that the attack, obvious enough in itself, may have passed unwitnessed or unrecorded; or the convulsion may have been limited to the deeply-seated muscles, and to the deeply-seated veins in the neck, and have been actually hidden even from near observers.]

HIDE-BOUND. A term descriptive of that state in horses, in which the skin is tightly drawn over the emaciated muscles; also, of a disease in trees, when the bark cleaves too close to the wood.

HIDROA (ἱδρὼς, sweat). The term given by Sauvages and Vogel to *eczema*, or heat eruption; the halo, with which the vesicle is surrounded, is popularly called a *heat spot.*

[HIDROPLANIA (ἱδρὼς, sweat; πλανια, an error). Used by Swediauer for sweating in an unusual part.]

[HIDRORRHEA (ἱδρὼς, sweat; ῥέω, to flow). Profuse sweating.]

[HIDROSIS (ἱδρὼς, sweat). Sweating. Applied by Dr. Kever to disease characterized by sweating.]

HIDRO'TICA (ἱδρὼς, ἱδρῶτος, sweat). Medicines which cause perspiration.

HI'ERA PI'CRA (ἱερὸς, holy; πικρὸς, bitter). Vulgò, *hiccory piccory.* A name which has been long applied in the shops to the Pulvis Aloes cum Canellâ. It was formerly called *hiera logadii*, and made in the form of an electuary with honey.

HIERONOSOS (ἱερὸς, sacred; νόσος, disease). *Morbus sacer.* Literally, sacred disease; an ancient term for epilepsy.

HIGHGATE RESIN. Fossil Copal; found in the bed of blue clay at Highgate.

HILUM. The point of the seed by which it is attached to the placenta. This is the *base* of the seed.

HILUS LIENIS. A fissure observed on the internal and concave surface of the spleen, through which the vessels enter and leave the substance of the organ.

[HIMALAYA RHUBARB. The root of *Rheum australe.*]

HIP. The ripe fruit of the *Rosa canina*, or dog-rose; it is chiefly used for making the confection of that name.

HIPPO- (ἵππος, a horse). A Greek term, denoting a reference to the *horse*, the sea-horse; or, simply, a large size:—

1. *Hippo-campus* (κάμπτω, to bend). The sea-horse; the name of a small marine animal. Hence the term is applied to two kinds of convolution of the brain,—the *hippocampus minor*, situated in the posterior horn — and the *hippocampus major*, situated in the inferior horn of the ventricles of the brain. See *Cornu Ammonis.*

2. *Hippo-castanum*, or the Horse-chestnut. In this term, and in several others, as hippo-lappathum, hippo-marathrum, hippo-selinum, &c., the prefix is a Grecism, denoting *size.*

3. *Hippo-lithus* (λίθος, a stone). A concretion found in the intestines of horses, composed of ammoniacal phosphate of magnesia, derived from the husk of the oats on which they feed.

4. *Hippo-manes* (μανια, madness). A humour in mares, said to be merely the mucus of the vagina in season, employed as an aphrodisiac. Anciently an ingredient in philtres.

5. *Hipp-uric acid* (οὖρον, urine). An

acid obtained from the urine of the horse, cow, and other graminiverous animals.

7. *Hipp-uris* (*οὐρά*, a tail). The final division of the spinal marrow, also termed *cauda equina*, or horse's tail, from the division of the nerves which issue from it. Also, a genus of plants, so called from their resemblance to a horse's tail.

HIPPUS PUPILLÆ. A peculiar motion of the iris, consisting of a constant fluttering between expansion and contraction. It occurs in amaurosis.

HIRCINE (*hircus*, a goat). A substance contained in the fat of the goat and sheep, yielding, by saponification, the *hircic acid*.

[HIRSUTE (*hirsutus*, hairy). Hairy, shaggy.]

HIRSUTIES (*hirsutus*, shaggy). Shagginess; superfluous growth of hair.

HIRU'DO MEDICINALIS. The medicinal leech; named by the Romans *haurio*, as expressive of its well-known peculiar action.

[HISPID (*hispidus*, bristly). Covered with long rigid hairs.]

[HISTOGENESIS (*ἱστὸς*, a tissue; *γίγνομαι*, to engender). The origin or formation of an organic tissue.]

HISTOLOGY (*ἱστὸς*, a tissue or web; *λόγος*, an account). The doctrine or study of the development of substance and texture in organized bodies, as distinguished from their size and shape.

[HISTOTOMY (*ἱστὸς*, a tissue; *τέμνω*, to cut). Dissection of the organic tissues.]

HISTRIONIC (*histrio*, a stage player). *Mimisch.* A term applied by German writers to affections of the muscles of expression, inducing spasms and paralysis.

HIVES. The popular name in the north of England, and in some parts of Scotland, for a species of Chicken-pox—the *Varicella globularis* of Willan. See *Croup*.

HOFFMANNI LIQUOR ANODYNUS. Hoffman's Anodyne liquor, or the Spiritus Ætheris Compositus.

HOG GUM. A substance yielded by the *Rhus metopium*. Dr. Pereira says he has met with an unsaleable gum, under this name, resembling a sample in his possession of *false tragacanth*, or gomme de Sassa.

[HOLLY. Common name for several species of the genus Ilex.]

[HOLLYHOCK. Common name for the *Alcæa rosea*.]

HOMBERG'S PHOSPHORUS. Ignited muriate of lime. See *Phosphorus*.

HOMBERG'S PYROPHORUS (*πῦρ*, fire; *φέρω*, to bring). A mixture of alum and brown sugar, which takes fire on exposure to the air. A more convenient mixture is made with three parts of lampblack, four of burnt alum, and eight of carbonate of potash.

HOMBERG'S SEDATIVE SALT. A name for boracic acid, which appears, however, to possess no sedative property.

[HOMŒOMORPHOUS (*ὅμοιος*, like; *μορφὴ*, form). Having a similar form; applied to tumours containing those elements which are found in a normal state of the organism.]

HOMŒOPATHY (*ὅμοιος*, similar; *πάθος*, disease). The art of curing founded on *resemblances*, introduced by Samuel Hahnemann. The principle is, that every disease is curable by such medicines as would produce, in a healthy person, symptoms similar to those which characterize the given disease. "Similia similibus curentur," in opposition to the "contraria contrariis,"—or *heteropathy*.

HOMOGENEOUS (*ὁμὸς*, like; *γένος*, kind) This term denotes substances made up of parts possessing the same properties. *Heterogeneous*, on the contrary, denotes that the parts are of different qualities: thus, in minerals, sand-stone is a *homogeneous*, and granite a *heterogeneous*, body.

HOMOGENS (*ὁμὸς*, similar; *γένος*, kind). A division of exogenous plants which differ in the structure of their wood from other exogens, and approach that of some endogens; thus there is no successive deposition of concentric zones, but there is merely one zone of woody matter to whatever age they may have arrived. They are named, therefore, from the homogeneity of their wood, as the *meniospermaceæ*, &c.

HOMOLOGIES, DOCTRINE OF (*ὁμὸς*, like; *λόγος*, a description). That branch of anatomical science which investigates the correspondence of parts and of plan in the construction of animals. The great aim of Prof. Owen's work on Homological anatomy appears to be to put an end to the old controversy so long maintained, on the assumption that a special adaptation of parts was incompatible with a common type of construction.

1. *Special homology* relates to the correspondence of parts in different animals. Thus the wing of a bird is the homologue of the arm of a man, or of the fore-leg of a horse; the "os quadratum" of a bird is the *homologue* of the "os tympanicum" of the tortoise, or of the "auditory process of the temporal bone" of a man.

2. *Serial homology* relates to the correspondence of parts in the same animal. Thus, the wing of a bird is the

homologue, in one segment of its body, of the leg of the bird in another segment; the frontal bone is in this sense the homologue of the occipital bone; the right neurapophysis is the homologue of the left neurapophysis in the same segment of a vertebra. The arm is the homologue of the leg, the humerus of the femur, the radius of the tibia, the ulna of the fibula.

3. *General homology* relates to correspondencies of parts viewed with reference to the ideal archetype of the vertebrate skeleton. Thus, the arm is the "diverging appendage" of its segment; the superoccipital bone is the "neural spine;" the exoccipital bone, or "condyloid part of the occipital bone," in the human subject, is the "neurapophysis;" the "basioccipital bone," or "basilar process of the occipital bone," is the "centrum" or "body" of its segment.

[HOMOLOGOUS (*ὁμός*, equal; *λόγος*, nature). Applied to things or parts which are of the same essential nature, whatever different forms or names they may bear in different animal bodies.]

HOMOLOGUE (*ὁμός*, the same; *λόγος*, description). *Homotype.* A term applied to a part of an animal which corresponds to another part in a different animal, or to different but corresponding portions in the same animal, or to sub-divisions of the same part, or to parts viewed with reference to an ideal archetype of organization. See *Homologies, Doctrine of.*

[HOMOMORPHOUS (*ὁμός*, equal; *μορφή*, form). Having the same form.]

HOMONYMOUS (*ὁμός*, the same; *ὄνομα*, name). *Homotypal.* These terms denote, in anatomy, a correlation of parts: the frontal bone is the *homonym* or *homotype* of the superoccipital bone; the humerus of the femur, &c. It is the aim of *serial homology* to determine homonymous or homotypal relations.

[HOMOTYPE. See *Homologue.*]

HOMO-TROPAL (*ὁμός*, the same; *τρόπος*, a turn). Having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not being straight; a term applied to the embryo of the seed.

HONEY. *Mel.* A vegetable juice, collected from the nectaries of flowers by the Apis mellifica, or Honey Bee. With vinegar it forms *oxymel.*

1. *Virgin honey.* Honey wrought by the young bees which have never swarmed, and which runs from the comb without heat or pressure.

2. *Clarified honey.* Mel despumatum; honey melted in a water-bath, and cleared from scum.

3. *Acetated honey.* Mel acetatum, or the oxymel simplex; clarified honey and acetic acid.

4. *Egyptian honey.* Oxymel æruginis, or linimentum æruginis; clarified honey, with ærugo and vinegar.

5. *Honey of borax.* Mel boracis; clarified honey, and bruised borax.

6. *Rose honey.* Mel rosæ; clarified honey, the petals of the rosa gallica, and water.

HONEY-BAG. The crop or sucking stomach of the honey-bee, in which it transports the honey from the flower to the hive.

HONEY-DEW. A sweetish substance ejected by very small insects, called aphides, upon the leaves of plants, and vulgarly supposed to be caused by a *blight*, or some disease in the plant. There is another kind of *honey-dew*, observed only at particular times, and in certain states of the atmosphere, hanging occasionally in drops from the points of the leaves of plants; its cause is not known.

[HONEYSUCKLE. Common name for the *Lonicera caprifolium.*]

[HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS. A nostrum which has been extensively used as a purgative and emmenagogue. The following is the formula for its preparation recommended by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. ℞. Aloes Barbadensis, ℥viij.; Ferri sulph. exsic., ℥ij., ℥iss., *vel* Ferri sulphat. crystal. ℥iv.; Extr. hellebori nig., ℥ij.; Myrrhæ, ℥ij.; Saponis, ℥ij.; Canellæ in pulv. tritæ, ℥j.; Zingiberis in pulv. trit., ℥j. Beat them well together into a mass with water, and divide into pills, each containing two and a half grains.]

HOOPING COUGH. *Whooping cough.* These are vernacular English terms, derived from the verb *to hoop* or *whoop*, signifying to call with a loud voice. The affection is the *tussus convulsiva* of Willis, the *tussis ferina* of Hoffman. See *Pertussis.*

Chincough. According to Johnson, for *kincough;* from *kincken*, to cough. Is it a corruption from chine-cough?

HOPE. A term in Phrenology, indicative of a disposition to expect future good, and to believe in the possibility of whatever the faculties desire. Its organ is situated on each side of that of veneration.

HOPS. The strobiles of the *Humulus lupulus*, or Hop-plant.

HORDEI SEMINA. Pearl barley; the grains of the *Hordeum distichon*, the Common or Long-eared Barley, after the husks have been removed.

1. *Hordeum mundatum.* Scotch, hulled,

or pot barley, consisting of the grains deprived of their husk by a mill.

2. *Hordeum perlatum.* Pearl barley; the grains divested of their husk, rounded and polished. The farina obtained by grinding pearl barley to powder is called *patent barley.*

3. *Hordei decoctum.* Decoction of barley, commonly called barley water.

4. *Hordein.* The principle of barley; a peculiar modification of starch.

HORDEOLUM (dim. of *hordeum*, barley). A stye, or small tumour on the eyelids, resembling a barley-corn.

[HORDEUM. The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the seeds of *Hordeum distichon;* a Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Graminaceæ.]

[HOREHOUND. Common name for the plant *Marrubium vulgare.*]

HOREHOUND TEA. Prepared by infusing an ounce of the *Marrubium vulgare,* or white horehound, in a pint of boiling water. The dose is a wineglassful. *Syrup of Horehound* is prepared with the infusion and sugar. *Candied Horehound* ought to be made of the same ingredients.

HORN. A substance consisting of coagulated albumen and gelatine. It differs from bone in containing only a trace of earth.

HORN SILVER. *Luna cornea.* The chloride of silver; the term is derived from its forming a gray semi-transparent mass, which may be cut with a knife, and much resembles horn.

1. *Horn Lead.* Plumbum corneum; the chloride of lead, a semi-transparent mass, resembling horn.

2. *Horn Quicksilver.* A natural protochloride of quicksilver; it has a white horn-like appearance.

HORN POCK. *Crystalline pock.* A form of Variola, in which the pimples are imperfectly suppurating, ichorous or horny, and semi-transparent.

HORNBLENDE. *Amphibole.* A silicate of lime and magnesia.

HORNY MATTER. One of the proximate principles of organic nature. There are two varieties, the membranous and the compact. 1. The *membranous* constitutes the epidermis and the epithelium, or lining membrane of the vessels, the intestines, the pulmonary cells, &c. 2. The *compact* forms hair, horn, nails, &c. Feathers are allied to horny matter.

HORRIPILATIO (*horreo*, to dread; *pilus*, the hair). [Horripilation.] A sense of creeping in different parts of the body; a symptom of the approach of fever.

[HORSE ALOES. *Fetid or Caballine Aloes.* See *Aloe.*]

[HORSE BRIMSTONE. See *Sulphur vivum.*]

[HORSE BALM. A common name for the plant *Collinsonia canadensis.*]

[HORSE CHESTNUT. Common name for the *Æsculus hippocastanum.*]

HORSE MINT. Common name for the herb *Monarda punctata.*

HORSE-RADISH. The *Cochlearia Armoracia.* The term *horse,* as an epithet, in this case, is a Grecism, as also in *horse*-mint, &c.; the same may be said of the term *bull,* in *bull*-rush, &c.; these terms are derived from ἵππος and βοῦς, respectively, which merely denote *greatness;* Bucephalus, for Alexander's horse; Bu-limia, for voracious appetite; Bu-phthalmus, for dropsy of the eye; Bu-cnemia, for swelled leg, &c. See *Hippo.*

[HORSE WEED. A common name for the plant *Collinsonia canadensis.*]

HORTUS SICCUS (a dry garden). An emphatic appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved; a more general term is *herbarium.*

HOSPITAL GANGRENE. A combination of humid gangrene with phagedenic ulceration, occurring in crowded hospitals, &c.; also termed phagedena gangrænosa, putrid or malignant ulcer, hospital sore, &c.

[HOUND'S TONGUE. Common name for the *Cynoglossum officinale.*]

HOUR-GLASS CONTRACTION. An irregular and transverse contraction of the uterus, in which it assumes the form of an hour-glass.

HOUSE-LEEK. The *Sempervivum tectorum;* a plant of the order *Crassulaceæ,* common on roofs and walls.

HOWARD'S or JEWEL'S HYDRO-SUBLIMATE. A *patent calomel,* prepared by exposing the salt in the act of sublimation to aqueous vapour and receiving it in water. It is lighter than common calomel, in the proportion of three to five, and cannot contain any corrosive sublimate.

[HUAMILIES BARK. A variety of bark derived from the province of *Huamilies,* in Peru.]

[HUANUCO BARK. A name for the *Cinchona cinerea.*]

HUMBOLDTITE. A mineral, consisting of oxalate of lime, and forming the basis of a species of urinary calculus.

HUMECTANTIA (*humecto*, to moisten). Moistening and softening medicines.

HUMERUS (ὦμος). The shoulder, consisting of two bones, the scapula and the clavicle.

[*Humeral.* Belonging to the arm.]

HUME'S TEST. A test for arsenious acid, consisting of the *ammonio-nitrate of silver*. If solutions of these substances be mixed, a yellow arsenite of silver is precipitated, and nitrate of ammonia remains in solution.

HUMILIS (humble). A name given to the *rectus inferior*, from the expression of humility or modesty which the action of this muscle imparts.

HUMORAL PATHOLOGY. A system in medicine, which attributed all diseases to morbid changes in the *humours* or fluid parts of the body, without assigning any influence to the state of the solids.

HUMORIC (*humor*, a humour). A term applied by M. Piorry to a peculiar sound, produced on percussion, by the stomach, when that organ contains much air and liquid. It resembles the *metallic tinkling* of Laennec.

HUMOUR (*humeo*, to be moist; from *humus*, the ground). A humour; an aqueous substance. [A general term for any fluid; but particularly applied to those of the human body, both in their healthy and diseased states.] The *humours of the eye* are: the *Aqueous*, the *Vitreous*, and the *Crystalline*. [See these words.]

HUMULUS LUPULUS. The Common Hop; a Dicœcious plant, of the order *Urticaceæ*. [See *Hops* and *Lupulin*.]

HUMUS. Vegetable mould; woody fibre in a state of decay. The various names of *ulmin*, *humic acid*, *coal of humus*, and *humin*, are applied to modifications of *humus*.

Humic acid of chemists. A product of the decomposition of humus by alkalies; it does not exist in the humus of vegetable physiologists.—*Liebig*.

[HUNDRED-LEAVED ROSES. *Rosa centifolia*.]

[HUNGARIAN BALSAM. The exuded juice of the *Pinus Pumilio*.]

[HURA BRAZILIENSIS. A Brazilian tree belonging to the family Euphorbiaceæ. The milky juice, and also an infusion or decoction of the bark, has been employed in elephantiasis.]

[HUXHAM'S TINCTURE OF BARK. The Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.]

HYACINTH. A mineral occurring of various colours, composed principally of the earth called *zirconia*.

[HYALIN (ὕαλος, glass). A term applied to an interglobular substance forming one of the constant elements of tubercle. Applied also to the pellucid point which is the first stage of development of the nucleolus of Schleiden.]

[HYALINE (ὕαλος, glass). Transparent like glass; glassy.]

HYALOIDES (ὕαλος, glass; εἶδος, likeness). The name of the membrane which encloses the vitreous humour of the eye; it consists of numerous *cellules*, communicating with each other.

[HYALOIDEITIS, HYALOIDITIS, HYALITIS (ὕαλος, glass). Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.]

[HYALONYXIS (ὕαλος, glass; νύσσω, to puncture). Operation of depressing the crystalline lens, for the removal of cataract.]

HYBERNATION (*hyberna*, winter-quarters for soldiers; from *hyems*, winter). A reptile state of the functions, which occurs in some animals in winter, as the bat, hedge-hog, dormouse, hamster, &c. Compare *Diurnation*.

HYBO'SIS (ὑβδς, curved). The name given by the Greek writers to the lateral curvature of the spine. It is the *hyboma scoliosis* of Swediaur, and the *rhachybia* of Dr. Good.

HYBRID (*hybrida*; from ὕβρις, injuria, *sc.* illata naturæ). Mongrel; a term applied to plants and animals of a cross breed.

HYDARTHRUS (ὕδωρ, water; ἄρθρον, a joint). *Hydarthrosis*. White swelling; dropsy of an articulation, from an accumulation of synovia; generally occurring in the knee-joint; the *spina ventosa* of the Arabian writers.

[HYDATID. See *Hydatis*.]

HYDATIS (ὑδατὶς, a vesicle; from ὕδωρ, water). A hydatid; a pellucid cyst, containing a transparent fluid, developed in a cavity or tissue of the human body, &c.; the term is now used to designate an order of intestinal worms.

1. *Hydatis acephalocystis* (*a*, priv.; κεφαλὴ, the head; κύστις, a bladder). The headless hydatid, or bladder-worm.

2. *Hydatis cœnurus* (κοινὸς, common; οὐρὰ, a tail). The hydatid containing several animals grouped together, and terminating in one tail.

3. *Hydatis cysticercus* (κύστις, a bladder; κέρκος, a tail). The bladder-tailed hydatid.

4. *Hydatis ditrachyceros* (δὶς, twice; τραχὺς, rough; κέρας, a horn). The hydatid furnished with a rough bifurcated horn.

5. *Hydatis echinococcus* (ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog; κόκκος, a grain). The round rough hydatid.

6. *Hydatis polycephalus* (πολὺς, many; κεφαλὴ, the head). The many-headed hydatid.

7. To these may be added a white encysted body, which Raspail names the

ovuliger of the joint of the wrist, and considers as a new genus, intermediate between the *Cysticercus* and the *Cœnurus*.

8. The *rot* and the *staggers* in sheep are occasioned by the development of two species of vesicular worms, the *Cysticercus lineatus* and *tenuicollis*, and the *Cœnurus cerebralis* of Rudolphi, the one in the liver, or some other of the abdominal viscera; the other in the ventricles of the brain. The sheep which feed in *salt* meadows are exempt from this disorder.—*Laennec.*

[HYDATIFORM (ὕδωρ, water; forma, resemblance). Having the appearance of an hydatid or bag.]

[HYDATOTHERAPIA (ὕδωρ, water; θεραπευω, to heal). The system of treating diseases by cold water; hydropathy.]

HYDERUS (ὕδερος). Literally, water-flux; a name given by the Greeks to diabetes, which was also called urinal dropsy, urinary diarrhœa, and dipsacus, from its accompanying thirst.

HYDRA (ὕδωρ, water). A polypus indigenous in our brooks, destitute of a stomach, brain, viscera, or lungs.

[HYDRACHNE, HYDRACHNIS. A small watery vesicle.]

[HYDRŒMA (ὕδωρ, water; αἱμα, the blood). A state of the blood in which the serum is usually transparent, and contains only a small quantity of colouring matter.]

[HYDRALLAS (ὕδωρ, water; ἀλλᾶς, a sausage). Name given by Madame Boivin to a morbid increase of the *Liquor allantoïdis*.

[HYDRAMNIOS (ὕδωρ, water; ἄμνιδν, the amnion). Dropsy of the amnion, or morbid increase of the fluid contained in the amnion.]

[HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS. *Common hydrangea.* An indigenous shrub of the natural order Saxifragaceæ, the root of which, in decoction or syrup, has been used in calculous affections.]

HYDRARGYROMETHYLIUM. A radical formed by the action of sun-light upon iodide of methyl and metallic mercury.

[HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS. Yellow root. An indigenous, *Ranunculaceous* plant. The root is very bitter, and is popularly used as a tonic, and the infusion has also been employed in ophthalmia. By the Indians it is used as a yellow dye.]

HYDR-, HYDRO- (ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, water). A prefix generally denoting the presence of water in definite proportions; but, owing to the changes of nomenclature, it sometimes denotes the presence of *hydrogen* in certain chemical compounds.

1. *Hydr-acids.* Hydro-acids; a class of acid compounds, into which *hydrogen* enters, as the acidifying principle; as the hydro-chloric, the hydro-cyanic, &c.

2. *Hydr-ogogues* (ἄγω, to expel). The name of those cathartics which produce *liquid* evacuations.

3. *Hydr-amnios.* A morbid accumulation of the liquor *amnii*.

4. *Hydr-argyria* (*hydrargyrum*, mercury). The Eczema rubrum; termed also erythema mercuriale; a species of *heat eruption*, arising from the irritation of mercury.

5. *Hydr-argyrum* (ὑδράργυρος, of the Greeks; from ὕδωρ, water; ἄργυρος, silver; so called from its fluidity and colour). Formerly, Argentum vivum. Mercury, or quicksilver. See *Mercury*.

6. *Hydr-ates.* Chemical compounds of solid bodies and water, still retaining the solid form, as sulphur, soap, &c. These are also termed *hydroxures*, and *hydroxides*. When there is more than one atom of water, prefixes are employed, as *bin-aqueous*, *ter-hydrate*, &c.

7. *Hydr-elæum* (ἔλαιον, oil). A mixture of oil and water.

8. *Hydr-encephalo-cele* (ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; κήλη, a tumour). Watery rupture [hernia] of the brain.

9. *Hydr-encephaloïd* (ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; εἶδος, likeness). Affections which *resemble* hydrencephalus; they arise from intestinal disorder, and exhaustion.

10. *Hydr-enterocele* (ἔντερα, the bowels; κήλη, a tumour). Hydrocele, or dropsy of the scrotum, complicated with intestinal hernia.

11. *Hydr-iatros*, } (ὕδωρ, water; ἰατρὸς, a
Hydr-iatrus, } physician). A practitioner of hydropathy, or who professes to practise the so-called "water-cure."

[12. *Hydr-iodate.* A combination of hydriodic acid with a salifiable base.]

13. *Hydr-iodic acid.* An acid consisting of hydrogen and iodine vapour.

14. *Hydro-a.* A watery pustule.

15. *Hydro-benzamide.* A colourless substance obtained by placing hydrate of benzoile in a solution of ammonia.

[16. *Hydro-blepharum* (βλέφαρον, the eye-lid). Dropsy or watery swelling of the eye-lid.

[17. *Hydro-bromate.* A combination of hydrobromic acid with a salifiable base.]

18. *Hydro-cardia* (καρδία, the heart). Hydro-pericardia; dropsy of the pericardium.

19. *Hydro-cele* (κήλη, a tumour). Originally, any tumour containing water. The term is now applied,—1. to a collection of water in the tunica vaginalis, with

a communication between the cavity of this membrane and that of the peritonæum, and termed *congenital* hydrocele; 2. to anasarcous tumour of the scrotum, termed *œdematous* hydrocele, or the *hydrocele by infiltration* of the French; 3. to hydrocele of the *spermatic cord*, which is *diffused*, involving the surrounding cellular substance, or *encysted*, the cellular substance being unaffected; and 4. to spina bifida, and termed hydrocele spinalis.

20. *Hydro-cephalus* (κεφαλή, the head). More properly, *hydrencephalus;* from ἐγκέφαλος, brain. Dropsy of the brain; water in the head. It is *external*, when it occurs between the membranes; *internal*, when within the ventricles.

[21. *Hydro-chlorate.* A combination of hydrochloric acid with a salifiable base.]

22. *Hydro-chloric acid.* An acid consisting of hydrogen and chlorine, and long known under the names of spirit of salt, marine acid, and muriatic acid. Some modern chemists term it *chlorydric acid.*

23. *Hydro-chloric ether.* An ether which has received the various names of chlorydric, marine, and muriatic ether, and, hypothetically, *chloride of ethule.*

[24. *Hydro-cirsocele* (κιρσὸς, a varix; κήλη, a tumour). Hydrocele complicated with a varicose state of the veins of the spermatic cord.]

[25. *Hydro-cyanate.* A combination of hydrocyanic acid with a salifiable base.]

26. *Hydro-cyanic acid.* An acid consisting of hydrogen and cyanogen, and commonly called prussic acid. The hydrocyanic acid of Scheele contains five per cent., by weight, of real acid; that of the pharmacopœia contains about two-fifths of the above weight.

27. *Hydro-cystis* (κύστις, a bladder). An encysted dropsy.

28. *Hydro-dynamics* (δύναμις, power). The mechanics of fluids; or that branch of natural philosophy which investigates the phenomena of equilibrium and motion among fluid bodies, especially such as are heavy and liquid.

29. *Hydro-fluoboracic acid.* A compound of hydrofluoric acid and fluoride of boron.

30. *Hydro-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). A gas formerly termed inflammable air, phlogiston, or phlogisticated air; its present name refers to its forming *water* when oxidated.

31. *Hydro-lata. Aquæ medicatæ.* Medicated or distilled waters, obtained by submitting fresh, salted, or dried vegetables, or their essential oils, to distillation with water, or by diffusing the essential oils through water.

32. *Hydro-lica.* A term applied by the French to solutions [in water] of the active principles of medicinal agents. Those obtained by distillation are called *hydrolats.*

[33. *Hydroma.* A cyst or bag containing water, a spurious hydatid.]

34. *Hydro-magnesite.* A compound of hydrate of magnesia and the hydrated carbonate.

35. *Hydro-mancy* (μαντεία, prophecy). An ancient superstition respecting the *divining* nature of certain springs and fountains; hence, perhaps, arose the discovery of the medicinal virtues of mineral waters.

36. *Hydro-mel* (μέλι, honey). Honey diluted with water; also called mulsum, melicratum, and aqua mulsa. When fermented, it becomes *mead.* Metheglin wine is called *hydromel vinosum.*

37. *Hydro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the gravity of fluids, particularly that of the urine. When floating in this liquid, it rises in proportion as the density of the liquid increases; it is graduated from 1·000 to 1·060, so as to exhibit at once the specific gravity.

38. *Hydro-me'tra* (μήτρα, the uterus). Hydrops uteri. Dropsy of the uterus.

39. *Hydr-omphalon* (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). A tumour of the umbilicus containing water.

40. *Hydro-oxalic acid. Oxalhydric acid.* An acid procured by the action of nitric acid on sugar; it is also termed saccharine acid.

41. *Hydro-pathy* (πάθος, affection). The [so-called] Water-cure; a mode of treating diseases by the internal and external use of cold water, &c. The term *hydrotherapeia* would be preferable.

42. *Hydro-pedesis* (πηδάω, to spring forth). A violent breaking out of perspiration.

43. *Hydro-pericardium.* Hydrops pericardii. Dropsy of the pericardium.

44. *Hydro-phane* (φαίνω, to appear). A variety of opal, which becomes transparent when immersed in pure water. It is also called *oculus mundi.*

45. *Hydro-phobia* (φόβος, fear). A dread of water; an affection consisting of spasmodic contractions of the larynx, and a difficulty of drinking. It has been termed *rabies canina, rabies,* and *rage:* by the French, *la rage; hygro-phobia* (ὑγρὸς, moist), from the patient being unable to swallow any kind of moisture; *phobodipsia* (φόβος, fear; and δίψα, thirst), because the patient is *thirsty*, yet *fears* to drink; *pheug-ydros* (φεύγω, to avoid; ὕδωρ, water), from the disposition to shun

water; *brachyposia*, Hipp. (βραχὺς, short; πόσις, the act of drinking), either from the act of drinking *little*, or frequently, at *short* intervals; *canis rabidi morsus* by Avicenna, &c.; *dys-cataposia* (δὺς, with difficulty; κατάποσις, swallowing), by Mead; and recently, *entasia lyssa* (λύσσα, canine madness), by Dr. Good. The old writers used the terms *aëro-phobia*, or a dread of air; and *panto-phobia*, or a fear of all things, as expressive of some of the symptoms.

46. *Hydr-ophthalmia* (ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye). Dropsy of the eye. This affection is also called *hydropthalmus; hydrops oculi;* buphthalmus, or ox-eye, denoting the enlargement of the organ.

47. *Hydro-physocele* (φυσάω, to inflate; κήλη, a tumour). Hernia, complicated with hydrocele; hernia, containing water and gas.

[48. *Hydro-physometra* (φῦσα, wind; μήτρα, the womb). Accumulation of gas and water in the womb.]

[49. *Hydro-phyte* (φυτον, a plant). An aquatic plant.]

50. *Hydro-pica* (ὕδρωψ, the dropsy). [Hydropic. Of, or belonging to, dropsy.] Medicines which relieve or cure dropsy.

51. *Hydro-pleuritis*. Pleuritis, acute or chronic, attended with effusion.

[52. *Hydro-pneumatocele* (φυσῦμα, air; κήλη, a tumour). Hydrophysocele.]

[53. *Hydro-pneumonia* (πνεύμων, the lung). Serous infiltration of the lungs.]

54. *Hydro-pneumo-sarca* (πνεῦμα, air; σάρξ, flesh). A tumour containing air, water, and a flesh-like substance.

55. *Hydro-pneumo-thorax*. The complication of pneumothorax with liquid effusion.

56. *Hydrop-oïdes* (εἶδος, likeness). A term formerly applied to watery excrements.

57. *Hydro-pyretus* (πυρετὸς, fever). Sudor Anglicus. Sweating fever, or sickness.

58. *Hydro-rachitis* (ῥάχις, the spine). Dropsy of the spine. It is congenital, and is then termed *spina bifida;* or it is analogous to hydrencephalus.

[59. *Hydrorchis* (ὄρχις, testicle). Dropsy of the testicle, hydrocele.]

60. *Hydro-saccharum* (saccharum, sugar). A drink made of sugar and water.

61. *Hydro-sarca* (σάρξ, flesh). Anasarca. Dropsy of the cellular membrane.

62. *Hydro-sarco-cele* (σάρξ, flesh; κήλη, a tumour). Sarcocele, attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

63. *Hydro-thorax* (θώραξ, the chest). Hydrops pectoris. Dropsy of the chest; water on the chest.

64. *Hydro-sulphurets*. Compounds of sulphuretted hydrogen with the salifiable bases. See *Kermes mineral*.

65. *Hydro-theionic* (θεῖον, sulphur). A name given by some of the German chemists to sulphuretted hydrogen, or the hydro-sulphuric acid of M. Gay-Lussac.

66. *Hydr-urets*. Compounds of hydrogen with metals.

HYDROPS (ὕδρωψ, from ὕδωρ, water, and ὤψ, the aspect or appearance). Dropsy; a morbid accumulation of water in a cavity, or the cellular substance.

[*Hydrops articuli*. Dropsy of a joint.]

[HYDROSTATIC (ὕδωρ, water; στατικη, the science of weights). Belonging to the weight, or equilibrium of liquid bodies in a state of rest.]

[1. *Hydrostatic Bed*. A bed formed of a trough containing water, and covered over with water-proof cloth, so that the patient in lying on it floats on the water.]

[2. *Hydrostatic test*. In medical jurisprudence applied to the testing of the lungs of a new-born child, by placing it in water, in order to ascertain by their floating or sinking whether or not it has breathed. See *Docimasia pulmonalis*.]

[HYDROTHERAPEIA (ὕδωρ, water; θεραπεία, to heal). The treatment of diseases by water; sometimes applied to the absurd system of charlatanry called the "water-cure."]

[HYDRURIA (ὕδωρ, water; ρεω, to flow). Increased flow of urine.]

HYGIENE (ὑγιαίνω, to be well). Health; the preservation of health; that part of medicine which regards the preservation of health.

Hygienic agents. Under this term are included six things essential to health; viz., air, aliment, exercise, excretions, sleep, and affections of the mind. The ancients applied to them the absurd name of *non-naturals*.

[HYGIOCOMIUM (ὑγίεια, health; κωμη, a villa). A house for the reception of convalescents.]

HYGRO- (ὑγρὸς, moist). This prefix denotes the presence of *moisture*.

1. *Hygroma*. A humoral tumour. This term is applied to dropsy of the bursæ mucosæ, when the fluid is serous, colourless and limpid; when it is of a reddish colour, thick, and viscous, the affection is called *ganglion*. The term also denotes hygromatous tumour of the brain, or cysts containing a serous or albuminous fluid.

2. *Hygro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. Whatever

swells by moisture and shrinks by dryness, may be employed for this purpose.

3. *Hygro-meter condenser.* A modification of Daniell's hygrometer, proposed by Regnault, and considered to be the most perfect instrument of the class.

4. *Hygro-metric water.* That portion of humidity which gases yield to deliquescent salts.

[5. *Hygro-philus* (φίλεω, to love). Loving moisture, or moist places.]

HYMEN (ὑμήν, a membrane). A crescentiform fold of the membrane situated at the entrance of the virgin vagina. The remains of the hymen, when ruptured, are termed *caruncul*æ *myrtiformes.*

HYMENÆA COURBARIL (*Hymenæa,* corrupted from *animé,* or *animæa?*) The systematic name of the tree which affords the resin *animé,* frequently used as a substitute for gum guaiacum.

HYMENOPTERA (ὑμήν, membrane; πτέρον, a wing). Insects which have membranous wings, as the wasp.

HYO- (the Greek letter υ). Names compounded with this word belong to muscles attached to the os hyoïdes: *e. g.,* the *hyo-glossus,* attached to the os hyoïdes, and to the tongue; the *hyo-pharyngeus,* a synonyme of the constrictor medius; the *hyo-thyroïdeus,* &c.

HYOI'DES (the Greek letter υ, and εἶδος, likeness). A bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx.

[HYOSCIAMI FOLIA, } The pharma-
HYOSCIAMI SEMEN, } copœial names for leaves and seeds of the *Hyosciamus niger.*]

HYOSCY'AMUS (ὗς, ὑός, a hog; κύαμος, a bean; so named because hogs eat it, or because it is hairy, like swine). [A genus of plants of the natural order Solanaceæ.]

[1. *Hyoscyamus albus.* A species indigenous to the south of Europe, possessing similar properties with the *H. niger.*]

[2. *Hyoscyamus niger. Faba suila.* Henbane. The systematic name of an European species, possessing narcotic properties.]

Hyoscyamia. A vegetable alkali procured from the seeds and herbage of the *Hyoscyamus niger.*

HYPAPOPHYSIS (ὑπό, below; ἀπόφυσις, apophysis). A process, usually exogenous, which descends from the lower part of the "centrum," or body of the vertebra. It is single, perforated, or sometimes double in a transverse pair. See *Vertebra.*

HYPER (ὑπὲρ, over or above). This prefix is a Greek preposition, denoting *excess.* In chemistry, it is applied to acids which contain more oxygen than those to which the word *per* is prefixed.

1. *Hyper-acusis* (ἀκούω, to hear). *Hypercousis.* The name given by M. Itard to a morbidly acute sense of hearing. In a case given by Dr. Good, this affection singularly sympathized with the sense of sight: the patient said, "A loud sound affects my eyes, and a strong light my ears."

[2. *Hyper-æmia* (αἷμα, blood). Excess of blood in a part; *hyperhæmia.*]

3. *Hyper-æsthesis* (αἴσθησις, the faculty of sensation). Excessive sensibility.

4. *Hyper-æsthetica* (αἴσθησις, the faculty of perception). A class of æsthetic remedies, which render sensation more acute, and excite the sensibility of paralyzed parts, as strychnia, brucia, &c. See *Anæsthetica.*

5. *Hyper-algesia* (ἄλγος, pain). Increased sensibility to pain. See *Analgesia.*

[6. *Hyper-borean* (βορέας, the north wind). Applied to a race of mankind dwelling in the extreme northern parts of the globe.]

[7. *Hyper-carposis* (καρπος, fruit.) A condition of the blood in which there is an increase of the blood-globules, and diminution of the fibrine.]

8. *Hyper-catharsis* (καθαίρω, to purge). Super-purgation; excessive purgation.

9. *Hyper-chloric acid.* An acid containing a greater proportion of oxygen than the chloric acid.

10. *Hyper-cinesis* (κινεω, to move). Increased irritability of the muscles, producing spasm. See *Acinesis.*

11. *Hyper-crisis* (κρίνω, to decide). A crisis of unusual severity.

[12. *Hyper-emesis* (ἐμέω, to vomit). Excessive vomiting.]

[13. *Hyper-genesis* (γεινομαι, to be born). Congenital excess, or redundancy of parts.]

14. *Hyper-hæmia* (αἷμα, blood). An excessive fulness of blood.

15. *Hyper-hydrosis* (ἱδρῶς, sweat). A term applied by Swediaur to morbidly-profuse perspiration. It is also called *ephidrosis.*

[16. *Hyper-metrotrophy* (μήτρα, the womb; τρέφω, to nourish). A term given by Piorry to hypertrophy of the womb.]

[17. *Hyper-orgosis* (ὀργαω, to incite). Excessive incitement or desire.]

[18. *Hyper-orthrosis* (ὄρθρωσις, erection). Excessive erection.]

19. *Hyper-ostosis* (ὀστέον, a bone). Enlargement of a bone, or of its membranous covering.

20. *Hyper-oxymuriatic acid.* The former name of chloric acid. Its compounds are *hyper-oxymuriates,* or neutral salts, now called chlorates. See *Chlorine.*

21. *Hyper-sthenica* (*σθένος*, strength). *Sthenica.* A term applied to stimulants, as distinguished from *hyposthenica* (*ὑπό*, under,) or contra-stimulants.

22. *Hyper-trophy* (*τροφή*, nutrition). An excess of nutrition, as applied to tissues and organs; it is indicated by increase of size, and sometimes of the consistence, of the organic texture. Hypertrophy of the white substance of the liver is described by Baillie as the *common tubercle* of the liver, and is known in this country by the name of the *drunkard's liver.* The *accidental erectile tissue* is, in some cases, composed of capillary vessels in a state of hypertrophy.

[HYPERICUM. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Hyperiaceæ.]

[*Hypericum perforatum.* St. John's Wort. A perennial shrub, common to Europe and the United States. It formerly enjoyed high repute as a medicine, and particularly as a vulnerary. It was employed for a very large number of diseases, but at present it has fallen into disuse, except in domestic practice.]

HYPNICA (*ὕπνος*, sleep). Agents affecting sleep, either by inducing it or by checking it; the former are called *hypnotica*, the latter *agrypnotica.*

HYPNOBATES (*ὕπνος*, sleep; *βαίνω*, to walk). A sleep-walker; one who walks in his sleep. See *Somnambulism.*

HYPINOSIS (*ἶς, ἰνὸς*, the fibrin of the blood). A condition in which the quantity of fibrin in the blood is frequently less than in health, while the quantity of corpuscles is either absolutely or relatively increased; and the quantity of solid constituents is also frequently larger than in the normal fluid. See *Hyperinosis.*

[HYPNOPHOBIA (*ὕπνος*, sleep; *φοβέω*, to fear). Dread of sleep.]

HYPNOLOGIST (*ὕπνος*, sleep; *λογος*, an account). A name assumed by the late Mr. Gardner, on account of his method of procuring sound and refreshing sleep at will. It depends on the bringing of the mind to the contemplation of a single sensation; "that instant the sensorium abdicates the throne, and the hypnotic faculty steeps it in oblivion." See *Monotony.*

HYPNOTICS (*ὕπνος*, sleep). Medicines which cause sleep. They are also termed narcotics, anodynes, and soporifics.

[HYPNOTISM (*ὕπνος*, sleep). A state of sleep.]

HYPO- (*ὑπό*). A Greek preposition signifying *under*, or deficiency. In chemistry, it denotes a smaller quantity of acid than is found in the compounds to which it is prefixed, as in hypo-sulphuric acid, &c.

1. *Hyp-æmia* (*αἷμα*, blood). Deficiency of blood; a term synonymous with *anæmia*, and denoting a disease analogous to etiolation in plants.

[2. *Hypo-branchial* (*βράνχια*, the gills). A term applied by Prof. Owen to the homologues of the lateral lingual bones in fishes, &c.]

3. *Hypo-chlorous acid.* A bleaching compound of chlorine and oxygen.

[4. *Hypo-chondriac* (*χόνδρος*, a cartilage). Belonging to the hypochondria; a person affected with hypochondriasis.]

5. *Hypo-chondriasis.* Hyp; vapours; low spirits; blue devils; dyspepsia, with a sense of uneasiness in the hypochondria, &c., and great lowness of spirits. It has been designated, by Dr. Cheyne, the *English malady;* and has been also termed "morbus literatorum."

6. *Hypo-chondrium* (*χόνδρος*, cartilage). The hypochondriac, or upper lateral region of the abdomen, under the cartilages of the false ribs.

7. *Hypo-chyma* (*χύω*, to pour out). Hypochysis; apochysis. These are terms applied by the Greeks to cataract, which seems to have been first introduced by the Arabian writers; though the more common name among them was gutta obscura. It is the *suffusio* of the Latins.

8. *Hypocrateriform* (*χρατηρ*, a cup; *forma*, likeness). Salver-shaped; as applied to a calyx or corolla, of which the tube is long and slender, and the limb flat.

[9. *Hypo-gastric* (*γαστὴρ*, the stomach). Relating to, or belonging to, the stomach.]

10. *Hypo-gastrium* (*γαστὴρ*, the belly). The lower anterior region of the abdomen, or super-pubic.

[11. *Hypogeus* (*γη*, the earth). Subterranean. Applied, in botany, to those cotyledons which remain beneath the earth; opposed to *epigeous.*]

12. *Hypo-glossal* (*γλῶσσα*, the tongue). [Beneath the tongue.] The name of the *lingualis*, or ninth pair of nerves, situated beneath the tongue.

13. *Hypo-gala* (*γάλα*, milk), *Hypo-hæma* (*αἷμα*, blood), *Hypo-lympha* (lymph), *Hypo-pyum* (*πῦον*, pus), } Effusion of a milky sanguineous, lymphy, or purulent fluid into the chamber of the aqueous humour of the eye. *Empyesis oculi* (*ἐν*, in; *πῦον*, pus,) denotes an effusion of pus behind, as well as in front of, the iris.

14. *Hypo-gynous* (*γυνὴ*, a woman). That condition of the stamens of a plant in which they contract no adhesion to the sides of the calyx, as in ranunculus.

[15. *Hypo-nitrometonic acid.* An acid

procured by the action of nitric acid on *meconine*, and composed of one atom of meconine and half an atom of hyponitrous acid.

16. *Hypo-nitrous acid.* The name given by Turner to nitrous acid, or the azotous of Thenard; while *hypo-nitric acid* is another name for the nitrous acid of Turner, or the peroxide of nitrogen.

17. *Hypo-physis* (*φυω*, to be developed). The gland-like body and sac which form an appendage to the under surface of the third ventricle of the brain, and are contained in the sella turcicæ. See *Mesencephalon.*

18. *Hypo-physis cerebri.* The pituitary gland or body, in which the infundibulum ends.

19. *Hypo-picrotoxic acid.* An amorphous, brown, solid acid procured from *Cocculus Indicus*, approaching to picrotoxin in its composition.

20. *Hypo-spadias* (*σπάω*, to draw). That malformation of the penis, when the urethra opens in the under surface. See *Epispadias.*

21. *Hypo-sarca* (*σὰρξ*, *σαρκὸς*, flesh). A term used by Celsus, &c., for anasarca; the *aqua subter cutem* of Cælius Aurelianus.

22. *Hypo-stasis* (*στάω*, to stand). A sediment, as that of the urine.

[23. *Hypo-sthenia* (*σθένος*, strength). Weakness.]

24. *Hypo-thenar* (*θέναρ*, the palm of the hand). One of the muscles contracting the thumb.

25. *Hypo-thesis* (*ὑποτίθημι*, to put under). A system, or doctrine, founded on a theory. *Induction*, on the contrary, is the collecting together numerous facts, and drawing conclusions from a general examination of the whole.

[26. *Hypo-trophia* (*τρέφω*, to nourish). Deficient nourishment.]

[27. *Hypo-tympanic.* Applied by Prof. Owen to the inferior sub-divisions of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes.]

HYRACEUM. A substance procured from the *Hyrax Capensis*, or Cape badger, and named in reference to the animal, in the same way as Castoreum to castor. It is probably an excrement of the animal, and it has been proposed as a substitute for Castoreum.

[HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS. A Labiate plant, a native of Europe. The flowering leaves and summits have a warm, bitter taste, and aromatic odour; and a decoction of them has been used as an expectorant in chronic catarrh, particularly in aged persons.]

HYS'TERA (*ὑστέρα*). The Greek term for the uterus, matrix, or womb. This term is the feminine of *ὕστερος*, inferior; the womb being the lowest of the viscera.

1. *Hyster-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Dolor uteri. Pain situated in the uterus.

[2. *Hyster-atresia* (*atresia*, closure). Occlusion of the womb.]

3. *Hysteria.* Hysterics, vapours, hysteric fit, fits of the mother; a nervous affection, chiefly seen in females. See *Clavus hystericus*, *Globus hystericus*, &c.

4. *Hyster-itis.* Inflammation of the uterus.

5. *Hystero-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumour). Hernia of the uterus.

[6. *Hystero-cystocele* (*κύστις*, the bladder; *κήλη*, a tumour). Hernia of the uterus, with displacement of the bladder.]

[7. *Hystero-dynia* (*ὀδύνη*, pain). Pain in the womb; hysteralgia.]

[8. *Hystero-mania.* Nymphomania.]

[9. *Hystero-metrum* (*μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the size of the uterus.]

10. *Hystero-ptosis* (*πτῶσις*, prolapsus). A prolapsus, or falling down of the uterus.

[11. *Hystero-tome* (*τέμνω*, to cut). An instrument for dividing the neck of the womb.]

12. *Hystero-tomia* (*τομὴ*, a section) The Cæsarian section, or incision into the abdomen and uterus, to extract the fœtus.

HYSTRIACIS (*ὕστριξ*, a porcupine). Porcupine hair; bristly hair; an affection in which the hair is thick, rigid, and bristly.

I

IAMATOLOGIA (*ἴαμα*, a remedy; *λογος*, an account). *Acology.* That department of therapeutics which is devoted to the consideration of remedies. Some writers limit the term *acology* to the consideration of surgical and mechanical remedies.

IATRALIPTA (*ἰατρὸς*, a physician; *ἀλείφω*, to anoint). *Medicus unguentarius.* A physician who cures by ointments and frictions.—*Celsus.*

Iatraliptic Method. The application of medicines to the skin, aided by friction. It has been termed the *epidermic method*, espnoic medicine, &c.

IATREUSOLOGIA (*ἰατρεύω*, to cure; *λόγος*, a description). A term applied by Sprengel to general Therapeutics.

IATROMATHEMATICI (*ἰατρὸς*, a physician; *μανθανω*, to learn). A school of physicians who explain the functions of the body, and the action of remedies, on the principles of mechanical philosophy.

[IATRIA (*ἰατρὸς*, a physician). The healing art; medicine.]

[IATRINE. A female practitioner of medicine.]

[IATRO (*ἰατρὸς*, a physician). Used as a prefix in some compound words to designate some connection with the healing art.]

[IBERIS AMARA. *Bitter candy-tuft.* A small herbaceous plant, indigenous in Europe; the seeds, leaves, stem, and root of which are said to possess medicinal properties, but the first are most efficacious. It is said to be useful in quieting the excited action of the heart, especially in hypertrophy of that organ; and be also useful in asthma, bronchitis and dropsy. The dose of the seeds is from one to three grains.]

ICE. *Glacies.* Congealed water. The temperature at which it is solidified is called the *freezing* or *congealing point*, or 32° of Fahrenheit. During liquefaction, its temperature is not changed; and, hence, the caloric which it has absorbed is said to have become *latent*, and is sometimes called, from its effect, the *caloric of fluidity.*

ICE CAP. A bladder containing pounded ice, applied to the head in inflammation of the brain.

[ICE PLANT. Common name for the *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.*]

ICE POULTICE. This consists of a bladder, containing pounded ice, to be applied to hernial tumours, in order to diminish their size and facilitate their reduction.

ICELAND MOSS. *Cetraria islandica.* A lichen, growing on the ground in exposed situations in northern countries, and affording a light, nutritious aliment.

ICELAND SPAR. One of the purest varieties of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime.

ICHOR (*ἰχὼρ*, sanies, corrupted blood). A thin acrid discharge, issuing from wounds, ulcers, &c.

ICHTHYOCOLLA (*ἰχθὺς*, *ἰχθύος*, a fish; *κόλλα*, glue). Isinglass; fish-glue; a substance prepared from the air-bladder or *sound* of different species of *Acipenser*, and other genera of fishes. Sometimes the air-bladder is dried unopened, as in the case of *purse*, *pipe*, and *lump* isinglass of the shops. At other times it is laid open, and submitted to some preparation; being either dried unfolded, as in the *leaf* and *honeycomb* isinglass; or folded, as in the *staple* and *book* isinglass; or rolled out, as in *ribbon* isinglass. When it arrives in this country, it is *picked* or *cut.* —*Pereira.*

ICHTHYOLOGY (*ἰχθὺς*, *ἰχθύος*, a fish; *λόγος*, a description). That branch of Zoology which treats of fishes.

ICHTHYO'SIS (*ἰχθύα*, dried fish-skin). Fish-skin disease; a papillary, indurated, horny condition of the skin. It is distinguished into the *simple* and the *horny.*

Ichthyiasis. A synonyme for the above disease, adopted by Good. The termination *-iasis* is more accordant with the analogy followed in the formation of similar names.—*Forbes.*

[ICICA ICICARIBA. A lofty tree, believed to furnish the Brazilian elemi.]

ICOSANDRIA (*εἴκοσι*, twenty; *ἀνὴρ*, a man). The twelfth class in Linnæus's system, comprising plants which have twenty or more stamens *inserted into the calyx*, hence—

Icosandrous. Having twenty or more stamens inserted into the calyx.

ICTERUS. The Jaundice; also called morbus regius, morbus arcuatus, aurigo, &c. According to Pliny, the term is derived from the name of a bird, called by the Greeks *ἴκτερος*, by the Romans *galbulus*; the looking upon this bird by the jaundiced person was said to cure the patient, though it killed the bird.

[1. *Icterus albus.* White jaundice; a term for chlorosis.]

[2. *Icterus niger.* Black jaundice; so called when the colour is very dark.]

[3. *Icterus viridis.* Green jaundice; when the colour of the skin is of a greenish hue.]

4. *Icterita.* Infantile jaundice.

5. *Icter-odes* (*εἶδος*, likeness). A state of complexion *resembling* that of jaundice.

[ICTODES FŒTIDUS. A synonyme of *Symplocarpus fœtidus.*]

ICTUS SOLIS. *Coup de soliel.* Sunstroke; an effect produced by the rays of the sun upon a part of the body, as erysipelas, or inflammation of the brain or of its membranes.

[IDEAGENIC (*ἰδέα*, a thought; *γεννάω*, to beget). Creating ideas.]

[IDEALITY (*ἰδέα*, a thought). A faculty peculiar to man, producing the love of the beautiful, and the desire of perfection.]

[IDEOLOGY (*ἰδέα*, a thought; *λόγος*, a discourse). The science of thought; the philosophy of mind.]

[IDEOSYNCHRYSIS (*ἰδέα*, an idea; *συγχυσις*). Confusion of ideas; delirium.]

IDEO-MOTION. Motion arising from dominant idea, — neither voluntary nor purely reflex.

-IDES (*εἶδος*, resemblance). A terminal denoting resemblance to the object indicated by the word to which it is affixed.]

IDIOPATHIC (*ἴδιος*, peculiar; *πάθος*, affection). Primary disease; as opposed to *symptomatic*.

IDIOSYNCRASY (*ἴδιος*, peculiar; *σύγκρασις*, composition). Individual peculiarities, hereditary or induced. Thus, there are persons in whom opium does not induce sleep; others, in whom milk seems to act as a poison; some, who are purged by astringents; others, in whom purgatives appear to produce an astringent effect.

IDIOT (*ἰδιώτης*, an ignorant person, who does not practice an art or profession). A person deprived of sense.

IDRIALINE. A substance obtained from a mineral from the quicksilver mines at Idria in Carniola. It consists of carbon and hydrogen.

[IDROSIS (*ἱδρόω*, to sweat). Sweating; *Ephidrosis*.]

[IGASUR. A name for the *Faba Sancti Ignatii*.]

[IGASURATE. A combination of igasuric acid with a salifiable base.]

[IGASURIA. A name given by M. Desnoix to an alkali discovered by him in nux vomica.]

IGASURIC ACID. The name given by Pelletier and Caventou to a peculiar acid, which occurs in combination with strychnia in nux vomica, and the St. Ignatius's bean; but its existence, as different from all other known acids, is doubtful. It is so called from the Malay name by which the natives in India designate the *Faba Sancti Ignatii*.

[IGNATIA AMARA. A synonyme of *Strychnos Ignatia*.]

[IGNATII FABA SANCTI. St. Ignatius's Bean; the seed of the *Ignatia amara*.]

IGNIS FATUUS. A luminous appearance or flame, frequently seen in the night in the country, and called *Jack o' lantern*, or *Will with the wisp*. It is probably occasioned by the extrication of phosphorus from rotting leaves and other vegetable matters.

IGNIS SACER (sacred fire). Ignis Sancti Antonii, or St. Anthony's fire; [*Ignis Persicus*,] erysipelas, or the rose; or the febris erysipelatosa of Sydenham.

IGNIS VOLATICUS. Literally, flying fire; a term for erysipelas.

IGNITION (*ignis*, fire). An effect of caloric, implying an emission of light, from bodies which are much heated, without their suffering any change of composition. Bodies begin to become *ignited*, or red-hot, at about the 800th degree of Fahrenheit; the highest point of ignition is a perfectly *white light*.

IGREUSINE. That portion of volatile oils which is odoriferous, and is coloured by treating it with nitric acid; it is called elaiödon by Herberger.

[ILEADELPHOUS. Applied by Geoffrey St. Hilaire to monsters which are double inferiorly; Diadelphous.]

[ILEITIS. Inflammation of the ileum.]

[ILEO-. As a prefix to compound names, denotes connection with, or relation to, the ileum intestine.]

[*Ileo-cæcal valve*, *Ileo-colic valve*. The valve which guards the opening from the ileum into the colon; called also the valve of Bauhin, valve of Tulpius, valve of Fallopius.]

[*Ileo-typhus*. Abdominal Typhus; typoid fever.]

I'LEUM (*εἰλέω*, to turn about). The lower three-fifths of the *small intestine*, so called from their convolutions, or peristaltic motions; they extend as far as the hypogastric and iliac regions.

I'LEUS (*εἰλέω*, volvo, to turn about; — hence *volvulus*). Costiveness, with twisting about the umbilical region. It is also called the *Iliac Passion*; *Chordapsus* (*χορδή*, a chord; *ἅπτω*, to bind); *Miserere*, an invocation for pity, &c.

ILEX. The Latin name for the holm oak; now the generic name for holly; [of which several species have been employed in medicine.]

[1. *Ilex Aquifolium*. Common European Holly. The leaves, bark, and berries of this species were considered to possess medical properties. The *leaves* were esteemed diaphoretic, and an infusion of them was used in catarrh, pleurisy, eruptive fevers, &c. The *bark*, a few years since, gained considerable reputation as an antiperiodic; it was given in powder, in the dose of a drachm. The *berries* are said to be cathartic in the dose of ten or twelve, and sometimes to produce emesis. Their expressed juice has been given in jaundice.

[2. *Ilex Cassina*. An evergreen shrub, growing in the Southern States. A decoction made from the toasted leaves was employed by the Indians as a medicine, and as a drink of etiquette at their councils. It acts as an emetic.]

[3. *Ilex Dahoon*. This possesses si-

milar properties with the preceding species.]

[4. *Ilex mate.* A synonyme of *Ilex Paraguaiensis*, q. v.]

[5. *Ilex opaca.* American Holly. This species is said to possess similar properties to the *Aquifolium*.]

[6. *Ilex Paraguaiensis.* This furnishes the celebrated Paraguay tea, a favourite South American beverage.]

[7. *Ilex vomitoria.* Cassina. The decoction of the toasted leaves forms the black drink, employed by the Indians as a medicine and a drink of etiquette at their councils.]

[ILIAC. Belonging to, or connected with, the ilium. See *Ilium*.]

Iliac Passion. Another name for *ileus*, and also for colic.

ILIACUM OS. *Os coxarum.* [*Ilium.*] Another name for the os innominatum, derived from the circumstance that this compound bone supports the parts which the ancients called *ilia*, or the flanks.

1. *Ilium os.* The uppermost portion of the os iliacum, probably so named because it seems to support the intestine called the *ileum*. This bone is also termed *pars iliaca ossis innominati*.

2. *Iliac fossa.* A broad and shallow cavity at the upper part of the abdominal or inner surface of the os iliacum. Another fossa, alternately concave and convex, on the femoral or external surface, is called the *external iliac fossa*.

3. *Iliac region.* The region situated on each side of the hypogastrium.

4. *Iliac arteries.* These are termed *common*, when they are formed by the bifurcation of the aorta. They afterwards divide into the *external iliac*, and the *internal* or *hypogastric* arteries.

5. *Iliac mesocolon.* A fold of the peritoneum, which embraces the sigmoïd flexure of the colon.

6. *Iliacus internus.* A muscle situated in the cavity of the ilium.

7. *Ilio-.* Terms compounded with this word denote parts connected with the ilium, as *ilio-lumbar*, *ilio-sacral*, &c.

ILICIN. A non-azotized vegetable compound, obtained from the *Ilex aquifolium*, in the form of brownish-yellow crystals, which are very bitter and febrifuge.

[ILLICIUM ANISATUM. Star Aniseed. An evergreen tree of the family *Magnoliaceæ*, a native of China, Japan, and Tartary. Its fruit yields an oil (Oleum badiani) having the odour and taste of Anise, and often sold in this country as common oil of aniseed.

[*Illicium Floridanum.* Florida Anise-tree. A species growing in Florida; its bark and leaves have a taste analogous to Anise.

[*Illicium parviflorum.* This species grows in Georgia and Carolina; its bark has a flavour resembling that of Sassafras.]

ILLUSION (*illudo*, to sport at). Deception, as of the sight, imagination, &c.

ILLUTATIO (*in*, upon; *lutum*, mud). Mud-bathing; immersion in the slime of rivers, or in saline mud. *Hot dung* is used in France and in Poland.

ILMENIUM. The name given to a supposed new metallic element.

[IMAGINATION (*imagino*, to make images). The faculty of creating, with acquired ideas, ideas of a different order from those formed by the judgment and ordinary reasoning, founded on experience and observation.]

IMBECILITY (*imbecillus*, weak). Weakness of mind or intellect.

IMBIBITION (*imbibo*, to drink in). [The act of sucking up.] The terms *imbibition* and *exudation*, or *transpiration*, used in physiology, are analogous to those of *aspiration* and *expiration*, and have been lately translated, by Dutrochet, by the two Greek words, *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*.

IMBRICATED (*imbrex*, *imbricis*, a roof-tile). A term applied to the bracteæ of plants, when they overlap each other, like tiles upon the roof of a house, a distinguishing character of the *Glumaceæ*.

IMITATION. A term in Phrenology, indicative of a disposition to copy the manners, gestures, and actions of others; it is generally more active in children than in adults. Its organ is situated at the front of the head, on each side of that of Benevolence.

[IMMACULATUS (*in*, priv.; *macula*, a spot). Immaculate; without spots.]

[IMMARGINATUS (*in*, priv.; *marga*, a border). Immarginate; having no marked border.]

IMMERSION (*immergo*, to dip in). The act of plunging any thing into water, or any other fluid.

[IMMOVABLE APPARATUS. A bandage imbued with starch, dextrin, or some other adhesive substance, which, when dry, becomes firm, and retains the parts to which it is applied in their proper position. It is employed for certain fractures, dislocations, &c.]

[IMPACTED (*impingo*, to drive in). Forced in; used in reference to the head of the child when it has advanced some distance into the pelvis and cannot proceed further, or when it is immovable, ex-

cept upward into the pelvic cavity; it is then said to be impacted or locked.]

[IMPAR (*in*, neg.; *par*, equal). Unequal, odd.]

[IMPATIENS FULVA and I. PALLIDA. Touch me not. Jewel-Weed. Balsam Weed. Indigenous plants of the order *Geraniaceæ*. Drs. Wood and Bache state that an ointment made by boiling the fresh plants in lard has been employed by Dr. Ruan with great advantage in piles. The *I. Balsamina*, or Balsam Weed, resembles the other species in its effects.]

IMPENETRABILITY (*in*, not; *penetro*, to penetrate). That property by which a body occupies any space, to the exclusion of every other body. In a popular sense, all matter is *penetrable;* but, philosophically speaking, it is *impenetrable*, what is called penetration being merely the admission of one substance into the *pores* of another.

[IMPERATORIA OSTRUTHIUM. Masterwort. An Umbilliferous plant, indigenous in the south of Europe. It is a stimulant aromatic; at present it is rarely used, but formerly it was considered to possess diversified remedial powers, and was used in an extended range of diseases, with so much supposed success, as to have gained for it the title of *divinum remedium*.]

[*Imperatrin*. A peculiar crystallizable substance discovered by Osann in the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium*.]

IMPER'FORATE (*in*, not; *perforatus*, bored through). A term applied to any part congenitally closed, as the anus, the hymen, &c.

IMPERIAL. *Ptisana imperialis*. A cooling beverage, prepared by mixing half an ounce, each, of cream of tartar and fresh lemon peel, bruised, with four ounces of white sugar, and three pints of boiling water.

IMPETIGINES. Cutaneous diseases; depraved habit, with affections of the skin; the third order of the class *Cachexiæ* of Cullen. See *Impetigo*.

IMPETI'GO (*impeto*, to infest). Humid or running tetter, or scall; yellow, itching, clustered pustules, terminating in a yellow, thin, scaly crust. Bricklayers' itch and Grocers' itch are *local tetters*, produced by the acrid stimulus of lime and sugar.

[IMPETIOLAR (*in*, priv.; *petiolus*, a petiole). Applied to plants, the leaves of which are united to the stem without the intervention of a petiole.]

IMPLANTATIO (*implanto*, to engraft). A term applied to a monstrosity, in which two bodies are united, but only one is perfectly developed, while the other remains in a rudimentary state.

1. *Implantatio externa*. This is of two kinds: — 1. Implantatio externa *æqualis*, in which the parts of the imperfect embryo are connected with corresponding parts of the perfect one; as when the posterior parts of the body of a diminutive fœtus hang to the front of the thorax of a fully-formed child, or where a third foot, parasitic hand, or supernumerary jaw is present: and, 2. Implantatio externa *inæqualis*, in which the perfect and imperfect fœtus are connected by dissimilar points.

2. *Implantatio interna*. In this case one fœtus contains within it a second.— *Müller*.

IMPLICATED. A term applied by Celsus and others to those parts of physic which have a necessary dependence on one another; but the term has been more significantly applied, by Bellini, to fevers, where two at a time afflict a person, either of the same kind, as a double tertian; or of different kinds, as an intermittent tertian, and a quotidien, called a *semitertian*.

IMPLUVIUM (*in*, and *pluo*, to rain). A shower-bath; an embrocation.

IMPONDERABLES (*in*, priv.; *pondus*, weight). Agents which are destitute of weight, as *heat*, *light*, and *electricity*.

[IMPOSTHUME. An abscess.]

IMPOTENCE (*impotens*, unable). Incapability of sexual intercourse, from organic, functional, or moral cause.

IMPREGNATION. The act of generation on the part of the male. The corresponding act in the female is *conception*.

INANITION (*inanio*, to empty). Emptiness, from want of food, exhaustion, &c.

INCANDESCENCE (*incandesco*, to become white-hot). The glowing or shining appearance of heated bodies; properly, the acquisition of a white heat.

INCANTATION (*incanto*, to enchant). A charm or spell; a mode anciently employed of curing diseases by poetry and music. See *Carminatives*.

INCARCERATION (*in*, and *carcer*, a prison). A term applied to cases of hernia, in the same sense as *strangulation*. Scarpa, however, restricts the former term to interruption of the fæcal matter, without injury of the texture, or of the vitality of the bowel.

INCARNATION (*in*, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh). A term synonymous with granulation, or the process which takes place in the healing of ulcers.

INCIDENTIA (*incido*, to cut). A name formerly given to medicines which consist

of pointed and sharp particles, as acids, and most salts, which are said to *incide* or *cut* the phlegm, when they break it so as to occasion its discharge.

INCINERATION (*incinero*, to reduce to ashes; from *cinis*, a cinder). The reducing to ashes by burning. The combustion of vegetable or animal substances for the purpose of obtaining their ashes or fixed residue.

INCISION (*incido*, to cut). The act of cutting, with the bistoury, scissors, &c.

INCISI'VUS (*incisor*, a cutting-tooth). A name sometimes given to the *levator labii superioris proprius*, from its arising just above the incisores.

1. *Incisivus medius.* The name given by Winslow to the *depressor labii superioris alæque nasi*, from its rising from the gum or socket of the fore-teeth. Albinus termed it *depressor alæ nasi.*

2. *Incisivus inferior.* A name given to the *levator menti*, from its arising at the root of the incisores.

INCISO'RES (*incido*, to cut). The fore or *cutting* teeth. See *Dens.*

INCISORIUM (*incido*, to cut). A table whereon a patient is laid for an operation, by incision or otherwise.

INCISURA (*incido*, to cut). A cut, gash, or notch; a term applied to two *notches* of the posterior edge or crest of the ilium.

INCOMBUSTIBLE CLOTH. A cloth manufactured of the fibres of asbestos, supposed to have been anciently used for wrapping around dead bodies, when exposed on the funeral pile.

[INCOMPATIBLE (*in*, neg.; *compatior*, to agree). Not consisting one with another; applied to medicines which act chemically on each other, and cannot, therefore, with propriety be prescribed together.]

Incompatible Salts. Salts which cannot exist together in solution, without mutual decomposition.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY. That property of a substance, whether solid or fluid, by which it resists being pressed or squeezed into a smaller bulk. The ultimate particles of all bodies are supposed to be incompressible.

INCONTINENCE (*in*, not; *contineo*, to contain). Inability to retain the natural evacuations, as *enuresis*, or incontinence of urine, &c.

[INCREMENTUM (*incresco*, to grow upon). Growth, increase, increment.]

INCUBATION (*incubo*, to sit upon). A term applied to the period during which the hen sits on her eggs. This term also denotes the period occupied between the application of the cause of inflammation, and the full establishment of that process.

IN'CUBUS (*incubo*, to lie or sit upon). *Succubus; ephialtes; ludibria Fauni.* Night-mare; an oppressive sensation in the chest during sleep, accompanied with frightful dreams, &c.

[INCUMBENS (*incumbo*, to lie upon). Lying upon any thing; in botany, applied to the cotyledons of some Cruciferous plants, which are folded with their backs upon the radicle.]

[INCURVATUS (*incurvo*, to bow). Bowed or bent; incurvate; incurved.]

INCUS (*an anvil*). A small bone of the internal ear, with which the malleus is articulated; so named from its fancied resemblance to an anvil. It consists of a body and two crura.

INDEHISCENT. Not opening spontaneously; as applied to certain ripe fruits.

INDEX (*indico*, to point out). The fore-finger; the finger usually employed in *pointing* at any object.

[INDIAN. Of or belonging to India.]

[*Indian Arrow-root.* Common name for the root of *Maranta arundinacea.*]

[*Indian Corn.* Common name for the *Zea mays.*]

[*Indian Fig.* Common name for the *Cactus opuntia.*]

[*Indian Hemp.* Common name for *Cannabis Indica.*]

Indian Ink. See *Ink.*

[*Indian Physic.* A common name for *Gillenia trifoliata.*]

Indian Rubber. See *Caoutchouc.*

Indian Rubber, Vulcanized. Caoutchouc combined with a very small proportion of sulphur. This substance is much more elastic than common India rubber, and resists the extremes of cold and heat, also the effects of naphtha, oil of turpentine, ether, oils, &c.

[*Indian Tobacco.* Common name for the *Lobelia inflata.*]

[*Indian Turnip.* Common name for the *Arum triphyllum.*]

[*Indian Wormwood.* Common name for *Artemisia Indica.*]

Indian Yellow. A paint of a bright yellow colour, imported from India.

[INDICATED (*indico*, to point out). Applied to means which are called for as proper to be used in the treatment of disease.]

INDICATION (*indico*, to point out). Circumstances which point out, in a disease, what remedy ought to be applied. When a remedy is forbidden, it is said to be *contra-indicated.*

INDICATOR (*indico*, to point out). A muscle of the fore-arm, which points the

index or fore-finger. It is also called the *extensor digiti primi*.

INDIGENOUS (*indigena*, a native). A term applied to diseases, animals, or plants, peculiar to a country.

INDIGESTION (*in*, neg.; *digero*, to distribute). Dyspepsia; interrupted, difficult, or painful digestion.

INDIGNABUNDUS (*indignor*, to be indignant). Literally, angry, scornful; a name given to the *rectus internus*, from the expression of anger or scorn, which the action of this muscle imparts.

INDIGO. A blue pigment, obtained from the leaves of all the species of *Indigofera*, and various other plants. Berzelius separated from it *gluten of Indigo*, *indigo brown*, and *indigo red*.

1. *White indigo*, otherwise called *reduced indigo*, is produced by the action of deoxidating bodies upon blue indigo. In this state, Liebig termed it *indigogen*.

2. *Indigotic* or *anilic acid* is formed when indigo is dissolved in nitric acid considerably diluted. This is the nitranilic acid of Berzelius.

3. *Indigotin*. Indigo-blue; a constituent of the indigo of commerce; the sublimate obtained by heating indigo.

INDINE. A crystallized substance, of a beautiful rose-colour, formed by the action of potash on sulphesatyde. It is isomeric with white indigo.

INDIVIDUALITY. A term in Phrenology indicative of the intellectual faculty which perceives the existence of external objects and their physical qualities, and, when in excess, induces men to personify ideas, passions, &c. Its organ is situated behind the root of the nose, and its greater development enlarges the forehead between the eyebrows. See *Eventuality*.

[INDOLENT (*in*, priv.; *doleo*, to be in pain). A term applied to tumours which are slow in their progress, and attended with little or no pain.]

INDOLES. The natural disposition, relating to the qualities of the mind.

INDUCTION. That law by which an electrified body *induces* in contiguous substances an electric state opposite to its own.

INDUPLICATE. A form of vernation or æstivation, in which the margins of the leaves are bent abruptly inwards, and the external face of these margins applied to each other, without any twisting.

INDURATION (*induro*, to harden). An increase of the natural consistence of organs, the effect of chronic inflammation; opposed to *softening* or *ramollissement*.

[INDUSIUM (*induco*, to draw over). The *involucrum* or membranous covering of ferns; applied also to the Amnion because it covers the fœtus.]

INEBRIANTS (*inebrio*, to intoxicate). Agents which produce intoxication.

[INERMIS (*in*, priv.; *arma*, weapon). Unarmed; applied, in botany, to parts of plants which have no spines.]

INERTIA (*iners*, sluggish). Erroneously called *vis inertiæ*. A term applied to express the inactivity or opposing force of matter with respect to rest or motion. It is overcome by *attraction* or by external force.

1. The *Quantity of Matter* of a body is determined by its *quantity of inertia*, and this latter is estimated by the *quantity of force* necessary to put it in motion at a given rate.

2. The term *Inertia* is applied to the condition of the uterus, when it does not contract properly after parturition; it is a cause of hæmorrhage.

INFANTICIDE (*infans*, an infant; *cædo*, to kill). The destruction of the child, either newly born, or in the course of parturition. Compare *Fœticide*.

INFARCTION (*infarcio*, to stuff or cram). Stuffing; constipation.

INFECTION (*inficio*, to stain). The propagation of disease by effluvia from patients crowded together.

INFERIOR. A term applied to the ovarium or fruit, when the calyx adheres to its walls; when no such adhesion occurs, the ovarium or fruit is termed *superior*. So also the calyx is said to be *inferior* in the latter case, *superior* in the former.

INFERO-BRANCHIA. Animals which have their gills (*βράγχια*) on their sides.

INFIBULATIO (*infibulo*, to buckle in). An affection in which the prepuce cannot be retracted.

INFILTRATION (*infiltratio*). The diffusion of fluids into the cellular tissue of organs. It may be *serous*, and is then termed œdema and anasarca; or *sanguineous*, and is then called hæmorrhage and apoplexy; or *purulent*, occurring in the third stage of pneumonia; or *tuberculous*, either gray or gelatiniform.

[INFINITESIMAL. An old term revived by homœopathists and applied to their so-called doses of medicine, which are so minute as to require the largest share of credulity to believe that they can exert any influence on the system whatever: such are their infinitesimal doses.]

INFIRMARY. A place where the sick poor are received, or can get advice and medicines *gratis*.

[INFLAMMABLE (*inflammo*, to set on fire). Readily inflamed.]

Inflammable Air. Hydrogen gas; formerly called *phlogiston*, or phlogisticated air.

INFLAMMATION (*inflammo*, to burn). A state characterized, when situated externally, by pain, heat, redness, and turgidity. It is generally expressed in composition, in *Greek* words, by the termination *itis*, as pleur-*itis*, inflammation of the pleura; ir-*itis*, inflammation of the iris, &c. Inflammation is distinguished as—

1. *Healthy*, or adhesive; that which disposes the part to *heal* or cicatrize.

2. *Unhealthy;* that which disposes to ulceration, erosion, sloughing, &c.

3. *Common;* that induced by common causes, as incisions, punctures, &c.

4. *Specific;* that induced by inoculation, &c., as variola, &c.

5. *Acute, sub-acute*, and *chronic;* with reference to its intensity and duration.

6. *Phlegmonous;* that which is circumscribed, and disposed to suppuration.

7. *Erysipelatous;* that which is diffused, and less disposed to suppurate.

8. *Gangrenous;* that which leads to mortification, or the death of a part.

INFLAMMATORY CRUST. The buffy coat which appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood drawn in inflammation, in pregnancy, &c.

INFLATIO (*inflo*, to blow into). The state of the stomach and bowels, when distended by flatus.

[INFLEXION (*inflecto*, to bend). Bending inwards.]

[INFLEXUS (*inflecto*, to bend in). Bent or curved inwards; inflexed.]

INFLORESCENCE (*infloresco*, to flourish). A term expressing generally the arrangement of flowers upon a branch or stem.

INFLUENZA (Ital. *influence*, supposed of the *stars;* more probably of a peculiar state of the atmosphere). Epidemic febrile catarrh. The French call it *la grippe*, under which name Sauvages first described the epidemic catarrhal fever of 1743. It was formerly called *coccoluche*, "because the sick wore a cap close over their heads."

[INFRA. Beneath].

[1. *Infra-maxillaris.* Under the jaw.]

2. *Infra-orbitar.* [*Infra-orbital; infra-orbitary.*] Beneath the orbit; as applied to a *foramen*, a nerve, &c.

[3. *Infra-scapularis.* Beneath the shoulder-blade.]

4. *Infra-spinatus.* A muscle arising from the scapula below the spine, and inserted into the humerus. See *Supra-spinatus.*

INFUNDIBULIFORM (*infundibulum*, a funnel; *forma*, likeness). Funnel-shaped; a term applied by Winslow to a ligament joining the first vertebra to the occiput. In botany, applied to an organ with an obconical tube and an enlarged limb, as the corolla of tobacco.

INFUNDIBULUM (*infundo*, to pour in). A funnel; a term applied to—

1. A little funnel-shaped process of gray matter, attached to the pituitary gland. Unlike a funnel, however, it is not hollow internally.

2. A small cavity of the cochlea, at the termination of the modiolus.

3. The three large cavities formed by the union of the *calyces*, and constituting, by their union, the *pelvis* of the kidney.

INFUSA (*infundo*, to pour in). Infusions; aqueous solutions of vegetable substances obtained without the aid of ebullition.

INFUSIBLE (*in*, not; *fundo*, to pour). That which cannot be fused or reduced to the fluid state.

INFUSION (*infundo*, to pour in). The operation of pouring water, hot or cold, on vegetable substances, for the purpose of extracting their soluble and aromatic principles. [See *Infusum.*]

INFUSO'RIA (*infundo*, to pour in). Water animalcules; microscopic animals found in infusions of animal or vegetable matter. These are distinguished by Cuvier into—

1. *Rotifera* (*rota*, a wheel; *fero*, to carry). Wheel-bearers, as the wheel insect.

2. *Homogena* (*ὁμὸς*, the same; *γένος*, kind). Homogeneous animalcules, as the globe animalcule.

INFU'SUM (*infundo*, to pour in). An infusion; vulgò, a *tea.* A *watery* solution, obtained by the maceration of a vegetable substance, in water, hot or cold.

[The following are the officinal (U. S. Ph.) infusions, with the formulæ for their preparation:—]

[1. *Infusum Angusturæ.* Infusion of Angustura Bark. ℞. Angustura Bark, bruised, ℥ss.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[2. *Infusum Anthemidis.* Infusion of Chamomile. ℞. Chamomile, ℥ss.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[3. *Infusum Armoraciæ.* Infusion of Horse-radish. ℞. Horse-radish, sliced; mustard, bruised, each ℥j.; boiling water,

Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[4. *Infusum Buchu.* Infusion of Buchu. ℞. Buchu, ℥j.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[5. *Infusum Capsici.* Infusion of Cayenne pepper. ℞. Cayenne pepper, in coarse powder, ℥ss.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[6. *Infusum Caryophilli.* Infusion of Cloves. ℞. Cloves, bruised, ʒij.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[7. *Infusum Cascarillæ.* Infusion of Cascarilla. ℞. Cascarilla, bruised, ℥j.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[8. *Infusum Catechu Compositum.* Compound infusion of Catechu. ℞. Catechu, in powder, ℥ss.; cinnamon, bruised, ʒj.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[9. *Infusum Cinchonæ Compositum.* Compound infusion of Peruvian bark. ℞. Red bark, in powder, ℥j.; aromatic sulphuric acid, f℥j.; water, Oj. Macerate for twelve hours, occasionally shaking, and strain. The infusion may also be prepared from the same quantity of Red bark, in coarse powder, by the process of displacement, in the manner directed for the infusion of Yellow bark; a fluid drachm of aromatic sulphuric acid being added to the water in which the bark is moistened.]

[10. *Infusum Cinchonæ flavæ.* Infusion of Yellow bark. ℞. Yellow bark, bruised, ℥j.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. This infusion may also be prepared from the same quantity of Yellow bark, in coarse powder, in the following manner: Having moistened the bark thoroughly with water, introduce it into a percolator, press it slightly, and pour water upon its surface, so as to keep it covered. So long as the liquid passes turbid, return it into the apparatus; then allow the filtration to continue until a pint of clear infusion is obtained.]

[11. *Infusum Cinchonæ Rubræ.* Infusion of Red bark. ℞. Red bark, bruised, ℥j.; boiling water, Oj. Prepare the infusion in the manner directed for infusion of Yellow bark.]

[12. *Infusum Colombæ.* Infusion of Columbo. ℞. Columbo, bruised, ℥ss.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[13. *Infusum Digitalis.* Infusion of Foxglove. ℞. Foxglove, ℥j.; boiling water, Oss.; tincture of cinnamon, f℥j. Macerate the Foxglove with the water for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain; then add the tincture of cinnamon.]

[14. *Infusum Eupatorii.* Infusion of Thoroughwort. ℞. Thoroughwort, ℥j.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[15. *Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.* Compound infusion of Gentian. ℞. Gentian, bruised, ℥ss.; orange peel, bruised; coriander, bruised, each, ℥j.; diluted alcohol, f℥iv.; water, f℥xij. First pour on the diluted alcohol, and, three hours afterwards, the water; then macerate for twelve hours, and strain.]

[16. *Infusum Humuli.* Infusion of Hops. ℞. Hops, ℥ss.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[17. *Infusum Krameriæ.* Infusion of Rhatany. ℞. Rhatany, bruised, ℥j.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for four hours in a covered vessel, and strain. This infusion may also be prepared from the same quantity of Rhatany, in coarse powder, by the process of displacement, in the manner directed for infusion of Yellow bark.]

[18. *Infusum Lini Compositum.* Compound infusion of Flaxseed. ℞. Flaxseed, ℥ss.; liquorice root, bruised, ʒij.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[19. *Infusum Pruni Virginianæ.* Infusion of Wild-cherry bark. ℞. Wild-cherry bark, bruised, ℥ss.; water, Oj. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain. This infusion may also be prepared from the same quantity of Wild-cherry bark, in coarse powder, by the process of displacement, as directed for infusion of Yellow bark.]

[20. *Infusum Quassiæ.* Infusion of Quassia. ℞. Quassia, rasped, ʒij.; water, Oj. Macerate for twelve hours, and strain.]

[21. *Infusum Rhei.* Infusion of Rhubarb. ℞. Rhubarb, bruised, ʒj.; boiling water, Oss. Digest for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[22. *Infusum Rosæ Compositum.* Compound infusion of Roses. ℞. Red roses, ℥ss.; boiling water, Oijss.: diluted sulphuric acid, f℥iij.; sugar, ℥iss. Pour the water upon the roses in a glass vessel; then add the acid, and macerate for half an hour; lastly, strain the liquor, and add the sugar.]

[23. *Infusum Sarsaparillæ.* Infusion of Sarsaparilla. ℞. Sarsaparilla, bruised, ℥j.; boiling water, Oj. Digest for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. This infusion may also be prepared from the same quantity of Sarsaparilla, in coarse powder, by the process of displacement, in

the mode recommended for infusion of Yellow bark.]

[24. *Infusum Sassafras Medullæ.* Infusion of Sassafras Pith. ℞. Sassafras pith, ʒj.; water, Oj. Macerate for three hours, and strain.]

[25. *Infusum Sennæ.* Infusion of Senna. ℞. Senna, ʒj.; coriander, bruised, ʒj.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[26. *Infusum Serpentariæ.* Infusion of Virginia Snake-root. ℞. Virginia Snake-root, ʒss.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[27. *Infusum Spigeliæ.* Infusion of Pink-root. ℞. Pink-root, ʒss.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[28. *Infusum Tabaci.* Infusion of Tobacco. ℞. Tobacco, ʒj.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[29. *Infusum Taraxici.* Infusion of Dandelion. ℞. Dandelion, bruised, ʒij.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[30. *Infusum Ulmi.* Infusion of Slippery Elm bark. ℞. Slippery Elm bark, sliced and bruised, ʒj.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[31. *Infusum Valerianæ.* Infusion of Valerian. ℞. Valerian, ʒss.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.]

[32. *Infusum Zingiberis.* Infusion of Ginger. ℞. Ginger, bruised, ʒss.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.]

INGESTA (*ingero*, to heap in). A Latin term for designating the food, drink, &c. See *Egesta*.

[INGLUVIES. Gluttony; also crop or craw of birds.]

INGRASSIAS, PROCESS OF. A triangular eminence of the upper aspect of the sphenoïd bone has been termed the *orbital process*, or *small wing of Ingrassias*.

[INGRAVIDATION. The act of getting, or the state of being with young.]

INGUEN, *-inis*. The groin; the part between the abdomen and the thigh.

1. *Inguinal glands*, situated in the groin: the *superficial*, between the skin and aponeurosis; the *deep-seated*, under the aponeurosis.

2. *Inguinal hernia*. Bubonocele; hernia of the groin. It is termed *oblique*, when it takes the course of the spermatic canal; *direct*, when it pushes directly through the external abdominal ring.

3. *Inguinal ligament*. A ligament of the groin, commonly called Poupart's.

INHABITIVENESS. A term in Phrenology indicative of a propensity in man, and the lower animals, to inhabit particular regions or countries, producing love of home, and determining in each species the dwelling and mode of life best adapted to it. Dr. Gall placed in this situation the organ of *pride* in man, and that of *instinct* in the lower animals, which prompts them to seek and inhabit the heights of mountains, tracing an analogy between the feelings which prompt to the pursuit of *moral*, and those which excite to *physical*, elevation. See, however, *Concentrativeness*, with which this propensity has been confounded by other writers.

INHALATIO NITROSA. *Fumigatio Nitrosa*. A remedy for spasmodic asthma, consisting in the inhalation of the fumes produced by the deflagration of nitrate of potash with paper.

INHALATION OF WARM VAPOUR. An emollient remedy in irritation or inflammation of the tonsils, or of the membrane lining the larynx, trachea, or bronchial tubes. It consists in the inhalation of warm aqueous vapour, by means of Mudge's inhaler, or by inspiring the vapour arising from warm water.

INHALATIONS (*inhalo*, to inhale). A general term comprehending two classes of volatilized substances; viz., *suffitus*, or dry fumes; and *halitus*, or watery vapours.

[INHALER. An apparatus for inhaling vapours, employed in diseases of the pulmonary organs. Mudge's inhaler consists of a pewter tankard, in the lid of which is a valve, and a flexible tube. The vessel is partly filled with boiling water, and the vapour is inhaled through the tube. Various volatile articles may be added to the water, and the steam thus impregnated with them.]

INHUMATION (*inhumo*, to inter). The act of interring. The placing a patient in an earth-bath.

[INIAD, INIAL (*ἰνίον*, the occiput). Belonging to, or looking to, the occiput; a term adopted by Dr. Barclay in reference to the aspects of the head.]

[INION (*ἰνίον*, the nape of the neck; from *ἶς, ἰνός*, a sinew). The ridge of the occiput. Hence—]

[*Inial*. A term applied by Barclay to that aspect of the head which is towards the *inion*. The opposite aspect is called *ant-inial*.]

INJECTION (*injicio*, to throw in). A composition with which the vessels of any part of the body are filled for anatomical purposes. For ordinary purposes, it may be made of four parts of tallow, one part of rosin, and one part of bees-

wax; to which, when melted together, there is to be added some oil of turpentine, having a sufficient quantity of colouring matter (vermillion for red, and king's yellow for yellow,) suspended in it to colour the injection. But for a fine preparation, the following may be used:—

1. *The fine injection.* Composed of brown spirit-varnish and white spirit-varnish, of each four parts; turpentine-varnish, one part; and colouring matter, one part, or as much as is sufficient. A little of this while hot is first thrown into the arteries, into the minute branches of which it is to be forced by—

2. *The coarse injection.* Composed of bees-wax, two parts; rosin, one part; turpentine-varnish, one part; and colouring matter, *q. s.* To the bees-wax and rosin melted together add the turpentine varnish, and then the colouring matter suspended in some oil of turpentine.

INK. A liquor or pigment used for writing or printing.

1. *Common ink;* made by adding an infusion or decoction of the nut-gall to sulphate of iron, dissolved in water. *Red ink* is composed of Brazil wood, gum, and alum. See *Sympathetic ink.*

2. *Indian ink;* made of lamp-black and size, or animal-glue, scented with musk or amber, and used in China for writing with a brush, and painting.

3. *Printers' ink;* a black paint, made of linseed or nut oil and lamp-black.

4. *Permanent ink.* A solution of nitrate of silver, thickened with sap-green or cochineal; used for making linen. The pounce liquid, with which the linen is prepared, is a solution of soda, boiled with gum, or some animal mucilage. If potash be used, the ink will run.

INNATE. Growing upon any thing by one end, as when the anther is attached by its base to the apex of the filament.

INNERVATION (*in*, and *nervus*, a nerve). The properties or functions of the nervous system.

INNOMINATUS (*in*, priv.; *nomen*, name). Nameless. Hence,—

1. *Innominata arteria.* The branch given off to the right by the arch of the aorta, which subsequently divides into the carotid and subclavian.

2. *Innominati nervi.* A former name of the fifth pair of nerves.

3. *Innominatum os.* A bone composed of three portions; viz.:

1. The *ilium*, or haunch-bone.
2. The *ischium*, or hip-bone
3. The *os pubis*, or share-bone.

INOCULATION (*in*, and *oculus*, an eye). The insertion, intentional or accidental, of a healthy or morbid virus, as the vaccine or syphilitic, into the system.

[INORGANIC (*in*, priv.; *organum*, an organ). Without organs; or any parts for the performance of special functions, as minerals. See *Organization.*]

INOSCULATION (*in*, and *osculum*, a little mouth). The union of vessels, or *anastomosis;* the latter term, however, is sometimes used to designate union by minute ramification; the former, a direct communication of trunks.

INOSINIC ACID (ἴς, *ivos*, a muscle). An acid said by Liebig to exist in the juices of the muscles of animals.

[INSALIVATION. The mixture of the saliva with the food in the process of mastication.]

INSA'NIA (*in*, priv.; *sanus*, sound). Insanity; mania; deranged intellect. The Latin term *insanitas* is applied to bodily, and not to mental, indisposition.

INSECTA. The second class of the *Diplo-gangliata*, or Entomoïda; comprising articulated animals with six feet, which undergo metamorphosis, and acquire wings.

[*Insectiverous* (*voro*, to devour). Eating insects for food.]

INSERTION (*insero*, to implant). The attachment of a muscle to the part it moves. Compare *Origin.*

INSOLATIO (*in*, and *sol*, the sun). [Insolation.] A term sometimes made use of to denote that exposure to the sun which is made in order to promote the chemical action of one substance upon another. Also, a disease which arises from the influence of the sun's heat upon the head, called *coup-de-soleil.* Lastly, it denotes exposure to the solar heat, as a therapeutic agent.

INSOLUBILITY (*in*, not; *solvo*, to loose). A property, resulting from cohesion, by which a substance resists solution.

INSOMNIA (*in*, not; *somnus*, sleep). Sleeplessness, watching, lying awake.

INSPIRATION (*inspiro*, to inhale) That part of respiration in which the air is inhaled. Compare *Expiration.*

INSPISSANTIA (*inspisso*, to thicken). Inspissants; agents which augment the specific gravity of the plasma, either by withholding or diminishing the use of alimentary fluids, or by the employment of evacuants, which carry off the watery portion of the blood.

INSPISSATION (*in*, and *spissatus*, thickened). The process of making a liquid of a thick consistence.

INSTINCT. This convenient term admits of the following significations:—

1. The *Instinctive Faculty;* or that faculty which leads the duckling, untaught, into the water; the beaver to build its hut; the bee its comb; the hen to incubate her eggs, &c.; and,—

2. The *Instinctive Motions;* or those involuntary actions which are excited mediately through the nerves,—a part of the *reflex function.* The principal instinctive motions are,—

1. The closure of the eyelids.
2. The act of sucking.
3. The act of closing the hand.
4. The act of swallowing.
5. The closure of the glottis.
6. The action of the sphincters.
7. Inspiration, as an involuntary act.
8. The acts of sneezing; of vomiting.

All these phenomena accord with the definition, and take place even in the anencephalous child, on the due application of the appropriate stimuli.

[INSTRUMENT. Any mechanical appliance, or agent, used in manipulations or operations. Used also synonymously with *organ.*]

[INSUFFLATION (*in*, in; *sufflo*, to blow). The act of blowing a gas or vapour into a cavity of the body, as when tobacco smoke is injected into the rectum, or air blown into the lungs, &c.]

INSULATION (*insula*, an island). A term applied to a body containing a quantity of electric fluid, and surrounded by non-conductors, so that its *communication* with other bodies is *cut off.*

INTEGRAL PARTICLES (*integer*, entire). The most minute particles into which any substance, simple or compound, can be divided, *similar* to each other, and to the substance of which they are parts. Thus, the smallest portion of powdered marble is still marble; but if, by chemical means, the calcium, the carbon, and the oxygen of this marble be separated, we shall then have the *elementary* or constituent particles.

INTEGUMENT (*in*, and *tego*, to cover). The covering of any part of the body, as the cuticle, cutis, &c. The common integuments are the skin, with the fat and cellular membrane adhering to it; also, particular membranes, which invest certain parts of the body, are called integuments, as the tunics or coats of the eye.

INTELLECT. Under this head are included the *perceptive* and *reflective faculties*, which, as well as the feelings, may be advantageously influenced for therapeutical purposes. See *Feelings.*

INTENSITY. A term denoting the degree to which a body is electrically excited.

[INTENTION. See *Union.*]

INTER. A Latin preposition, signifying *between*, or denoting intervals.

1. *Inter-articular.* A designation of cartilages which lie within joints, as that of the jaw; and of certain ligaments, as the *ligamentum teres* within the acetabulum, &c.

2. *Inter-auricular.* A term applied to the *septum* between the auricles of the heart, in the fœtus.

3. *Inter-clavicular.* The name of a ligament connecting the one clavicle with the other.

4. *Inter-costales.* The name of two sets of muscles between the ribs—the *external* and the *internal*—which have been compared, from their passing in contrary directions, to St. Andrew's cross.

5. *Inter-current.* Applied to fevers or other diseases which occur sporadically in the midst of an epidemic.

6. *Inter-hæmal spines.* A term applied to those dermal bones which support the rays of the fins on the lower part of the fish. They are inserted deeply into the fish between the hæmal spines. (See *Vertebræ.*) The inter-hæmal spines support the *dermo-hæmal spines*, which support the rays of the anal fin, and the lower rays of the caudal fin.

7. *Inter-lunius morbus* (*luna*, the moon). Epilepsy; so called from its being supposed to affect persons born in the wane of the moon.

8. *Inter-maxillary* (*maxilla*, the jaw). Applied to a small bone existing between the superior maxillary bones of the human fœtus, of various adult mammifera, which receives the superior incisor teeth.

9. *Inter-mediate* (*medius*, middle). A term applied to a third substance, employed for combining together two other substances; thus, alkali is an *intermediate* between oil and water, forming soap.

10. *Inter-mittent* (*mitto*, to send). A term applied to Ague, or fever recurring at intervals; it is called *quotidian*, when the paroxysms recur daily; *tertian*, when they recur each second day; and *quartan*, when they recur each third day.

11. *Inter-neural spines.* A term applied to those dermal bones which support the rays of the fins on the lower part of the fish. They are dagger-shaped, and are plunged, as it were, up to the hilt, into the flesh between the neural spines. (See *Vertebræ.*) The inter-neural spines support the *dermo-neural spines*, forming the rays of the dorsal fin or fins, and the upper rays of the caudal fin.

12. *Inter-nuncial* (*nuncius*, a messenger). A term applied to the office of the nerves, from their establishing a communication between the several parts of the body and the nervous centre, and between the nervous centre and the several parts of the body. See *Nervous Texture*.

13. *Inter-nuntii dies* (*nuntius*, a messenger). Critical days, or such as occur between the increase and decrease of a disease.

14. *Inter-ossei*. Muscles situated between bones; as those between the metacarpal of the hand, and the metatarsal bones of the foot.

[15. *Inter-parietal* (*parietalis*, the parietal bone). Applied to a cranial bone situated between the parietal, frontal, and superior occipital bones in the Mammiferæ.]

[16. *Inter-scapular* (*scapula*, the shoulder blade). Applied to the space between the shoulder-blades.]

17. *Inter-spinales cervicis*. The designation of six small muscles, situated between the spinous processes of the neck. There are also *inter-spinous ligaments* attached to the margins of the spinous processes.

18. *Inter-stitial* (*intersto*, to stand between). A term applied to an organ which occupies the interstices of contiguous cells, as the uterus, the bladder, &c.

19. *Inter-transversales*. The name of muscles situated between the transverse processes of the cervical, and the similar processes of the lumbar vertebræ.

20. *Inter-trigo* (*inter*, between; *tero, trivi*, to rub). The erythema, abrasion, fret, or chafing, of the skin of parts which are in contact, as behind the ears, in the groins of fat persons, &c.

21. *Inter-vertebral*. A term applied to the *fibro-cartilage* between the vertebræ; to ligaments, &c.

[INTERNE. A term applied to physicians and their assistants, &c., who reside in hospitals; or to the patients received into those institutions.]

INTERRUPTED. A term denoting a disturbance of a normal arrangement; a leaf is said to be *interruptedly pinnate*, when some of the pinnæ are much smaller than the rest, or absent.

INTESTI'NA (*intus*, within). An order of worms which inhabit the bodies of other animals. These are distinguished, by Cuvier, into—

1. *Cavitaria* (*cavitas*, a cavity). Worms which have cavities or stomachs.

2. *Parenchymata* (*παρέγχυμα*, the substance of the lungs, &c.). Cellular-bodied worms, as the tape-worm.

INTESTINES (*intus*, within). That part of the alimentary canal which extends from the stomach to the anus. The intestines are distinguished into the *small*, consisting of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum; and the *large*, comprising the cæcum, colon, and rectum.

1. *Intestinum tenue*. The small intestine in which the duodenum terminates; the upper portion is called *jejunum*, the lower portion is the *ileum*.

2. *Intestinum crassum*. The large intestine, comprising the cæcum and the colon the former of these is called the *intestinum cæcum*.

INTOLERANCE (*in*, not; *tolero*, to bear). A term applied to the condition when any remedy cannot be borne, as loss of blood.

INTRITA (*intero*, to rub in). A term used by Celsus for panada, caudle, &c.

INTROITUS (*intrô ire*, to go within). An entrance. Hence the term *introitus*, vel *apertura pelvis superior* is applied to the upper or abdominal strait of the pelvis. The lower circumference or strait is called *exitus* vel *apertura pelvis inferior*.

INTRORSE. Turned inwards; applied, in botany, to anthers whose line of dehiscence is towards the axis of the flower; opposed to extrorse.

INTUMESCENTIÆ (*intumesco*, to swell). Intumescences; external swelling of the whole or great part of the body; the second order of the class *Cachexiæ* of Cullen.

INTUS-SUSCEPTIO (*intus*, within; *suscipio*, to receive). *Intro-susception*. The descent of a higher portion of intestine into a lower one,—generally, of the ileum into the colon. When it takes place downwards, it may be termed *progressive*; when upwards, *retrograde*. The term *Intus-susceptio* is also applied to the process of nutrition, or the transformation of the components of the blood into the organized substance of the various organs.

[INULA. A genus of plants of the natural order Asteraceæ (Lindley); the U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Inula Helenium*.]

Inula Helenium. Elecampane; a European, composite plant, allied in its operation to sweet-flag and senega.

1. *Inulin*. A variety of starch obtained from the root of the *Inula Helenium*.

2. *Helenin*. A constituent of the root of the same plant, also called *elecampane-camphor*.

INUSTION (*inuro*, to burn in). A term applied to the burning operation of the cautery.

INVAGINATION (*in*, and *vagina*, a sheath). A term synonymous with *intussusception*. [Applied also "to an operation for hernia, in which, after reduction, the skin is thrust by the finger of the operator into the canal, so as to form a *cul de sac*, open externally, and is so retained by sutures, &c., till inflammation and adhesion ensue, with a view of obliterating the canal."—*Mayne*.]

[INVASION (*invado*, to lay hold on). The access, or first appearance of disease.]

INVENTUM NOVUM. A name given by Avenbrugger, a physician of Vienna, to the employment of percussion, which was first adopted by him, in 1763, as a means of diagnosis.

INVERMINATION (*in*, and *vermis*, a worm). *Helminthia*. An affection in which worms, or the larvæ of insects, inhabit the stomach or intestines.

[INVERSIO (*in*, in; *verto*, to turn). Inversion; a turning in, or outside in.]

[1. *Inversio palpebrarum*. Entropion; inversion of the eye-lids.]

2. *Inversio uteri*. That state of the uterus in which it is turned, wholly or partially, inside outward.

INVERTEBRATA. Animals which are destitute of a vertebral column and an internal skeleton. The skin is sometimes ossified, and thereby forms an external skeleton. The nervous system is not always evident.

INVOLU'CRUM (*involvo*, to wrap in). The designation of membranes which cover any part. The term is also applied, in botany, to a whorl of bracts which surrounds several flowers, as in the Compositæ, Umbelliferæ, &c.

INVOLUTE. A form of vernation or æstivation, in which the edges of the leaves are rolled inwards spirally on each side, as in the apple.

IODICA. A class of pharmaceutical remedies, consisting of iodine and its compounds, employed as alteratives, liquefacients, resolvents, and sorbefacients.

IODINUM (*ἰώδης*, or *ἰοειδής*, violet-coloured: from *ἴον*, a violet; and *εἶδος*, likeness). Iodine; a crystallized solid substance, found in marine plants. It becomes volatile by a slight increase of temperature, and forms a beautiful *violet* vapour.

1. *Iodal* (*iod*ine and *al*cohol). An oleaginous liquid obtained by the action of iodine upon nitric alcohol.

[2. *Iodate*. A combination of iodine with a base.]

3. *Iodic acid*. An anhydrous acid, termed *oxiodine* by Davy, and produced by the combination of iodine with oxygen. It combines with metallic oxides, and forms salts which are termed *iodates*.

4. *Iodides*, or *iodurets*. The compounds of iodine with metals, and with the simple non-metallic substances.

5. *Iodous acid*. A compound prepared by the action of iodine on chlorate of potash—probably by the combination of iodine and chlorine.

6. *Chloriodic acid*. This is also called *chloride of iodine*; and is formed by the absorption of chlorine by dry iodine.

IODISM. A peculiar morbid state induced by the use of iodine.

[IODO-. Used as a prefix in compound words; it denotes that iodine forms one of the ingredients of the combination.]

IODOFORM. [*Teriodide of Formyle*.] A saffron-coloured substance, which is precipitated when caustic soda is added to a solution of iodine in alcohol or wood-spirit.

IODOSALICYLIC. An acid formed by the hydruret of salicyl with bromine and iodine.

[IONIDIUM. A genus of plants of the family Violaceæ.]

1. *Ionidium Ipecacuanhæ*. False Brazilian Ipecacuanha; a plant indigenous in the Brazils. The roots of several species of *Ionidium* possess emetic qualities, and have been employed as substitutes for our officinal Ipecacuanha, which is a species of *Cephaelis*.

[2. *Ionidium marcucci*. A name given by Dr. Bancroft to a South American plant, called by the Indians *cuichunchulli*, and the root of which is said to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and, in large doses, emetic and cathartic, and has been highly extolled for its efficacy in elephantiasis. The *I. parviflorum* (Ventinat), and *I. microphyllum* (Humboldt), possess similar properties, and the local name seems to have been given to the three species.]

IONTHOS (*ἴονθος*, the root of the hair). *Varus*. The name by which most of the Greek writers designate the disease *Acne*, from its occurring during the growth of the *lanugo*, or first beard. See *Acne*.

IOTACISMUS (*ἰῶτα*, the Greek letter *ι*). A species of psellismus, in which the letters *j* and *g* are defectively pronounced. See *Lambdacismus*.

IPECACUANHA (*ipi*, Peruvian for root; *Cacuanha*, the district from whence the root was first obtained). The root of the *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*, known in commerce by the names of the *annulated*, *Brazilian*, or *Lisbon* Ipecacuanha, to distinguish it from the roots of other emetic plants also collected in Brazil for officinal use. Its emetic principle is termed *emetina*.

1. *Striated Ipecacuanha.* The longitudinally striated root of the *Psychotria emetica*, called by some writers the *black* or *Peruvian ipecacuanha.*

2. *Undulated Ipecacuanha.* The semicircularly-grooved root of the *Richardsonia scabra*, or the *amylaceous* or *white ipecacuanha* of Merat.

[3. *Ipecacuanha Spurge. American Ipecacuanha.* Common names for the *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha.*]

[4. *Ipecacuanhic acid.* A peculiar acid discovered by Erwin Willigk in Ipecacuanha.]

[IPOMÆA. A genus of plants of the natural order Convolvulaceæ.]

[1. *Ipomœa Jalapa* (Nuttall), *Ipomœa purga* (Hayne). This plant is a native of Mexico, and its dried tubers constitute the *Jalap* of commerce.]

[2. *Ipomœa macrorhiza.* A species growing in Florida and Georgia, and which was at one time supposed to be identical with the species which furnishes the officinal Jalap.]

[IRIANKISTRON (*iris*, the iris; *αγκιστρον*, a fish-hook). *Iridankistron;* a hook-shaped instrument devised by Schlangintweit for the operation of making an artificial pupil by separation.]

IRIDACEÆ. The Cornflag tribe of Monocotyledonous plants. Smooth herbaceous plants, with *leaves* equitant; *flowers* hexatepalous, triandrous; *stamens* 3; *ovarium* three-celled, many-seeded.

[IRIDÆMIA (*iris*, the iris; *αἷμα*, blood). Hemorrhage from the iris.]

[IRIDAUXESIS (*iris*, the iris; *αὔξησις*, increase). A thickening of the iris from exudation of lymph into its substance.]

[IRIDECTOMEDIALYSIS (*Ἶρις*, iris; *ἐκτομη*, excision; *διαλυσις*, separation). The operation for artificial pupil by excision and separation.]

[IRIDECTOMIA (*iris*, the iris; *ἐκτεμνω*, to cut). Iridectomy. Operation for cutting out a portion of the iris.]

[IRIDENCLEISIS (*Ἶρις*, iris; *ἐγκλειω*, to enclose). The strangulation of a detached portion of the iris.]

[IRIDEREMIA (*iris*, the iris; *ἐρημία*, want of perfection). Congenital deficiency of the iris.]

IRIDESCENT (*iris*, a rainbow). The property of shining with many colours, like the rainbow.

IRIDIOCYANOGEN. A radical which forms with hydrogen *iridiocyanic acid.* It has not been isolated.

IRIDIUM (*iris*, the rainbow). The most infusible of all known metals; so called from the variety of colours assumed by its salts.

[IRIDODIALYSIS (*iris*, the iris; *διάλυσις*, a separation). Operation for artificial pupil by separation of the iris from the ciliary ligament.]

[IRIDOCINESIS (*iris*, the iris; *κινησις*, motion). Contraction and expansion of iris.]

[IRIDOCOLOBOMA (*iris*, the iris; *κολόβωμα*, mutilated). Coloboma iridis; fissure of the iris.]

[IRIDODONESIS (*iris*, the iris; *δόνησις*, agitation). Tremulous iris.]

[IRIDONCOSIS. *Iridauxesis.*]

[IRIDOTOMIA (*iris*, the iris; *τεμνω*, to cut). Operation for artificial pupil by incision.]

IRIS. Literally, a rainbow; and hence applied to the *rainbow-like* membrane which separates the anterior from the posterior chamber of the eye. See *Uvea.*

Iritis. Inflammation of the iris.

IRIS DISEASE. Rainbow ringworm, a species of *Herpes*, occurring in small circular patches, each composed of concentric rings of different colours.

[IRIS. A genus of plants of the natural order Iridaceæ. The roots of all the species, so far as examined, are more or less acrid, and possess cathartic and emetic properties. In Europe, the *Iris fœtidissima, I. Florentina, I. Germanica, I. pseudoacorus*, and *I. tuberosa*, have, at various times, been admitted into use.]

1. *Iris Florentina.* Florentine Iris, or Orris; Fleur-de-Luce. The dried rhizome of this plant is the *orris-root* of the shops.

[2. *Iris versicolor.* Blue flag. An indigenous species, the root of which is said to possess cathartic, emetic, and diuretic properties.]

IRIS GREEN. The juice of the petals of the Iris added to quicklime.

IRISH MOSS. *Carrageen.* The *Chondrus crispus;* a lichen growing on rocks and stones in the sea.

IRON. See *Ferrum.*

IRON-ALUM. The sulphate of peroxide of iron and potash.

IRRIGATION (*irrigo*, to water). The continual application of a cold lotion by dropping cold water on an affected part.

IRRITABILITY (*irrito*, to provoke). That action of certain muscles, as the heart, the intestines, &c., which flows from a stimulus acting immediately upon their fibres; or, in the case of the voluntary muscles, upon these, or the nerves immediately proceeding to them. This property has been termed by Haller *vis insita;* by Goerter, *vis vitalis;* by Boerhaave, *oscillation;* by Stahl, *tonic power;* by Bell, *muscular power;* by Cullen, *inherent power;* and by Dr. Bostock, *contractility.*

IRRITATION (*irrito*, to excite). The action produced by any stimulus. This term, as a *disease*, is applied to,—

1. The case arising from calculus in the ureter, in the gall-duct, &c.

2. The affection induced by the presence of improper food in the stomach, or morbid matters retained in the bowels, &c., inducing symptoms *resembling arachnitis, peritonitis, pleuritis, carditis.*—*Dr. M. Hall.*

ISATINE. An interesting compound produced by the oxidation of Indigo. It is blue indigo, *plus* 2 equiv. oxygen. By the action of potash a new acid is yielded, called *isatinic acid*. By the action of sulphuret of ammonium, or an alcoholic solution of isatine, a grey crystalline powder is produced, called *isatyde*, which represents isatine, *plus* 1 equiv. hydrogen.

I'SATIS TINCTORIA. Woad. A plant from which an inferior kind of indigo is prepared.

[ISCHIADELPHUS (*ἰσχιόν*, the ischium; *ἀδελφος*, a brother). Applied by Debreuil to a variety of double monster, of which the bodies opposed to each other are united by the pelvis.]

ISCHIUM (*ἰσχίον*, the hip). *Coxa* vel *acetabulum*. The hip-bone, a spinous process of the os innominatum.

1. *Ischi-agra* (*ἄγρα*, a seizure). An attack of the hip; hip-gout.

2. *Ischi-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Pain in the hip. See *Sciatica*.

3. *Ischias*. The term used by the Latins for rheumatism of the hip-joint; it was afterwards corrupted into *ischiatica* or *sciatica*.

4. *Ischiatic*. The designation of a *notch* of the os innominatum; of an artery which proceeds through that notch, &c.

5. *Ischiato-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumour). An intestinal rupture through the sciatic ligaments.

6. *Ischio-cavernosus*. A muscle attached to the ischium and to the corpus cavernosum. It draws the root of the penis downwards and backwards. It is also called, from its office, *erector penis*; and the two together are called *collaterales penis*, from their lying on the sides of the penis.

ISCHNOPHONIA (*ἰσχνός*, slender; *φονή*, voice). *Psellismus hæsitans*. A shrillness of the voice; hesitation of speech, or stammering.

ISCHURIA (*ἴσχω*, to retain; *οὖρον*, urine). Suppression or retention of the urine. The term is employed, in *ischuria renalis*, in the sense of suppression; in *ischuria uretica, vesicalis*, and *urethralis*, in the sense of retention.

ISITHIONIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on ether and alcohol.

ISINGLASS. Fish-glue; a substance prepared from the *sound* of several kinds of fish. The term is a corruption of the Dutch *huzenblas*, an air-bladder; compounded of *huzen*, to hoist, and *blas*, a bladder. Fish-glue. See *Ichthyocolla*.

Isinglass, Para. Under this name has been lately imported a substance, which, on examination, proves to be not isinglass, but the dried ovary of a large fish, probably the *Sudis gigas* of Para.—*Pareira*.

ISO- (*ἴσος*, equal). This prefix denotes *equality*, or *similarity*. Hence,—

1. *Iso-baryem* (*βάρος*, weight). Similarity of weight, supposed to be the cause of the identity in the size and shape of molecules which cohere into the crystalline form.

2. *Iso-chromatic* (*χρῶμα*, colour). Having the same colour, as applied to lenses.

3. *Iso-chronous* (*χρόνος*, time). That which occurs in equal times, as the strokes of the pulse, the vibrations of pendulums of the same length, &c.

4. *Iso-meric compounds* (*μέρος*, part). A term applied to different bodies which agree in composition, but differ in properties; their relation to each other is termed *isomerism*.

5. *Iso-morphous bodies* (*μορφή*, form). A term applied by Mitscherlich to different bodies which assume the same crystalline form; their relation in form is called *isomorphism*. When the relations are not exact, but nearly so, they may be supposed to give origin to *plesio-morphism* (*πλησίος*, near), or an approximation to similarity of form.

6. *Iso-perimetrical*. Having the same length of perimeter (*περὶ*, around; *μέτρον*, measure), or bounding line.

[7. *Isopathy* (*πάθος*, disease). A term employed by certain homœopaths to designate the cure of disease by the administration of the virus by which it is produced; as by giving infinitesimal doses of variolus virus for the cure of small-pox, of that of bugs for the cure of bug bites, &c. It has also been applied to another form of quackery, founded on the notion that the disease of an organ is to be cured by the administration of the analogous organ of some healthy animal; as by giving the liver, kidney, uterus, &c., or the tinctures or concentrated essences of these parts, for the cure of the diseases of these organs respectively. It has been also employed by the late Dr. J. M. B. Harden, of Georgia, to express the *"Parallelism of Diseases,"* or the disposition of diseases to wear the livery of each other.]

[8. *Iso-petalous* (*πέταλον*, a petal). Having equal petals.]

9. *Iso-poda* (*πούς, ποδός*, a foot). Animals which have equal feet, as the wood-louse.

10. *Iso-thermal* (*θέρμη*, heat). Of equal degrees of heat, as applied to lines of equal temperature in physical geography. Lines drawn through places having the same summer and the same winter, are denominated *isotheral* (*θέρος*, summer), and *iso-cheimal* (*χεῖμα*, winter), lines.

ISOLUSINE. A new principle, discovered by M. Peschier, in various species of polygala.

ISSUE. *Fonticulus.* An ulcer intentionally made and kept open, for the cure or prevention of disease.

Issue peas. The young unripe fruit of the *Citrus aurantium*, dried and turned in a lathe.

ISTHMITIS (*ἰσθμός*, a narrow neck of land; the throat; and the particle *itis*). Inflammation of the throat. See *Paristhmitis.*

ISTHMUS VIEUSSENII. The isthmus of Vieussens; the ridge surrounding the oval fossa, or remains of the foramen ovale, in the right auricle of the heart.

Isthmus of the thyroïd gland. A transverse cord which connects the two lobes composing the thyroïd body.

ITACONIC ACID. Another name for the pyrocitric or citricic acid.

ITALIAN JUICE. *Spanish Juice.* The Extractum Glycirrhizæ, or extract of liquorice. The specific names are derived from the countries from which it is imported. The Italian extract is prepared in Calabria from *G. echinata;* the Spanish, in Catalonia, from *G. glabra.* Solazzi juice is most esteemed.

ITCH. The vulgar name for a cutaneous disease of the fingers, &c. See *Scabies.*

Itch Insect. The Acarus Scabiei, a very minute animalcule, said to be found *in* or *near* the pustules of the itch; they are called *wheal-worms* in man, and resemble the *mites* of cheese, &c.

ITER. A passage of communication between two or more parts.

1. *Iter ad infundibulum.* The passage of communication between the third ventricle of the brain and the infundibulum. It is also termed *foramen commune anterius.*

2. *Iter a palato ad aurem.* The passage from the palate to the ear, or the Eustachian tube.

3. *Iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum.* The passage between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain, known by the name of the *aqueduct of Sylvius.*

[-ITIS. A terminal which, added to Greek names of organs, denotes inflammation of such parts.]

IVORY. A modification of *dentine* observed in the tusks of the proboscidian pachyderms. It exhibits, on transverse fractures or sections, striæ proceeding in the arc of a circle from the centre to the circumference, in opposite directions, and forming, by their decussations, curvilinear lozenges.

IVORY BLACK. *Animal charcoal.* The residue of heated bones; a mixture of charcoal and phosphate of lime.

[IVY. A common name for the *Hedera helix.*]

[IVY GUM. A resinous subtance which exudes through incisions in the bark of the trunks of old ivy plants, formerly used as a stimulant and emmenagogue.]

J

JACOB'S MEMBRANE. The thin external membrane of the retina, considered by Dr. Jacob as a serous membrane.

JACOBSON'S NERVE. Another name for the tympanic branch, described by Jacobson.

[JACTATION, or JACTITATION, (*jactatio* vel *jactitatio*, a tossing). Restlessness; a kind of physical inquietude, which impels the patient to change continually his position.]

[JAEN BARK. Ash Bark; the *Quinquina de Loxa cendré* of Guibourt; a variety of Loxa bark which probably derives its name from the province of Jaen de Bracomoros.]

JAGGARY. A coarse, dark kind of sugar, procured by boiling from the juice of the spadix of the *Saguerus saccharifer*, or Gomuto palm.

JALAP. The dried tubers of the *Ipomœa Purga* [*Ipomœa Jalapa* (Nuttall),], a plant of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, so named from Jalapa, a place in Mexico. The *Ipomœa Orizabensis* probably yields a portion of the imported drug.

[1. *Jalapa.* The pharmacopœial name for the root of *Ipomœa Jalapa.*]

2. *Jalapin.* A substance constituting nearly nine-tenths of jalap resin. The remaining portion is *jalapic acid.*

[JAMAICA DOGWOOD. The common name of the *Piscidia erythrina.*]

[JAMAICA GINGER. *White ginger;* the root of the *Zingiber officinale,* deprived of its epidermis, and supposed to have undergone some further preparation by which its appearance is improved.]

JAMAICA KINO. An extract prepared from the bark of the *Coccoloba uvifera,* or sea-side grape, of the West Indies.

JAMAICA PEPPER. Allspice, or Pimento; the fruit of the *Eugenia Pimenta,* which grows in Jamaica.

[JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA. A variety of sarsaparilla having a reddish-coloured epidermis.]

JAMAICINA. A crystalline substance found in *Cabbage bark,* the produce of the *Andira inermis* of the West Indies.

JAMES'S POWDER. *Pulvis Jacobi verus.* A celebrated fever powder, supposed to be the same as the *Antimonii oxidum cum phosphate calcis,* or antimonial powder.

[JAMESTOWN WEED. A common name of the *Datura Stramonium.*]

[JANIPHA MANIHOT. See *Jatropha Manihot.*]

JAPAN EARTH. The *Catechu extractum,* procured from the *Acacia catechu,* or Khair tree. It is also called *terra japonica,* from its being supposed to be a mineral production; *dark catechu,* as distinguished from the *pale* kind; *Bengal cutch,* in distinction from that of *Bombay; Gummi Lycium? &c.*

JAPAN SAGO. A feculent matter obtained from the soft centre of the *Cycas revoluta,* and other species.

JAPONIC ACID. An acid produced when catechin with alkalies or alkaline carbonates absorbs oxygen from the air.

[JARGONELLE PEAR ESSENCE. An alcoholic solution of the Acetate of Amylic ether, used for flavouring syrups and confectionary.]

JASPER. A species of rhombohedral quartz, found in the composition of many mountains; its varieties are distinguished by the terms *Egyptian, striped, porcelain,* and *common.*

[JATAMANSI. See *Sumbul.*]

[JATROPHA. A genus of plants of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ.]

1. *Jatropha curcas.* The species which yields the *nux barbadensis* of some writers, and the *physic nuts* of the shops.

[2. *Jatropha elastica.* A systematic name of the plant which furnishes Caoutchouc.]

3. *Jatropha manihot. Janipha manihot.* The Cassava or Tapioca Plant, from the tuberous root of which is prepared a fecula called *tapioca.* The pulp, when dried and baked into cakes, constitutes *cassava* or *cassada bread.*

[4. *Jatropha oil.* An oil obtained by expression from the seeds of *Jatropha curcas,* and which is purgative in doses of from ten to fifteen drops.]

[JATROPHATE. A combination of Jatrophic acid with a salifiable base.]

JATROPHA OIL. An oil expressed from *physic nuts,* or the seeds of the *Curcas purgans,* and *C. multifidus,* and commonly called *oil of wild castor seeds.*

JATROPHIC ACID. *Crotonic acid.* An acid procured by converting croton oil into soap.

JAUNDICE. A disease proceeding from obstruction in the liver, and characterized by a yellow colour of the skin, &c. The term is most probably a corruption of the French word *jaunisse,* yellowness; from *jaune,* yellow. See *Icterus.*

[JAVELLE'S WATER. A solution of Chloride of Potassa.]

[JEFFERSONIA DEPHYLLA. Twin leaf — Rheumatism root. An indigenous, annual plant, of the natural order Berberedaceæ; the root of which is said to be expectorant and tonic, and to possess similar medicinal properties to those of Senega.]

JEJUNUM (*jejunus,* hungry). The upper two-fifths of the small intestines, so named from this portion being generally found *empty.*

JELLY. A soft tremulous substance,— the solution of gelatin, when cold.

1. *Animal jelly,* or gelatine, is extracted by boiling from the skin, membranes, ligaments, cartilages, and bones of animals. See *Gelatine.*

2. *Vegetable jelly* is procured from the recently expressed juices of certain fruits, as the currant; and consists of mucilage, or some modification of gum and vegetable acid.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. The *Helianthus tuberosus;* a species of sunflower, the root of which resembles the artichoke in taste. The term *jerusalem,* as applied to artichoke, is a curious corruption of the Italian term *gira-sole;* that is, *turn-sun* in English, and *heliotrope* in Greek.

[JERUSALEM OAK. A common name for the *Chenopodium anthelminticum,* and also for *C. Botrys.*]

JERVINA. A new base discovered by M. Simon, in the rhizome of *Veratrum Album,* and so named from *jerva,* the

Spanish name for a poison obtained from this rhizome.

JESUIT'S BARK, or POWDER. A term formerly applied promiscuously to the three kinds of bark, or Peruvian bark. See *Cinchona*.

JET, or PITCH COAL. A black velvet-coloured bitumen, used for fuel, and for making vessels, &c.

JEWELLER'S PUTTY. Ignited and finely-leviagated oxide of tin, used by jewellers for polishing hard objects.

[JEWEL-WEED. A common name for *Impatiens fulva* and *I. pallida*.]

JOINT. *Arthrosis*. An articulation, or the mode by which bones are connected to each other.

[*Artificial Joint*. Applied to the movable condition of a fractured bone which has not become consolidated by bony union, but only connected by a fibrous ligamentous tissue allowing of motion. Termed, also, false joint, and ununited fracture.]

JUGALE, OS (*jugum*, a yoke). *Os malæ; os zygomaticum*. The zygoma, or arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones.

JUGALES (*jugum*, a yoke). A designation of the superficial temporal, or zygomatic nerves, given off from the facial.

[JUGLANS. A genus of plants of the natural order Juglandaceæ. The pharmacopœial name for the inner bark of the root of *Juglans cinerea*.]

[1. *Juglans cinerea. Juglans cathartica*, Michaux. Butternut, oil nut, white walnut. An indigenous species, the extract of which is a mild cathartic in the dose of from grs. x. to xxx.]

[2. *Juglans nigra*. Black walnut. An indigenous species; the rind of the unripe fruit is said to cure tetter, and a decoction of it has vermifuge powers.]

[3. *Juglans regia*. Common European Walnut, English Walnut. The hull of the fruit has been employed as a vermifuge; the expressed oil of the fruit is deemed useful against tapeworm, and its leaves have been extolled as efficacious in scrofula.]

JUGULUM. The throat; the forepart of the neck, where the windpipe is situated.

Jugular. Belonging to the neck; applied chiefly to the principal veins of the neck.

JUGUM. The Latin term for a *yoke;* and hence applied to each pair of opposite leaflets on the petiole of a pinnate leaf. Thus a leaf with one pair is called *unijugal;* with two pairs, *bijugal*, &c.

Juga, in Umbelliferous plants. The term *juga* also signifies ridges, and is hence applied to the elevated portions by which the carpels of Umbelliferous plants are traversed; of these juga, five are called *primary;* and four, alternating with them, *secondary*.

Jugum Penis. An instrument for compressing some part of the urethra, to prevent dribbling in cases in which the urine cannot be retained.

JUJUBE, PATE DE. A pectoral lozenge, prepared from the *Rhamnus jujuba* and *vulgaris*.

JULEPUM. A Julep; a term which, in former pharmacopœias, expressed what is now understood by *mistura*.

[JUNIPER. Common name for the *Juniperus communis*.]

JUNIPER RESIN. *Sandarach*. A resin, also called *gum juniper*, procured from the *Callitris quadrivalvis*. Its powder is called *pounce*.

[JUNIPERUS. A genus of plants of the natural order Coniferæ or Pinaceæ.]

1. *Juniperus communis*. Common Juniper; the plant which yields the fruit called *juniper berries*, and from which the *oil of juniper* is obtained.

[2. *Juniperus oxycedrus*. A species growing in the south of France, and which yields, by distillation, a kind of tar, called oil of cade.]

3. *Juniperus Sabina*. Savin; the plant which yields the *oil of savin*.

4. *Juniperus Virginiana*. Red cedar; the wood of which is used for black-lead pencils.

JUPITER. The ancient chemical name of tin, which was supposed to be under the control of that planet.

JURISPRUDENCE, MEDICAL. Forensic medicine; the science which treats of the legal proceedings in reference to medicine.

JUS. Broth; pottage; gravy; gruel. The term *jusculum* is a diminutive of jus, and denotes the same thing; *jusculum coactum* is jelly.

JUSTAMOND'S ARSENICAL CAUSTIC. A preparation made by melting together in a crucible, antimony and arsenic, both in a state of powder.

JUVANTIA (*juvo*, to assist). Medicines which assist or relieve diseases.

JUZAM, or JUDAM. Terms by which the Arabians designated Elephantiasis; it is still called, in Arabia and Persia, Dsjuddam, and Madsjuddam, according to Niebuhr.

K

[KÆMPFERIA. A genus of East Indian plants of the natural order Scitamineæ, and at one time supposed to furnish the Zedoaries of commerce.]

KAKOPLATYL. The radicle of a series of compounds derived from kakodyl containing platinum. It may be represented as consisting of protoxide of platinum, water, and kakodyl. See *Cacodyl.*

KALI. A term of Arabic origin, denoting a particular plant; hence the word *al-kali*, with the article, originally signified the particular residuum obtained by lixiviating the ashes of that plant; the term was then used for potassa: thus, *kali vitriolatum* is an old name for sulphate of potassa; *kali purum* for potassa fusa; *calx cum kali puro* for potassa cum calce, &c.

KALIUM. A synonymous term for potassium, the basis of potash.

[KALMIA. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Ericaceæ.]

[*Kalmia latifolia.* Laurel; Mountain Laurel; Calico-bush, &c. A well-known indigenous evergreen, the leaves of which are possessed of poisonous, narcotic properties, and have been used in medicine. Other species of *Kalmia*, as *K. angustifolia*, or sheep-laurel; and *K. glauca*, or swamp-laurel; have probably similar properties.]

KAOLIN. China-clay; a fine pure clay prepared by levigation from mouldering granite, and employed in the manufacture of porcelain.

KASSU. A black astringent extract prepared from the seeds of the *Areca Catechu;* it occurs mixed with paddy-husks. It is imported from Ceylon in circular flat cakes. See *Courig.*

[KAVA, or AVA. An intoxicating drink used in the Sandwich Islands, made from the root of *Piper methisticum.*]

KEDRIA TERRESTRIS. Barbadoes tar: a mineral oil. See *Bitumen.*

KEEL. *Carina.* A term applied to the two lower petals of a papilionaceous corolla, which cohere by their lower margin, so as to present a *keeled* appearance.

[KELOIDES (*κήλη*, a tumour; *εἶδος*, resemblance). Applied by the French to a disease resembling cancer; also termed *cancroides.* It has also been applied by Alibert and Dr. J. Warren to a flat, slightly reddened, firm projection of the cutis, like the cicatrix of a burn.]

KELP. *Varec.* The crude soda obtained from the ashes of the *Fuci* in Holland, and on the northern coast of France. It is used in the composition of soap, in the manufacture of alum, and in the formation of crown and bottle glass. See *Barilla.*

[KEMPFERID. A supposed peculiar crystallizable substance found by Brandes in Galangal.]

[KERATITIS (*κέρας*, a horn; terminal *itis*). Inflammation of the cornea.]

KERATOME (*κέρας*, the cornea; *τέμνω*, to cut). An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea in the operation for cataract by extraction.

KERATONYXIS (*κέρας, κέρατος*, a horn, the cornea; *νύσσω*, to puncture). A term employed in Germany to denote the operation of couching performed through the cornea. When the opaque lens is, by this means, merely turned, presenting its anterior and posterior surface in the horizontal position, the term *reclination* is adopted.]

[KERATOPLASTY (*κέρας*, a horn; *πλάσσω*, to form). Operation for removing an opaque cornea, and supplying its place with the transparent cornea taken from another individual.]

KERMES ANIMAL. *Coccus Ilicis;* a hemipterous insect, found upon the *Quercus ilex*, and formerly used for dyeing scarlet; cloth so dyed was called *coccinum*, and persons wearing this cloth were termed by the Romans *coccinati.* The drug was termed *grana kermes*, from the resemblance of the dried insects to grains or seeds.

KERMES MINERAL. Formerly *Panacea Glauberiana;* a sulphuret of antimony; so named from its resemblance, in colour, to the insect kermes.

KIBE. *Pernio exulceratus.* Chilblain, accompanied with ulceration.

KIDNEYS. *Renes.* Two glandular bodies, situated in the lumbar regions, and consisting of a *cortical* or external, and a *tubular* or medullary substance.

[KIESTEINE (*κυεω*, to conceive; *εσθης*, a vestment). A gelatino-albuminous substance, existing in the urine of pregnant females, subsequent to the first month of pregnancy, which separates by rest, forming a pellicle on the surface. It is a useful test of pregnancy.]

KIKEKUNEMALO. A resin resembling copal, used for varnishes, and, in America, for therapeutic purposes.

KIND'S ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR. A solid compound obtained by passing hy-

drochloric acid into oil of turpentine, surrounded by ice. A fluid compound is procured at the same time, called *liquid artificial camphor, terebene,* or *terebyline.*

KINGDOM. A term denoting any of the principal divisions of nature; thus we have the *organic kingdom,* comprehending substances which organize, and the *inorganic kingdom,* comprehending substances which crystallize.

[KINESIPATHY (*κινέω,* to move; *πάθος,* disease). "Name given to a system of athletic exercises and feats of muscular strength, invented by Pehr Henrik Ling, a fencing-master and teacher of gymnastics in Stockholm, which he began to convert into a species of charlatanism akin to homœopathy, isopathy, hydropathy, &c., by pretending to regard his trained movements as therapeutic means which could be successfully applied also to the special treatment of individual diseases of whatever description."—*Mayne.*]

KING'S EVIL. *Morbus Regis.* A scrofulous disease, the curing of which was formerly attributed to the king of England, from the time of Edward the Confessor. This practice was called *touching for the evil.*

KINIC ACID. *Quinic acid.* An acid found in the Cinchona barks. It forms salts called *kinates.*

Kinoïle. A neutral substance produced by the calcination of a kinate by a gentle heat.

KINO. An astringent extract, termed *East Indian* or *genuine kino.* [The pharmacopœial name for the resinous product of *Pterocarpus Marsupium,* a lofty tree growing upon the Malabar coast of Hindostan.]

1. *Botany Bay kino.* The produce of the *Eucalyptus resinifera,* or Iron-bark tree, imported from Van Diemen's land.

2. *Jamaica kino.* The produce of the *Coccoloba uvifera,* or sea-side grape.

3. *African kino.* Said to be the produce of the *Pterocarpus erinaceus;* but there is no evidence of it.—*Pereira.*

[4. *South American kino; Caracas kino.* Probably the product of the *Coccoloba uvifera.*]

[KINOIC ACID. *Kino red.* A bright red substance deposited on cooling, from a decoction of kino.]

KINONE. A product of the decomposition of kinic acid. It combines with hydrogen, forming *green hydrokinone;* a brilliant gold-green compound, in long prisms, surpassing murexide in beauty; and *white hydrokinone,* which crystallizes in six-sided prisms.

[KINOVATE. A combination of kinovic acid with a salifiable base.]

KINOVIC ACID. *Kinova Bitter; Chicoccic Acid.* A white amorphous substance, found in Calisaya bark, as well as in the false cinchona bark called *quinquina nova.* It has no febrifuge qualities.

KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL CERATE. Melt together ℥viij. of lead plaster with f℥iv. of olive oil, into which are to be stirred ℥iv. of prepared chalk; when the mixture is sufficiently cooled, add f℥iv. of acetic acid, and ʒiij. of pulverized acetate of lead, and stir the whole until nearly cold.

KIRSCH-WASSER. A liqueur distilled from the fruit of the small cherry-tree, and called the brandy of Switzerland.

KNEE-JOINT. A complex articulation, consisting of an angular ginglymus, formed by the condyles of the femur, the upper extremity of the tibia, and the posterior surface of the patella.

KNEE-PAN. Patella; the small round bone at the front of the knee-joint.

[KNOT-GRASS. A common name for the *Polygonum aviculare.*]

KOMENIC ACID. *Parameconic acid.* An acid formed by the action of heat on meconic acid.

KORE' (*κόρη*). The pupil of the eye. The compounds of this term will be found in p. 171.

KOSSO or KOUSSO [or KOOSSO]. The dried flowers of the *Brayera anthelmintica,* a Rosaceous plant of Abyssinia, employed as an anthelmintic for the expulsion of tape-worm.

KOUMISS. A vinous liquid, made by the Tartars from milk, principally from that of mares. Something similar is prepared in Orkney and Shetland; also by the Turks under the name of *yaourt,* and by the Arabs under that of *leban.*

[KRAMERIA. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Polygalaceæ. The pharmacopœial name for the root of the *Krameria triandra.*]

[1. *Krameria Ixina.* A species growing in Hayti and in Cumana, said to afford a root closely analogous in appearance and properties to the *K. triandra.*]

2. *Krameria triandra.* The Rhatany; a plant yielding *rhatany root;* the styptiCity of which has been ascribed to the presence of an acid called *krameric acid.*

KREATINE (*κρέας,* flesh). A crystalline compound obtained from the juice of flesh, consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen. It has neither acid nor basic properties. By the action of strong

acids it is resolved into a new body called *kreatinine*.

KREMNITZ WHITE. A pure variety of cerussa, or white lead.

KRIEBEL KRANKHEIT. The German name of a disease which was endemic in Hessia and Westphalia during a season of dearth, in 1597. It has also been called die Fever-flecke, ignis sacer, ignis Sancti Antonii, mal des ardens, ergot, &c. It is arranged by Sauvages under the head of *Erysipelas pestilens;* and by Sagar, under the genus *Necrosis*.

KUNDAH OIL. An oil obtained from the seeds of the *Carapa Toulouconna*, also called *tallicoonah oil*.

KUPFERNICKEL. The German name for sulphuret of nickel; in which the metal is generally mixed also with arsenic, iron, and cobalt.

[KYLLOSIS (κυλλος, crooked). A name given by Prof. Chaussier to clubfoot.]

L

[LABARIUM (*labor*, to fall). Loosening and falling out of the teeth.]

LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION. A *disinfecting liquid*, of which chloride of soda is the active ingredient. It is analogous to the well-known bleaching powder, chloride of lime.

LABDANUM. *Ladanum*. A resinous exudation from the *Cistus Creticus*. [*C. ladaniferus, C. laurifolius*, and some other species of *Cistus*.] It is formed into cylindrical pieces, called *labdanum in tortis*.

Labdanum factitium. Yellow wax and hog's lard, of each, six ounces; and black burnt ivory, four ounces.

[LABE (λαμβάνω, to seize). Access or invasion of disease.]

LABELLUM (dim. of *labium*, a lip). A little lip; a term applied, in botany, to the *lip-like* petal of Orchidaceous plants.

LABIA (from λαβεῖν, to take). The lips; the two movable veils which close the cavity of the mouth anteriorly. They are laterally united by means of two acute angles, which are called their *commissures*.

1. *Labia majora*. The two large folds, constituting the external orifice of the pudendum; also called labia pudendi.

2. *Labia minora*. The two smaller folds, situated within the labia majora, and frequently termed *nymphæ*.

3. *Labia leporina* (leporinus, from *lepus*, a hare). [Labium leporinum.] The hare-lip; a division of the lip, resembling that of the upper lip of the hare.

4. *Labia pudendi*. The parts of the pudendum exterior to the nymphæ; they are also called *alæ majores*, as distinguished from the nymphæ, or alæ minores. The term is synonymous with labia majora.

[LABIALIS (*labium*, a lip). Of, or belonging to, the lip; labial.]

LABIATÆ. The Mint tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* irregular, unsymmetrical; *stamens* 4, didymous, inserted in the corolla; *ovarium* deeply 4-lobed; *fruit* 1-4 small nuts.

LABIATE (*labia*, a lip). Lipped; divided into two lips, as the corolla of lamium, the calyx of prunella, &c.

LABORATORY (*laboro*, to labour). A place properly fitted up for the performance of chemical operations.

[LABOUR (*labor*, exertion). The process of childbirth; parturition.]

LABRADOR STONE. A species of prismatic felspar, found in the island of St. Paul, on the coast of Labrador, &c.

[LABRADOR TEA. A common name for the plant *Ledum latifolium*.]

LABRUM. Literally, the extremity of the lips; also, the brim of any vessel. Hence the fibro-cartilaginous rim which surmounts the cotyloïd cavity has been termed *acetabuli labrum cartilagineum*.

LABYRINTH. The name of a series of cavities, viz.: the vestibule, the cochlea, and the semicircular canals, which are channelled through the substance of the petrous bone, and situated between the cavity of the tympanum and the meatus auditorius externus. The name is derived from the complexity of its communications.

LABYRINTHODON (λαβύρινθος, a labyrinth; ὀδούς, a tooth). The name of a singular family of gigantic extinct batracians, characterized by remarkable complexity of the tissues composing the teeth.

LAC. Milk. A term used by the Dublin College for the *mistura* of the London —when white and opaque, or milk-like— and the *emulsio* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

LAÇ, or GUM-LAC (*laak*, Arab.). A substance, improperly called a gum produced by an insect called *kermes acca*,

on the leaves and branches of the *Ficus Indica*, the *Croton lacciferum*, the *Butea frondosa*, &c. The substance is deposited over the eggs of the insect, and serves as a present protection to the ovum, and as food for the maggot at a future stage. Lac yields a fine red dye; the resinous part is used in making sealing-wax and for a varnish.

1. *Stick lac* is the term applied to the substance in its natural state, with the encrusted leaves and twigs.

2. *Lac dye, lac lake,* or *cake lac,* are names applied to the colouring matter extracted from the stick lac.

3. *Seed lac* is the resinous powder which remains after the extraction of the colouring matter, by pounding and solution in water; so called from its resemblance to mustard seed. When melted, it is formed into cakes, and called *lump lac;* and, when strained through cotton over a charcoal fire, the resinous part, which melts the most easily, is formed into thin sheets, and called *shell lac.*

4. *Laccic acid.* An acid obtained, by Dr. John, from stick lac. Its salts are called *laccates.*

5. *Laccin.* A newly-discovered principle contained in *lac,* intermediate between wax and resin.

LAC AMMONIACI. *Mistura ammoniaci.* [Ph. U. S.] Ammoniacum mixture, consisting of ammoniacum mixed with water and strained. It acts as a stimulant to the bronchial membrane, and is used as an expectorant in chronic cough, humoral asthma, &c.

LAC AMYGDALÆ. *Mistura amygdalæ.* [Ph. U. S.] Almond emulsion or milk, consisting of almond confection with water, mixed and strained.

LAC ANALEPTICUM. A nutritious preparation of carrageen and milk.

[LAC ASSAFŒTIDA. *Mistura Assafœtida,* Ph. U. S. (q. v.)]

[LACHRYMA SCAMMONY. *Virgin Scammony, Pure Scammony.* See *Scammony.*]

LAC LUNÆ. Literally, milk of the moon. A snowy-white substance, resembling chalk, consisting almost wholly of alumina, saturated with carbonic acid.

LAC SULPHURIS. Milk of sulphur, or the sulphur præcipitatum.

LAC VACCINUM. Cows' milk; an emulsive substance, consisting of *globular particles* floating in a serous liquid. The milk globules consist essentially of *butter.*

1. *Cremor lactis.* Flos lactis. Cream, or the globular particles of milk, which rise to the surface, carrying with them some caseum, and retaining some of the serum.

2. *Caseum.* Albumen of milk; the coagulum, or *curd,* separated from milk by the addition to it of an acid or rennet.

3. *Serum lactis.* The *whey* of milk left after the separation of the curd.

4. *Lactin.* Saccholactin, or sugar of milk, obtained from whey by evaporation.

5. *Lactic acid.* This is probably a product of the decomposition of milk.

6. *Lactometer.* A graduated glass tube for estimating the relative quantity of cream afforded by milk.

LACERATION (*lacero,* to tear). A rent; the tearing of any part. The term *lacerated* is applied to two foramina at the base of the cranium, from their lacerated appearance.

LACERTUS (the arm; a lizard). An old term applied to a bundle of muscular fibres, which are enclosed in a membranous sheath, and are divisible into smaller bundles, apparently in an indefinite series.

LACINIATE (*lacinia,* a fringe). Slashed; as a leaf divided by deep, taper-pointed incisions.

LACMUS. Another name for *litmus;* also called lacca musiva, lacca cærulea, &c. Dutch turnsole, turnsole in cakes, &c. See *Litmus.*

LACONICUM. A term applied to a vapour bath, from its having been much used by the people of Laconia.

LACQUER, or LACKER. Solution of lac in alcohol; a kind of varnish for brass and other metals.

LACRYMA. [*Lachryma.*] A tear; the fluid secreted by the *lacrymal gland,* and flowing on the surface of the eye.

1. The *puncta lacrymalia* are the external commencements of two small tubes, situated near the inner canthus, called—

2. The *lacrymal canals* or *ducts,* which originate from the internal angle of the eye, and terminate in—

3. The *lacrymal sac;* an oval bag, about the size of a small horse-bean, constituting the upper extremity of the nasal duct.

4. The *lacus lacrymarum* consists of a small space in the inner angle of the eye, between the two eyelids, towards which the tears flow.

LACTALBUMEN. *Caseum; casein.* Albumen of milk; an albuminous substance, distinguished from albumen of the egg and of the blood by its not coagulating when heated, by its being coagulated on the addition of acetic acid, and by the products of its spontaneous decomposition.

[LACTATE. A combination of Lactic acid with a salifiable base.]

[LACTATE OF IRON. Ferri Lactas. Lactate of Protoxide of Iron. A preparation recently introduced into use, and highly spoken of in the treatment of chlorosis. It is given in the form of lozenge, pill, or syrup, in the dose of 1 or 2 grains, repeated at intervals, to the extent of ℈ss. to ℈j. a day.]

LACTATION (*lac*, milk). The process of secreting and supplying milk, of nursing, or suckling. Pliny uses the word *lactatus*, which is more classical than *lactatio*.

[LACTEAL (*lac*, milk). Of, or belonging to, milk; milky; applied to certain vessels. See *Lacteals*.]

LACTEALS (*lac*, milk). Numerous minute tubes which *absorb* or take up the chyle, or *milk-like* fluid, from the alimentary canal.

[LACTESCENS (*lactesco*, to have milk). Lactescent; having milk, or a milk-like fluid.]

[LACTEUS (*lac*, milk). Of a milk-white appearance; lacteous.]

LACTIC ACID (*lac*, *lactis*, milk). An acid produced whenever milk, and perhaps most animal fluids, become spontaneously sour, or when the juice of beet-root is kept for some months at a high temperature. [It has also been found in the secretions, particularly in the urine.]

LACTICA. The Arabian name for that species of fever which the Greeks call *typhos*, or *typhodes*.

[LACTIDE. Concrete lactic acid; a body obtained by heating lactic acid to 480°.]

LACTIFEROUS DUCTS (*lac*, *lactis*, milk; *fero*, to convey). The milk-conveying ducts of the mammary glands. The corresponding term in Greek is *galactophorous*.

LACTIFUGE (*lac*, *lactis*, milk; *fugo*, to expel). A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk in the mamma, as in cases of weaning; coriander seeds are reputed to have this property.

LACTIN (*lac*, *lactis*, milk). [*Lactose*.] Sugar of milk; a crystalline substance procured from milk.

[LACTIVOROUS (*lac*, milk; *voro*, to devour). Living upon milk.]

[LACTOCELE (*lac*, milk; *κήλη*, a tumour). A collection of milk, or milk-like fluid; applied to such collection in the scrotum.]

[LACTOMETER (*lac*, milk; *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for determining the density of milk.]

[LACTOSCOPE (*lac*, milk; *σκοπεω*, to examine). An instrument for ascertaining the quantity and quality of milk.]

[LACTUCARIUM. Ph. U. S. The inspissated juice of the *Lactuca sativa*. It possesses anodyne properties, and may be given in the dose of from gr. ij. to gr. xv.]

[LACTUCA. A genus of plants of the natural order Compositæ-chicoraceæ, *De Cand.*, Chicoraceæ, (Lindley).]

[1. *Lactuca elongata*. Wild Lettuce. An indigenous species, said to possess medical properties similar to those of the *Lactuca virosa*.]

2. *Lactuca sativa*. The Garden Lettuce; the milky juice of which yields *lactucarium*, but in much less quantity than the *L. virosa*.

[3. *Lactuca scariola*. An European species, possessing similar properties and used for the same purposes as the *Lactuca virosa*.]

4. *Lactuca virosa*. The Strong-scented Lettuce; the milky juice of which, when inspissated, has been used as a substitute for opium, under the name of *thridace* or *lactucarium*.

LACTUCERIN (*lactuca*, lettuce; *cera*, wax). *Lactucin*. Waxy matter of lactucarium; a neutral crystalline substance obtained from lactucarium.

LACTUCIC ACID. An acid obtained from the *Lactuca virosa*, resembling oxalic acid.

LACTUCIN. *Bitter principle of lactucarium*. A crystalline, resinoid, bitter substance, of anodyne properties, obtained from the juice of the *Lactuca virosa*, called lactucarium.

LACTU'MINA (*lacto*, to suckle). *Lactucimina*. A name given by Amatus Lucitanus to the infantile aphthæ, from the supposition that they originated in a vitiated condition of the milk.

LACUNA (*lacus*, a lake). Literally, a ditch containing water. Hence, the term *lacunæ* is applied to a multitude of follicles observed in the mucous membrane of the urethra, and also named *sinuses of Morgagni*.

1. *Lacuna magna*. The largest of the above-mentioned lacunæ, said to be the seat of the secretion of the drop of matter which is squeezed from the urethra in old gonorrhœa.

2. *Lacuna, in plants*. A term applied by Link to the *air-cells* which occur in the vegetable tissue.

LACUNAR. Literally, the main beam of a house, which is arched or bent like a bow. Hence the term *lacunar orbitæ*, for the upper wall or vault of the orbit.

LACUNOSE. Having large deep lacunæ or depressions on the surface.

[LADANUM. See *Labdanum*.]

[LADIES' MANTLE. A common name for *Alchemilla vulgaris.*]

[LADIES' SLIPPER. A common name for the plant *Cypripedium parviflorum.*]

[LADY WEBSTER'S PILLS. *Dinner Pills; Pilulæ stomachicæ* of the Paris codex of 1758. They are composed of the best Aloes, ʒvj.; Mastich and Red Roses, of each, ʒij.; Syrup of Wormwood, sufficient to make a mass. To be divided into pills of three grains each. One or two will usually produce a free evacuation from the bowels.]

[LÆVO-TARTARIC ACID. See *Tartaric acid.*]

LAGETTA LINTEARIA. The Lace Bark Tree; a plant of the order *Thymelaceæ*, possessing the properties of mezereum. Its bark is capable of being separated into thin white layers, resembling *lace-work*, and may be even washed with soap like linen.

LAGNE'SIS (λάγνης, lustful). Lust; inordinate desire of sexual intercourse; the name of a genus adopted by Dr. Good, and intended to include the satyriasis and nymphomania of Sauvages.

[LAGNEUMA (λαγνεύω, to be libidinous). Excessive venereal appetite; coition; semen genitale.]

LAGOPHTHALMIA (λαγώς, a hare; ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Oculus leporinus.* The hare's eye; a disease in which the eye cannot be completely shut. Shortening of the upper lid.

LAGOSTOMA (λαγώς, a hare; στόμα, the mouth). The Greek term for *labia leporina*, or hare-lip.

LAIT DE POULE. An emulsion, employed by the French as an artificial milk for infants, and consisting of the raw yolk of an egg, diffused by agitation in a pint of warm water sweetened with sugar.

LAKE. A term applied to certain insoluble compounds, formed by precipitating colouring matter with an earth or oxide. Almost all vegetable colouring matters may be precipitated into lakes, by means of alum or oxide of tin. The principal lakes are—

1. *Carmine;* a red pigment, prepared from cochineal, by precipitation with Roman alum.

2. *Florentine lake;* prepared from the sediment of the cochineal in the preceding process, by precipitation with solution of tin. A cheaper sort may be obtained from Brazil wood, instead of cochineal.

3. *Madder lake;* prepared from Dutch crop madder, by precipitation with alum.

LALLATIO (*lallo*, to sing *lullaby*). Lullaby-speech; a name given by the Romans to that variety of *psellismus*, in which the letter *L* is rendered unduly liquid, or substituted for an *R;* as when delusive is pronounced de*l*iusive, as though the *l* possessed the power of the Spanish *ll*, or the Italian *gl;* or, as when parable is pronounced pa*l*able.

LALO. A favourite article of food in Africa, made of the dried and pulverized leaves of the *Adansonia* or Baobab tree, the largest, and, it is said, the oldest tree in the world.

LAMBDACISMUS (λάμβδα, lambda; the Greek letter λ). The Greek designation of that affection of the speech, which consists in a vicious enunciation of the letter *l*. See *Lallatio*, and *Iotacismus.*

LAMBDOIDAL (the Greek Λ, lambda; and εἶδος, likeness). The name of a suture of the skull, from its fancied resemblance in form to the letter A. See *Suture.*

LAMELLA (dim. of *lamina*, a plate). A small plate or scale, as applied to the gills of a mushroom, &c.

[*Lamellar.* Composed of thin plates.]

LAMINA. Literally, a small plate of any metal. A term applied to the foliated structure of bones or other organs.

1. *Lamina cornea.* A horn-coloured lamina at the anterior part of the tænia thalami optici, or semicircularis.

2. *Lamina cribrosa.* A cribriform or sieve-like layer, formed by the sclerotica at the entrance of the optic nerve, and so named from the numerous minute openings by which it is pierced for the passage of the nervous filaments.

3. *Lamina spiralis.* The plate or septum of the cochlea, which is wound spirally round the modiolus, dividing the cochlea into two parts.

[4. *Laminated.* Consisting of thin plates.]

LAMP-BLACK. *Fuligo lampadum.* A species of charcoal, of which the finest sort is produced by collecting the smoke from a lamp; but it is generally obtained by burning resinous substances, as the dregs of pitch, or pieces of fir-wood, in furnaces, and collecting the smoke in a close-boarded chamber.

LAMP OF SAFETY. A lamp invented by Sir H. Davy, to prevent the explosion of fire-damp, or inflammable air, in coal mines. It is made of wire-gauze, which is impermeable to flame.

LAMPIC ACID. An acid obtained by Sir H. Davy from the combustion of ether. It is merely acetic acid, combined with some etherous matter.

[*Lampate.* A combination of lampic acid with a salifiable base.]

LANA PHILOSOPHICA. Philosophical wool, flowers of zinc, or the snowy flakes of white oxide of zinc, which arise and float in the air from the combustion of that metal.

[LANCASTER BLACK DROP. See *Black Drop.*]

LANCET (*lancetta;* dim. of *lancea*, a spear). An instrument used in phlebotomy, in opening tumours, &c.

LANCEOLATE. Lance-shaped; narrowly-elliptical, tapering to each end, as the leaf of mezereon.

[LANCIFORM (*lancea*, a lance; *forma*, likeness). Lance-shaped.]

LANCISI, NERVES OF. Some filaments, found on the anterior part of the corpus callosum, are by some authors called the *longitudinal nerves of Lancisi.*

LAND-SCURVY. An affection, consisting in circular spots, stripes, or patches, scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk; it is called by Bateman *purpura hæmorrhagica*, from the occasional hæmorrhage from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera; and by the German writers, *morbus maculosus Werlhofii.*

LANGUAGE. A term in Phrenology indicative of the faculty which acquires a knowledge of arbitrary signs, and indulges in all exercises connected with words. Its organ is situated at the very back part of the orbit, and, when much developed, it pushes the orbit, and with it the eye, forward.

LANTANUM (λανθάνω, to be concealed). A newly-discovered metal, so named from its properties being *concealed* by those of cerium, with which it is found united. It occurs in the cerite of Bastnas.

LAPIDELLUM (*lapis*, a stone). The name of a kind of spoon, formerly used to take small stones out of the bladder.

[LAPIDEOUS (*lapis*, a stone). Stony.]

[LAPILLIFORM (*lapillus*, a little stone; *forma*, likeness). Having the form of small stones.]

LAPILLUS (dim. of *lapis*, a stone). A little stone. A term applied to a calcareous concretion found in the cray-fish. See *Cancrorum lapilli.*

LAPIS. A generic term, signifying all kinds of stones: thus, *lapis calcareus* is limestone; *lapis infernalis*, an old name for caustic potash; *lapis calaminaris*, the impure carbonate of zinc; *lapis lazuli*, azure stone, a mineral from which the blue colour *ultra marine* is prepared.

LAPIS DIVINUS. *Pierre divine.* A sulphate consisting of sulphate of copper, nitrate of potass, alum, and camphor. One part of the lapis divinus, dissolved in 259 parts of water, and the solution filtered, is used as a collyrium; hence it is also called lapis ophthalmicus.

LAPIS HIBERNICUS. *Hardesia.* Irish slate; an argillaceous slate, said to contain iron and sulphur, and found in different parts of Ireland.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTOSUS. Medicinal stone; a substance formed of alum, litharge, Armenian bole, colcothar of green vitriol, and vinegar, formerly used externally for fastening loose teeth, &c., and also in injections, in gonorrhœa.

[LAPPA. The pharmacopœial name (U. S.) for the root of *Lappa minor*, burdock; a genus of plants of the natural order Cynaraceæ.—*Lindley.*]

Lappa minor. Common Burdock, or Clot-bur; an indigenous Composite plant, the root of which is said to promote the lochial discharge.

[LAPSANA COMMUNIS. Dock-cresses; nipple-root. A plant of the natural order Compositæ, similar in its qualities to the chicory, dandelion, and endive; chiefly employed as an external application to sore nipples.]

LAQUEUS GUTTURIS. Literally, a noose of the throat. A malignant inflammation of the tonsils, in which the patient appears as if suffocated by a noose.

LARCH AGARIC. The *Polyporus officinalis;* a fungaceous plant growing on the larch, sold under the names of *agaric, white agaric*, &c.

LARD. *Adeps suillus.* The fat of the Sus scrofa, or Hog, melted down. It differs from suet chiefly in consistence.

LARDACEOUS. A term applied to tissues which, from cancerous disease, resemble lard.

LARICIN. A peculiar substance supposed to constitute the active principle of the *Polyporus officinalis*, or Larch agaric.

LARIX EUROPÆA. The Common Larch; a Coniferous tree, yielding the *larch*, or *Venice turpentine*, and a saccharine matter called *manna of the larch*, or manna de Brançon.

[LARKSPUR. A common name for the *Delphinium consolida.*]

[LARVA. (A mask.) The caterpillar state, or first condition of the metamorphosis of insects after being hatched from the egg.]

[LARVALIS. Belonging to the larva of insects. Applied also to certain diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured, as if covered with a mask, as in *Porrigo larvalis.*]

LARYNX (λάρυγξ, the larynx). The superior part of the trachea, situated immediately under the os hyoïdes.

1. *Laryngeal.* The designation of nerves

furnished by the par vagum, and distributed to the larynx; these are the *superior laryngeal*, and the *recurrent* or *inferior laryngeal* nerves.

2. *Laryngismus.* A sense of spasmodic suffocation in the larynx, commonly called *spasmodic croup*, from its resemblance to that affection. [It has been used by Marshall Hall to express the partial or complete spasmodic closure of the larynx which sometimes occurs in epilepsy, hysteria, hydrophobia, tetanus, &c.]

[3. *Laryngismus stridulus.* Thymic Asthma, Millar's Asthma, Spasm of the glottis, Crowing disease of Infants, Cerebral Croup. Crowing inspiration, with a sense of suffocation in the larynx, a tumid and livid countenance, coming on in paroxysms, which are sudden in their attack and of short duration.]

4. *Laryngitis.* Cynanche laryngæa. Inflammation of the larynx.

[5. *Laryngophonism* (λάρυγξ, the larynx; φωνή, the voice). *Laryngophony.* The sound of the voice heard by means of the stethoscope in the larynx.]

6. *Laryngotomy* (τομή, section). The operation of making an opening into the larynx.

LASCIVUS. Wanton; an epithet applied, by Paracelsus, to chorea, from the peculiar contortions of the limbs.

LASER. A term applied by the ancients to *assafœtida*, and to the *succus Cyrenaicus.* It has been suspected that the term assafœtida is derived from laser — *assa*, quasi *laser.* The laser Cyrenaicum, or *assa dulcis* of Cyrene, is the produce of the *Thapsia silphion*, an Umbelliferous plant, growing on the mountains of Cyrene.

LATENT (*lateo*, to be hidden). A term applied to dieases of which the diagnosis is very obscure.

LATERAL (*latus, lateris*, the side). Belonging to the side; a term applied to a mode of operation in cutting for the stone. See *Lithotomy.*

LATERITIOUS (*later, lateris*, a brick). A term applied to the *red sediment* deposited from the urine in some stages of fever. This was supposed by Proust to constitute a peculiar acid, which he named the *rosaic.*

LATEX (*lateo*, to be hidden). Any kind of liquor squeezed out. This term denotes, in botany, a highly elaborated and highly organized juice, which is not formed immediately from the fluid matter absorbed from without. The tissue, in which this juice is found, is termed *lateritious tissue*, and more recently *cinenchyma.*

LATIBULUM (*lateo*, to lie hid). A hiding-place. The fomes, or hidden matter, of infectious diseases.

LATISSIMUS DORSI (*latissimus*; superl. of *latus*, broad; *dorsum*, the back). A flat muscle, situated on the back and side of the lower part of the trunk. It moves the arm backwards and downwards; or brings forward the body when the hand is fixed. It has received the offensive appellations of *scalptor ani* and *tersor ani.*

LAUDANUM. The Tinctura Opii sive Thebaica. Nineteen [thirteen] minims [or 25 drops] contain one grain of opium.

Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami. The original of the Vinum Opii, with double the quantity of opium, and with wine as the menstruum. One fluid drachm contains ten grains of opium.

[*Denarcotized Laudanum.* Laudanum deprived of the narcotina.]

LAUGHING GAS. The protoxide of nitrogen or nitrous oxide.

LAURACEÆ. The Cinnamon tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. *Leaves* entire, alternate; *flowers* apetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *fruit* baccate or drupaceous; *seeds* without albumen.

[LAUREL. A common name for the *Kalmia latifolia*, and also for the genus *Laurus.*]

LAUREL WATER. The distilled water of the *Prunus lauro-cerasus*, a species of cherry.

LAURIN. *Camphor of the bay-berry.* A solid substance extracted from the berries of the *Laurus Nobilis*, or Sweet Bay.

[LAURO-CERASUS. The pharmacopœial name for the leaves of *Prunus lauro-cerasus* (Willd.), *Cerasus lauro-cerasus* (De Cand.).]

[LAURUS (*laus*, praise). The pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Laurus nobilis*; a genus of plants of the natural order Lauraceæ.]

[1. *Laurus Benzoin.* See *Benzoin odoriferum.*]

[2. *Laurus camphora.* See *Camphora officinarum.*]

[3. *Laurus cassia.* See *Cinnamomum aromaticum.*]

[4. *Laurus cinnamomum.* See *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.*]

[5. *Laurus culilawan.* See *Culilawan.*]

6. *Laurus nobilis.* The Sweet Bay; the plant which yields the *bay-berry*, and its camphor, called *laurin.*

[7. *Laurus Pichurim.* See *Pichurim seeds.*]

[8. *Laurus Sassafras.* See *Sassafras officinale.*]

LAVA. The matter thrown out from

volcanoes, in consequence of the combustion of bituminous masses. The lightest kind is called *pumice-stone.*

LAVA'MEN (*lavo*, to wash). [*Lavamentum.*] The Latin term for enema, or injection.]

[LAVANDULA. The pharmacopœial name for *Lavandula vera*; a genus of plants of the natural order Labiatæ.]

Lavandula vera. Common or Garden Lavender; the plant from which the oil and the spirit of lavender are prepared. It enters also into the composition of *Eau de Cologne* and the *Vinaigre aux quatre voleurs.*

Lavandula spica. French Lavender; which yields the *oil of spike*, sometimes called *foreign oil of lavender*, in order to distinguish it from the oil of *Lavandula stœchas*, the *true oil of spike.* Used by painters on porcelain, and for making varnishes.

[LAVENDER. The common name for *Lavandula vera.*]

LAVER. The name of a species of fucus, which is eaten as a delicacy.

LAVER, PURPLE. The *Porphyra laciniata*; an algaceous plant; pickled with salt, it is antiscorbutic. The broad *green* laver is the *Ulva latissima*, of inferior qualities.

LAVIPEDIUM (*lavo*, to wash; *pes*, the foot). A bath for the feet.

LAWSONIA INERMIS. The plant from which the *henné* of Egypt is obtained. It is principally used by the natives as a dye.

LAXATIVES (*laxo*, to loosen). Mild purgatives; medicines which *loosen* the contents of the intestines. See *Cathartics.*

LAXATOR TYMPANI (*laxo*, to loosen). A muscle of the tympanum, attached to the handle of the malleus.

LAZARETTO (*lazzerétto*, Italian; from *lazzero*, a leper). A pest-house, or establishment for facilitating the performance of quarantine, and particularly the purification of goods arriving from places infected with disease.

LEAD. *Plumbum.* A bluish-gray metal; the softest of all the durable metals. [See *Plumbum, Black lead, Minium*, and *Cerussa.*]

[LEAD WATER. The liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus, Ph. U. S. See *Liquor.*]

[LEADWORT. A common name for the *Plumbago Europæa.*]

LEAPING AGUE. The name of a disease occurring in some parts of Scotland, and consisting of a morbid propensity to running, leaping, &c.

LEATHER. The skins of animals, macerated in lime-water, and tanned with astringent substances, particularly oak-bark.

[LEATHER FLOWER. A common name for the plant *Clematis Viorna.*]

[LEATHER WOOD. A common name for the *Dirca palustris.*]

LEAVEN, or YEAST. A substance which possesses the power of commencing fermentation in other substances.

[LECANORA TARTAREA. Tartarean moss; a lichen growing in the north of Europe, and which furnishes a blue colouring substance called *Lacmus.*]

[LECANORIC ACID. The blue or purple colouring principle obtained from *Lecanora tartarea.*]

LECCA GUM. *Olive gum.* These are inaccurate terms for a resiniform exudation of the *Olea Europæa*, or European Olive. It contains olivile, brown resin, and benzoic acid.

LECONORIN. A white crystalline substance obtained from the *Leconora tartarea*, and other lichens employed in the manufacture of cudbear.

LEDOYEN'S DISINFECTING FLUID. A solution of one drachm of nitrate of lead in an ounce of water, for destroying the unpleasant odour of animal and vegetable substances which are evolving sulphuretted hydrogen and hydrosulphuret of ammonia.

[LEDUM PALUSTRE. Marsh tea, Rosmarinus sylvestris. A plant of the natural order Ericaceæ, the leaves of which are supposed to possess narcotic properties, and have been used in whooping-cough, dysentery, various cutaneous diseases, &c. They have been also used as a substitute for hops in making beer.

[*Ledum latifolium.* Labrador tea. An indigenous species, the leaves of which are considered pectoral and tonic.]

LEECH. A genus of the class *Vermes*, and order *Intestina.* See *Hirudo.*

[LEECH, MECHANICAL. An instrument designed to imitate the action of the leech in drawing blood.]

[LEEK. The common name for *Allium porrum.*]

LEGUMEN (*lego*, to gather). A legume; a one-celled, two-valved, superior fruit, dehiscent by a suture along its face and its back, and bearing seeds on each margin of its ventral suture.

1. *Legumen lomentaceum.* A lomentum; a fruit differing from a legume in being contracted in the spaces between each seed, and there separating into distinct pieces.

2. *Legumin.* A peculiar principle, found in the fleshy cotyledons of the seeds of papilionaceous plants.

LEGUMINOSÆ (*legumen*, a legume). The Pea tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with *leaves* alternate; *stamens* perigynous, monadelphous, or diadelphous; *ovarium* superior, solitary, simple; *fruit* leguminous; *seeds* without albumen.

LEIPOPSYCHIA (λείπω, to leave; ψυχή, the soul). The term used by Hippocrates for syncope; Galen uses *apopsychia*. It is synonymous with the *leipo-thymia* of Sauvages.

LEIPOTHY'MIA (λείπω, to leave; θυμός, the mind). *Deliquium animi*. Fainting. The term is synonymous with the *leipopsychia* of Hippocrates.

LEMERY'S WHITE PRECIPITATE. A term applied by Lemery to the amidochloride of mercury, to distinguish it from precipitated calomel; also called, on the continent, "white precipitate." It has had various other names, as cosmetic mercury, &c.; it is popularly called *white precipitate*, or *white oxide of mercury*.

LEMNIAN EARTH. A compound of aluminum, found in the island of Lemnos. It is also called *sphragide* (σφραγίς, a seal), and *terra sigillata*, from its being cut into pieces, and stamped with a seal. It is similar to Armenian bole.

[LEMON. The fruit of the *Citrus medica*.]

LEMONADE. A refrigerant acidulated drink, made by adding two lemons sliced, and two ounces of sugar, to two pints of boiling water, and digesting until cold. A similar beverage is called *king's cup*.

LEMON and KALI. A mixture forming an extemporaneous effervescing draught, and consisting of powdered white sugar, dried and powdered citric acid, and powdered bicarbonate of potash. Tartaric acid is, however, usually substituted for the citric, owing to the diliquescence of the latter acid.

LENIENTIA (*lenio*, to assuage). Medicines which allay irritation.

LENITIVES (*lenis*, gentle). Soothing medicines. Gentle purgatives.

Lenitive electuary. Electuarium Sennæ. The former name of the confectio Sennæ. See [*Confectio Sennæ*.]

LENS (*lens, lentis*, Latin, a bean). Properly, a small roundish glass, shaped like a *lentil*, or bean.

1. In *Physics*, the term is applied to any transparent medium, of certain forms: these are, the *convex*, which converges the rays; the *concave*, which disperses them; the *plano-convex*, having one surface plane, and the other convex; the *double convex*, having both sides convex: the *plano-concave*, having one surface plane, and the other concave; the *double concave*, having two concave surfaces; and the *meniscus*, having one side concave, and the other convex.

2. In *Anatomy*, the term is applied to the *crystalline humour* of the eye. *Short-sightedness* is occasioned by the convergence of the rays to a point before they fall upon the retina, and a concave lens is employed to delay their convergence; in *long-sightedness*, the rays do not converge to a point till they have passed the retina, and a convex lens is employed to promote their convergence.

LENTICELLÆ. Lenticular glands, or brown oval spots found upon the bark of many plants, especially willows.

LENTICULA (*lens*, a lentil seed). The term used by Celsus for freckles; it is now more generally written *lentigo*.

LENTICULAR (*lens, lentis*, a lentil). A term applied to parts which are about the size of a lentil seed.

1. *Lenticular ganglion*. Another name for the ciliary ganglion, situated at the external side of the optic nerve.

2. *Lenticular papillæ*. The papillæ situated at the posterior part of the tongue; they are from nine to fifteen in number, of a round form, of the size of a large mustard seed.

3. *Lenticular bone*. Another name for the os orbiculare.

LENTICULAR (*lenticulaire*, doubly convex). An instrument for removing the irregularities of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium by the trephine. [In botany, it signifies lens-shaped; small, depressed, and doubly convex.]

LENTIGO (*lens, lentis*, a lentil). Ephelis, freckles, or the little yellow spots on the skin, produced by exposure to the rays of the sun, and so named from their likeness to lentil seeds.

[LENTIL. Common name for the genus *Ervum*.]

[LENTISK. A common name for the *Pistacia lentiscus*.]

LENTOR (*lentus*, clammy). The viscidity or clamminess of a fluid.

Lentor of the blood. The name given by Boerhaave to viscidity of the blood, to which he ascribed the existence of fever; maintaining that the general disturbance, which constitutes fever, proceeds from an *error loci* of the viscid blood, &c. Hence the terms *diluents, humectants, attenuants*, &c., were applied to medicines which were supposed to dissolve that tenacity; while those of an opposite character were called *inspissants*.

[LEONTODON TARAXICUM. Dandelion. A plant of the order Compositæ.

Its root is the officinal Taraxicum, and is esteemed slightly tonic, diuretic, and aperient.]

LEONTI'ASIS (*λέων, λέοντος*, a lion). A designation of the tubercular species of Elephantiasis; so termed from its imparting a fancied resemblance to the physiognomy of the lion.

[LEOPARD'S-BANE. A common name for *Arnica montana*.]

LEPIDIN. A yellow substance procured by Leroux from the *Lepidium iberis*, a Cruciferous plant.

LEPIDOPTERA (*λεπίς, λεπίδος*, a scale; *πτερόν*, a wing). Scaly-winged insects, as the butterfly.

LEPIDO'SIS (*λεπίς*, a scale). Scaleskin; an efflorescence of scales over different parts of the body, often thickening into crusts.

Lepidote. Leprous, covered with minute peltate scales.

LEPRA (*λέπρα*; from *λέπρος, λεπρά*, scaly; th. *λεπίς*, or *λέπος*, a scale). The leprosy of the Greeks; a scaly disease of the skin, occurring generally in circular patches.

[*Lepra Mercurialis.* A peculiar eruption of the skin produced by mercury, termed also *hydrargyria* and *Eczema rubrum*.]

LEPROSY (*λεπρός*, scaly; from *λεπίς*, a scale). The leprosy of the Jews appears to have been the *leuce* (*λευκή*) of the Greeks, the white *baras* of the Arabians, and the third species of *vitiligo* of Celsus. It is principally characterized by *whiteness of the hair*, and *depression of the skin*. Compare *Lepra*.

[LEPSIS (*λαμβανω*, to take). A seizure, or attack.]

[LEPTANDRIA VIRGINICA. Nuttall. *Veronica Virginica*, Linn. *Culver's Physic.* An indigenous perennial plant, the recent root of which is said to act violently as a cathartic and sometimes emetic.]

[LEPTO (*λεπτος*, thin). Slender, delicate; as a prefix to words, it denotes delicate or soft, thus:—

[*Leptodactylus* (*δακτυλος*, a finger or toe). Having slender fingers or toes.]

[*Leptophonia* (*φωνη*, voice). A soft, gentle voice, &c.]

LERE'MA (*ληρέω*, to doat). Dotage; superannuation; impotence of body and mind from premature old age.

LESION (*lædo*; from *lædo*, to hurt). Any hurt, injury, or morbid change. Under the term *organic lesions*, Pinel includes most of the chronic disorders which are unaccompanied by fever, inflammation, hæmorrhage, or nervous affection.

LETHARGY (*λήθη*, forgetfulness; *ἀργία*, inactivity). Profound and continued sleep. It is the slightest form of coma, and has been sometimes termed *cataphora*.

[LETHEON. A name given to pure sulphuric ether when first introduced as an anasthetic agent, with a view of concealing its true nature.]

[LETTUCE. Common name for the genus *Lactuca*.]

LETTUCE OPIUM. *Lactucarium.* The inspissated milky juice of the *Lactuca virosa* and *sativa*.

[LEUCÆTHIOPIA, LEUCÆTHIOPS, } (*λευκός*, white; *αἰθιοψ*, a negro). Albinism, albino.

LEUCIN (*λευκός*, white). A name applied by Braconnet to a peculiar white principle obtained from muscle. Nitric acid converts it into a crystallizable acid, called *nitro-leucic*.

[LEUCITIS. Sclerotitis.]

[LEUCOCYTHÆMIA (*λευκός*, white; *κύτος*, cell; *αἷμα*, blood). *Leukœmia*, (Virchow.) A peculiar condition of the blood, consisting in an increase in the number of white blood-cells in that fluid.]

LEUCOL. A particular substance produced in the distillation of coal.

LEUCO'MA (*λευκός*, white). *Albugo.* A dense opacity, extending through the laminæ of the cornea. The slighter form of opacity is termed *nebula*, haziness, or dulness; and a small patch or speck, *macula*. The popular term for opacity is *film*.

LEUCOPATHIA (*λευκός*, white; *πάθος*, affection). The Albino state. This deviation from the natural colour was first observed in Africa, and the individuals so affected were called *Leuc-æthiopes*, or white negroes. In consequence of the irksomeness of light to Albinoes, the Dutch named those whom they met with in Java *kakkerbakken*, or cock-roaches, insects which run about in the dark.

LEUCOPHLEGMASIA (*λευκός*, white; *φλέγμα*, phlegm). Leucophlegmatic habit; a term formerly applied to a dropsical habit.

LEUCORRHŒA (*λευκός*, white; *ῥέω*, to flow). Literally, a *white discharge* — per vaginam. Its *source* is either the *vagina* itself, or the *uterus*. This affection has been also termed *fluxus* or *fluor albus*; fluor muliebris; les fleurs blanches; sexual weakness; a weakness; and, vulgarly, the *whites*.

LEUCOSIS (*λευκός*, white). A term applied by Alibert to the diseases of the lymphatic vessels.

[LEUKÆMIA (*λευκός*, white; *αἷμα*, blood). A peculiar condition of the blood,

in which there is an increased number of white blood-cells in that fluid.]

LEVANT NUT. *Bacca orientalis.* A name sometimes given to *Cocculus Indicus*, the fruit of the *Anamirta Cocculus.*

LEVATOR (*levo*, to lift up). A muscle which *raises* any part, as the rectus superior. Its antagonist is called *depressor.*

1. *Levator palati mollis.* A muscle which arises from the point of the petrous bone, the Eustachian tube, and the sphenoïd bone, and is inserted into the velum palati, which it pulls up, acting at the same time as a valve to the nostrils. See *Staphylinus.*

2. *Levator scapulæ*, or levator proprius angularis. A muscle which arises from the transverse processes of the four or five upper cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the upper corner of the scapula, which it raises, as in shrugging the shoulders; hence it has been called *musculus patientiæ.*

LEVIGATION (*lævigo*, to polish; from *lævis*, smooth). The process of rubbing earths and some metallic substances with a *muller* upon a flat table of hard stone. Some fluid is added to assist the operation, and in this respect it differs from trituration.

LEXIPHARMACA (λήγω, to cease; φάρμακον, poison). Medicines which resist or destroy the power of poisons.

LEY. *Lixivium.* A term used for a solution of alkali in water.

LEYDEN PHIAL or JAR (so called from its effects having been first exhibited in that city). A cylindrical glass vessel for collecting electricity. It is coated to a certain height, inside and outside, with tinfoil or some conducting substance, so that every point of both sides of the glass may be brought into communication at the same moment. A combination of such phials is called an *electrical battery.*

[LIATRIS. A genus of plants of the natural order Compositæ, all the tuberous-rooted species of which are said to be diuretic.]

[*Liatris Spicata.* Gay-feather. Button Snakeroot. An indigenous perennial plant, the root of which has a warm, bitterish, terebinthinate taste, and is said to be diuretic.]

[*L. Scariosa,*) These species are
L. Squamosa.) known in Virginia, the Carolinas, &c., by the name of rattlesnakes' master, and the root bruised and applied to the wound, is employed to cure the bite of the rattlesnake. A decoction of the root in milk is taken internally at the same time.]

LIBER. The inner bark of a tree, used instead of paper by the ancients to write upon. In botanical language, it denotes the interior fibrous portion of the bark, lying immediately upon the alburnum; the *endophlœum* of later writers.

[LIBRA. A pound weight.]

LICHEN (λειχήν, lichen). Lichenous rash; an eruption of red papulæ, usually terminating in scurf. Although Dioscorides says that the plant, so called, is named from its being a remedy for the disease, the more general opinion is, that the disease is named from its supposed resemblance to the plant.—*Forbes.*

LICHENIC ACID. *Fumaric acid.* An acid discovered by Pfaff in Iceland moss.

LICHE'NES. The Lichen tribe of the Aphyllæ, or leafless plants. Aerial, *leafless*, perennial plants, spreading over almost all dry surfaces, of trees, stones, &c.; *reproductive organs* are *sporules* lying in thecæ in the medullary substance, or separated *cellules* of the medullary layer of the thallus.

1. *Lichen Islandicus.* Iceland, or Eryngo-leaved liverwort; Iceland Moss, now called *Cetraria islandica.*

2. *Lichen Orcella.* Dyer's Lichen, or Orchall; the species which furnishes the litmus dye. See *Litmus.*

3. *Lichenin.* A feculoïd substance found in the *Cetraria islandica*, and other lichens.

4. *Lichen Starch.* A variety of starch procured from the *Cetraria islandica*, and other lichens, closely resembling common starch. See *Cetraria.*

LICHESTEARIC ACID (λειχήν, lichen; στέαρ, fat). An acid obtained from Iceland moss; it is perfectly white, and consists of pearly crystalline plates.

[LIEBERKUHN'S GLANDS, or FOLLICLES. The minute tubular glands of the small intestines, which secrete the succus entericus, and were first described by Lieberkuhn.]

LIEN, LIE'NIS. The milt; the spleen. In Celsus, the nominative case of this word is *lienis.*

LIENTERIA (λεῖος, smooth; ἔντερα, the intestines). *Lævitas intestinorum.* Lientery; a species of diarrhœa, in which the food has been only partially digested.

[LIFE. The state of action peculiar to an organized body or organism. This state commences with the first production of the germ; it is manifested in the phenomena of growth and reproduction; and it terminates in the death of the organized structure, when its component parts are disintegrated, more or less completely, by the operation of the common laws of matter.—*Carpenter.*]

[LIFE EVERLASTING. A common name for the plant *Gnaphalium Margaritaceum.*]

LIGAMENTUM (*ligo*, to bind). A ligament; a membrane of a flexible but compact texture, which connects the articular surfaces of bones and cartilages; and sometimes protects the joints by a capsular envelope.

[LIGATION (*ligo*, to tie). The act of applying a ligature.]

LIGATURE (*ligo*, to bind). Thread, or silk, or inkle, commonly rubbed with white wax, for tying arteries, excrescences, &c.

Ligature d'attente. A loose ligature, used by the continental surgeons in the operation for aneurysm, &c., for the purpose of being tied in the event of hæmorrhage.

LIGHT. *Lux, lucis.* The agent of vision. It is distinguished into two kinds; viz., *natural* light, proceeding from the sun and stars; and *artificial* light, proceeding from bodies which are strongly heated; this glowing or shining appearance is called *incandescence.* The phenomena of light may be referred to the following heads:—

1. *Radiation*, or the emission of light; like that of caloric, in all directions, in the form of *radii*, or rays. A collection of such rays accompanying each other, is termed a *pencil.* The *radiant point* is the point from which diverging rays proceed; the *focus*, the point into which converging rays are collected.

2. *Reflection*, or the rebound of a ray of light, as of caloric, from a polished surface; the angle of *incidence* being equal to the angle of *reflection.*

3. *Refraction*, or the *break* of the natural course of a ray of light, as it passes into a transparent substance, as glass or water; this is termed *ordinary refraction.* If a ray fall upon the surface of Iceland spar, or certain other substances, it will be split into two portions, making an angle with each other, and each pursuing its own separate course; this is called *double refraction;* one of these rays following the same rule as if the substance were glass or water, the other undergoing *extraordinary refraction.*

4. *Polarization*, or the property by which a ray of light, after its emergence from the substance, or reflection from the surface, of a body, acquires *poles* or sides with different properties, in relation to the plane of its incidence. Polarized light may be procured from common light in three ways, viz.:

1 By *reflection* from the surfaces of transparent and opaque bodies.

2. By *transmission* through several plates of uncrystallized bodies.

3. By transmission through bodies regularly crystallized, and possessing the property of double refraction, as Iceland spar, &c.

5. *Decomposition*, or the division of a ray of light, in traversing a prism, into its constituent colours; the appearance, thus produced, is called the *prismatic spectrum.* See *Prism.*

6. *Phosphorescence*, or the emission of light from certain substances. These are artificial compounds, as Canton's phosphorus; some bodies when strongly heated, as marble; certain marine animals, in the living or dead state, as the medusa, the herring, &c.; certain animalcules, as the fire-fly of the West Indies, the glow-worm, &c.; vegetable substances, as rotten wood, peat-earth, &c.

[LIGHT JALAP. A name given in the shops of Paris to a spurious jalap, probably the product of the *Convolvulus Orizabensis.* It is called by Guibourt *fusiform* jalap. It possesses, like the true jalap, purgative properties, but in a much feebler degree.]

[LIGHT OIL OF WINE. An oily substance produced by heating heavy oil of wine with four parts of water. It floats on the surface, and consists of two substances which are separative by time: one a thick oil called *etherole*, and a concrete substance in crystals; isomeric with it called *concrete oil of wine*, or *oil of wine camphor*, and by some chemists *etherine.*]

LIGNEOUS (*lignum*, wood). Woody; having the structure and other characters of wood.

LIGNIN (*lignum*, wood). The basis of woody fibre — the most durable product of vegetation. When heated in close vessels, it yields *pyro-ligneous acid;* and a peculiar spirituous liquor is produced, called *pyro-xylic spirit.*

LIGNONE (*lignum*, wood). *Xylite.* A liquid which exists in commercial pyroxylic spirit,—a product of the distillation of wood.

LIGNO-SULPHURIC ACID. *Sulpholignic acid.* A peculiar acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon lignine.

LIGNUM. Wood; that portion of arborescent plants which comprises the *alburnum* and the *duramen.*

1. *Lignum Aloës.* See *Aloes Wood.*

2. *Lignum Braziliense*, lignum *Pernambucense*, Pernambuco wood. See *Brazil Wood.*

3. *Lignum Campechianum, Nicaragua wood.* Logwood. See *Hæmatoxyli lignum.*

4. *Lignum colubrinum* (coluber, a snake). Snake-wood; the wood of the *Strychnos Colubrina*, supposed to be a preservative against the bite of serpents.

5. *Lignum nephriticum* (νεφρός, a kidney). The name of a bitter-tasted wood, imported from Mexico, and formerly supposed to be a sovereign remedy in *nephritis*, or inflammation of the kidneys.

6. *Lignum pavanæ.* The wood of the *Croton Tiglium.* It has the same quality as the seeds, but weaker.

7. *Lignum Quassiæ.* Quassia Wood; the wood of the *Picræna excelsa* [*Quassia excelsa*, Willd.], or lofty Bitter-Wood tree. It is sometimes called Jamaica Quassia-Wood, to distinguish it from the *Quassia amara.*

8. *Lignum rhodium* (ῥόδος, a rose). Jamaica Rosewood; the produce of the *Amyris balsamifera;* used in cephalic fumigations, &c. The *African* lignum rhodium is the produce of the *Convolvulus scoparius;* the *West Indian*, of a species of *Cordia.*

9. *Lignum Santali rubri.* Red Saunders' wood. See *Pterocarpus Santalinus.*

10. *Lignum serpentinum.* The wood of the *Ophioxylon serpentinum;* used in the bites of serpents.

11. *Lignum vitæ.* The wood of the *Guaiacum officinale*, remarkable for the direction of its fibres, each layer of which crosses the preceding diagonally. It is also called lignum *benedictum*, or St. Benedict's wood; lignum *indicum*, or Indian wood; and lignum *sanctum*, or holy wood.

LIGULA. A peculiar membranous process at the top of the sheath of Grasses, between the sheath and the blade.

Ligulate. Strap-shaped.

[LIGUSTICUM LEVISTICUM. *Lovage.* A European Umbelliferous plant, possessing carminative, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue properties. The root, stem, leaves, and seeds have been employed.]

[LIGUSTRIN. A peculiar substance obtained by Potex from the bark of *Ligustrum vulgare.*]

[LIGUSTRUM VULGARE. *Privet.* A shrub growing wild both in Europe and the United States, belonging to the natural order Oleaceæ, the berries of which are said to possess purgative properties, and to colour the urine brown.]

[LILAC. The common name for the *Syringa vulgaris.*]

LILACIN. The bitter crystallizable principle of the *Syringa vulgaris*, or Lilac.

[LILIUM CANDIDUM. *Common white lily.* A well known plant, the bulb of which is said to be useful in dropsy.

[LILY OF THE VALLEY. The common name for the *Convallaria majalis.*]

[LIMA BARK. *Huanuco Bark. Cinchona cinerea, Gray bark.* There are two varieties: one the product of the *Cinchona nitida*, and the other ascribed to *C. Micrantha.*]

LIMATU'RA (*lima*, a file). *Ramenta.* The powder or dust which comes from filing.

LIMAX (*limus*, slime). *Cochlea terrestris.* The snail; so called from its sliminess.

LIMBUS LUTEUS. A yellow halo surrounding the *foramen of Soemmering*, observed in animals which have the axis of the eyeballs parallel with each other, as in man, the quadrumana, and some reptiles.

LIME. [The fruit of the *Citrus acris*, a variety of lemon.]

The oxide of calcium; an alkaline earth, found as a carbonate in marble, chalk, and limestone. These substances become lime when burned in a white heat. See *Calx.*

1. *Quick lime.* The name of limestone which has been burned, and undergone a change of properties.

2. *Slaked lime.* The powder produced by pouring water upon quick-lime; the water is absorbed, the lime swells, evolves heat, and falls to powder. It is then termed *dry lime*, in contradistinction to that of *lime water;* the former being simply a hydrate, the latter holding lime in suspension with a large quantity of fluid.

3. *Milk* or *cream of lime.* The hydrate of lime diffused through water.

[LIME WATER. See *Liquor Calcis.*]

LIMON. The Lemon; the fruit of the *Citrus Medica*, or Lemon tree; a native of Media.

LIMONIN. *Limone.* A bitter crystalline matter found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, &c.

[LIMONIS CORTEX. *Lemon Peel.* The pharmacopœial name for the outer rind of the fruit of *Citrus Limonum.*]

[LIMONUM OLEUM. See *Oleum Limonis.*]

[LIMONUM SUCCUS. Lemon juice. The pharmacopœial name for the juice of the fruit of *Citrus Limonum.*]

[LIMOPSORA (λιμός, hunger; ψωρα, the itch). A species of scabies which attacks men, and some animals, who have been deprived of food.]

LIMO'SIS (λιμός, hunger). Morbid appetite; impaired, excessive, or depraved appetite.

[LIMOTHERAPEIA (λιμός, hunger; θεραπεια, healing). The treatment of disease by abstinence.]

LINACEÆ. The Flax tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* usually alternate; *flowers* symmetrical, polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* entire, many-celled; *seeds* compressed and inverted.

1. *Linum usitatissimum.* The Lint plant, or Common Flax. The seed is commonly called *linseed,* or more properly *lintseed.* The cake, or *placenta lini,* left after the expression of the oil, is called *oil-cake;* and this, when powdered, forms *linseed meal,* or the farina lini.

2. *Linum catharticum.* Purging Flax; a European plant, now almost obsolete.

LINAMENTUM (*linum,* linen). Lint; a tent for a wound.—*Celsus.*

[LINARIA VULGARIS. A systematic name for Common Toad flax See *Antirrhinum linaria.*]

LINCTUS (*lingo,* to lick). A term applied to soft substances, of the consistence of syrup, which are taken by being *licked* off a spoon.

LINEA. A line or streak; a linear fibre, or process, &c.

1. *Linea alba.* A *white line* formed by the meeting of the tendons of the abdominal muscles; it extends from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes. This is the *median line* of Chaussier.

2. *Lineæ semilunares.* Two curved lines, a little external to the linea alba, extending from the sides of the chest to the pubes, and bounding the recti muscles.

3. *Lineæ transversales.* Three or four transverse lines, which connect the lineæ semilunares to the linea alba.

4. *Linea innominata.* Literally, an *unnamed line;* an elevated line, forming a part of the brim of the pelvis; and also termed *linea ileo-pectinea.*

5. *Linea aspera.* The rough prominence observed along the posterior surface of the femur.

6. *Linea quadrata.* The posterior intertrochanteric line of the femur, to which the quadratus femoris muscle and capsular ligament are attached.

7. *Lineæ transversæ.* The name of some fibres which run across the raphe of the corpus callosum.

LINEAMENT (*linea,* a line). A delicate trait; the earliest trace of the embryo.

LINEAR. Narrow, with the two opposite margins parallel.

[LINEATE (*linea,* a line). Having lines, streaked.]

LINGUA (*lingo,* to lick). The tongue; the organ of taste and speech.

1. *Lingual.* The designation of the *gustatory nerve,* or nerve of the tongue.

2. *Lingualis.* [Of, or belonging to, the tongue.] A muscle of the tongue arising from the root, and inserted into the tip; it is unconnected with any bone; it contracts the tongue, and compresses its point.

LINGUETTA LAMINOSA. A thin tonguelet of gray substance, extending from the gray substance of the cerebellum upon the valve of Vieussens.

LINIMENTUM (*lino,* to besmear). A liniment, or embrocation; an external application, having the consistence of an oil or balsam.

[The following are the officinal (Ph. U. S.) Linimenta, with the formulæ for their preparation :—]

[1. *Linamentum Ammoniæ.* Liniment of Ammonia. ℞. Solution of Ammonia, f℥j.; Olive oil, f℥ij. Mix.]

[2. *Linimentum Calcis.* Lime Liniment. ℞. Lime water, Flaxseed oil, of each, f℥ij. Mix.]

[3. *Linimentum Camphoræ.* Camphor Liniment. ℞. Camphor, ℥ss.; Olive oil, f℥ij. Dissolve the camphor in the oil.]

[4. *Linimentum Cantharidis.* Liniment of Spanish Flies. ℞. Spanish Flies, in powder, ℥j.; Oil of Turpentine, Oss. Digest for three hours in a close vessel, by means of a water-bath, and strain.]

[5. *Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum.* Camphorated Soap Liniment. Opodeldoc. ℞. Common soap, sliced, ℥iij.; Camphor, ℥j.; Oil of Rosemary, Oil of Origanum, of each, f℥j.; Alcohol, Oj. Digest the soap with the alcohol, by means of a sand-bath, till it is dissolved; then add the camphor and oils, and, when they are dissolved, pour the liquor into broad-mouthed bottles.]

[6. *Linimentum Terebinthinæ.* Liniment of Turpentine. ℞. Oil of Turpentine, Oss.; Resin cerate, ℔j. Add the oil of turpentine to the cerate previously melted, and mix them.]

[LININ. A bitter principle procured from the *Linum catharticum,* or Purging Flax.]

LINNEAN SYSTEM. A method of classifying plants, introduced by Linnæus, and founded on modifications of the sexual apparatus; hence, it is also called the *sexual system.* (See *Botany,* in Appendix.)

[LINOSPERMUM (λῖνον, flax; σπέρμα, seed). Linseed.]

[LINSEED. *Flaxseed.* The seeds of *Linum usitatissimum.*]

LINT. *Linteum.* The scrapings of fine linen, for dressing wounds, ulcers, &c. It is made into various forms, which have different names, according to the difference of the figures: when made up in an oval or orbicular form, it is called a *pledget;*

when in a cylindrical form, or in the shape of a date or olive-stone, it is called a *dessil.*

LINTEUM (quasi *lineum;* from *lino,* to anoint). A linen cloth, or napkin. Celsus uses the diminutive term *linteolum,* for a piece of linen cloth or a pledget.

[LINUM. The pharmacopœial name of Flaxseed; a genus of plants of the natural order Linaceæ.]

[1. *Linum catharticum. Purging Flax.* An European plant which formerly enjoyed reputation as a cathartic, but it is now seldom used.]

[2. *Linum usitatissimum.* Common Flax. An annual plant, almost every where cultivated, the seeds of which, and the oil expressed from them, are officinal. The mucilage obtained by infusing the seeds in boiling water is used as a demulcent; while meal, formed by grinding the seeds, forms an excellent emollient poultice. The oil is laxative; and has been recommended as a cure for piles, and, in combination with lime-water, it makes an excellent application to burns and scalds.]

[LION'S FOOT. The common name for *Prenanthes serpentaria.*]

[LIPARIA (λίπα, fat). Obesity.]

LIPAROCELE (λίπος, fat; κήλη, a tumour). A species of sarcocele, in which the enclosed substance is fat.

[LIPHÆMIA (λειπω, to give up; αἷμα, blood). Deficiency of blood.]

[LIPIC ACID (λίπος, fat). An acid formed by the action of nitric acid upon the stearic and oleic acids.]

[LIPODERMUS (λείπω, to relinquish). Without a prepuce.]

LIPO'MA (λίπος, fat). Adipose tumour, formed of fatty, unorganized substances.

[LIPOSIS (λίπα, fat). The formation or progressive accumulation of fat.]

LIPPITUDO (*lippus,* blear-eyed). Bleariedness; a chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids. This affection commonly begins towards the angles of the eye, and is thence called *lippitudo angularis;* when it is attended with tingling and itching, it has been termed *lippitudo pruriginosa,* and, by Mr. Ware, *psorophthalmia;* syphilitic eruption on the eyelids of infants is termed *lippitudo syphilitica neonatorum.*

[LIPSIS ANIMI (λείψις, suspension). Fainting.]

LIPYRIA (λείπω, to leave; πῦρ, heat). Properly, *Leipopyria.* Coldness of the surface; a symptom in some fevers, as the noted epidemic of Breslau, &c.

LIQUATION (*liqueo,* to melt). A mode of purifying the ore of tin. The impure metal being exposed to heat, the pure tin is first melted, and separated from a less fusible alloy, containing the foreign metals.

LIQUEFACIENTS (*liquefacio,* to liquefy). Agents which augment the secretions, arrest the solidifying, and promote the liquefying processes of the animal economy. They correspond with the *panchymagogues* of the ancients. From their effect in checking phlegmonous inflammation, removing indurations, &c., they are frequently termed *resolvents.*

LIQUEFACTION (*liquefacio,* to melt). The passing of a substance from the solid to the liquid state, — one of the effects of caloric. This term is sometimes synonymous with *fusion,* with *deliquescence,* and with *solution.*

LIQUEUR. A spirituous liquor, composed of water, alcohol, sugar, and some aromatic infusion, extracted from fruits, seeds, &c. The same aromatic infusion may give its name to liqueurs of different qualities; thus, one proportion of ingredients gives *eau-de-noyau;* another, *crême-de-noyau,* &c. The French distinguish three qualities, viz.:

1. The *Ratafias,* or simple liqueurs, in which the sugar, the alcohol, and the aromatic substance are in small quantities; as anise-water, noyau, &c.

2. The *Oils,* or the fine liqueurs, containing more saccharine and spirituous matter; as anisetta, curacoa, &c.

3. The *Creams,* or superfine liqueurs, as rosoglio, maraschino, Dantzic, &c.

LIQUID (*liqueo,* to melt). An inelastic fluid. All liquids may be arranged into two great classes, viz., *simple liquids,* as mercury; and *compound liquids,* as compound gases, &c.

LIQUIDAMBAR (*liquidum,* fluid; *ambar,* the aromatic substance which distils from the tree). A genus of plants, of which the species *altingia* yields the *liquid storax,* or rasamala of the Malayan archipelago.

[LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA. *Sweet Gum.* An indigenous tree, the trunk of which, when wounded, yields a balsamic juice known by the name of *liquidambar,* or *copalm balsam.*]

LIQUID BLUE. To one ounce of Prussian blue, add an ounce or two of strong hydrochloric acid; let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours, and then add eight or nine ounces of water.

LIQUOR (*liqueo,* to become liquid). A liquor or solution; an intimate mixture of solid with fluid bodies; the dissolving fluid is termed the *solvent,* or *menstruum.*

1. *Liquor aluminis compositus* A compound solution of alum and sulphate of

zinc, formerly called aqua aluminosa Bateana.

2. *Liquor ammoniæ.* A solution of ammoniacal gas in water, otherwise called aqua ammoniæ. [See *Ammonia.*]

3. *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.* A solution of the neutral acetate of ammonia, with a proportion of carbonic acid diffused through it, commonly called *spirit of Mindererus.*

[4. *Liquor ammoniæ citratis.* Solution of citrate of ammonia in distilled water.]

[5. *Liquor ammoniæ fortior.* An aqueous solution of ammonia of the specific gravity 0.882 U. S.]

[6. *Liquor ammoniæ sesquicarbonatis.* A saturated aqueous solution of carbonate of ammonia.]

7. *Liquor ammoniæ sub-carbonatis.* A solution of the *solid* sub-carbonate in distilled water.

[8. *Liquor antipodagricus.* A remedy for gout, consisting of one part of Boyle's fuming liquor of sulphur and three parts of spirit.]

9. *Liquor arsenicalis.* [See *Liquor potassæ arsenitis*, Ph. U. S. and Lond., *Fowler's Solution.*]

[10. *Liquor arsenici chloridi.* Solution of chloride of arsenic; a preparation intended to be an imitation of De Valangin's arsenical solution, called by the inventor *solutio solventis mineralis.*]

[11. *Liquor arsenici et Hydrargyri iodidi.* Solution of hydriodate of arsenic and mercury; Donovan's Solution.]

[12. *Liquor Barii chloridi.* Solution of chloride of Barium.]

13. *Liquor calcis.* Lime water; a saturated solution of lime in water.

14. *Liquor calcii chloridi.* Solution of chloride of calcium.

15. *Liquor cupri ammoniati.* A simple solution of ammoniated copper in distilled water.

16. *Liquor ferri alkalini.* Solution of alkaline iron, similar to Stahl's tinctura martis alkalina.

[17. *Liquor ferri iodidi.* Solution of iodide of iron.]

[18. *Liquor ferri nitratis.* Solution of nitrate of iron.]

19. *Liquor hydrargyri bichloridi.* Solution of corrosive sublimate.

[20. *Liquor iodinii compositus.* Compound solution of iodine.]

[21. *Liquor magnesiæ citratis.* Solution of citrate of magnesia.]

[22. *Liquor morphiæ acetatis.* Solution of acetate of morphia.]

[23. *Liquor morphiæ muriatis.* Solution of hydrochlorate of morphia.]

[24. *Liquor morphiæ sulphatis.* Solution of sulphate of morphia.]

25. *Liquor plumbi sub-acetatis.* Solution of sub-acetate of lead, formerly called extract of Saturn, and now *Goulard's extract.*

26. *Liquor plumbi sub-acetatis dilutus* [Lead water.] The former preparation, diluted, and with the addition of a portion of spirit.

27. *Liquor potassæ.* Solution of potassa, formerly called aqua kali puri, lixivium saponarium.

[28. *Liquor potassæ arsenitis.* Solution of arsenite of potassa; arsenical solution; Fowler's solution.]

29. *Liquor potassæ carbonatis.* Solution of the carbonate of potassa, formerly called aqua kali præparati, lixivium tartari, oleum tartari per deliquium.

[30. *Liquor potassæ citratis.* Solution of citrate of potassa; neutral mixture.]

[31. *Liquor potassii iodidi compositum.* Compound solution of iodide of potassium.]

[32. *Liquor sodæ.* Solution of soda.]

[33. *Liquor sodæ chlorinatæ.* Solution of chlorinated soda; Labarraque's disinfecting liquid.]

LIQUOR OF SURFACES. The fluid poured out on the surfaces of every cavity in the body. To this head may be referred the following fluids:—

1. *Liquor amnii.* A fluid in the interior of the amnion, in which the fœtus floats.

2. *Liquor chorii.* A gelatinous fluid which separates the inner surface of the chorion from the amnion in the early period of gestation; it is commonly called the *false waters.*

3. *Liquor Cotunnii.* A limpid fluid found in the vestibulum of the ear, and in the nervous tubes lodged in the semicircular canals.

4. *Liquor entericus* (ἔντερα, the bowels). The natural secretion of the interior coat of the bowels.

5. *Liquor Morgagni.* A peculiar transparent fluid found between the crystalline lens and its membrane. Many anatomists consider it as a *post-mortem* appearance.

6. *Liquor pericardii.* A serous fluid contained in the pericardium.

7. *Liquor of Scarpa.* A liquor found in the cavities of the labyrinth, and termed *aqua labyrinthi.*

LIQUOR OF VAN SWIETEN. A solution of twelve grains of deutochloride of mercury, in two pints of distilled water.

LIQUOR OF KOECHLIN. The name given in Germany to an ammoniacal com-

pound, with copper, employed in scrofulous affections by M. Baudelocque.

LIQUOR SILICUM. Literally, liquor of flints. The former name of a solution of the vitreous mass formed by igniting one part of silicic acid with three of carbonate of potassa.

LIQUOR SANGUINIS. The fluid portion of the blood, in which the red particles float during life. It separates, on coagulation, into two parts, the *serum*, and the *fibrin* which was previously in solution. The fibrin coagulating encloses within it the red particles. The serum still retains the albumen in solution.

LIQUORICE (*liquor*, liquor (?)). The root of the *Glycyrrhiza Glabra*.

Liquorice juice. The inspissated juice of the common liquorice root, usually imported in rolls or cakes, from Spain, and hence called *Spanish liquorice*.

[LIRIODENDRIN. A name given by the late Prof. Emmet to a substance obtained by him from the root of the Liriodendron, and which he believed to be a peculiar principle in which resided the particular properties of the bark of that root.]

[LIRIODENDRON. The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the bark of the *Liriodendron tulipifera*, or Tulip-tree; an indigenous plant of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*. It is a mild tonic and diaphoretic. The dose of the bark in powder is from ℥ss. to ʒij.]

[LISRON DIET DRINK. A compound decoction of sarsaparilla.]

LISPING. A species of psellismus, or defective enunciation, commonly called *speaking through the teeth*, and produced by an unnatural length of tongue,—or by affectation.

LITHAGOGA (λίθος, a stone; ἄγω, to expel). Lithagogues; medicines which expel or dissolve stone.

LITHARGE (λίθος, a stone; ἄργυρος, silver). *Spuma argenti*. An oxide of lead in an imperfect state of vitrification. Lead becomes oxidised and changed into litharge during the process of refining, which is performed for the purpose of separating the silver which it contains. Litharge is more or less white or red, according to the metals with which the silver is alloyed, the white being called *litharge of silver;* the red, *litharge of gold*.

[LITHECTASY (λίθος, a stone; ἔκτασις, dilatation). Cystectasy. The operation for the removal of stone from the bladder by slowly dilating the neck of the bladder without cutting or lacerating the prostate, an incision being first made in the perinæum and the membranous portion of the urethra opened.]

LITHIA (λίθος, a stone). The protoxide of lithium; an alkali discovered in 1818, by M. Arfwedson, of Sweden, in the mineral called petalite; it received its name from its having been first found in an earthy mineral.

LITHI'ASIS (λίθος, a stone). The formation of a calculus, or stone, in the urinary passages. It is sometimes termed *lithia* and *lithus*.

LITHICA (λίθος, a stone or calculus) Medicines which counteract the predisposition to the formation of calculous concretions in the urinary organs.

LITHIC ACID (λίθος, a stone). *Uric acid*. A principle constantly present in healthy urine, and generated by the action of the kidneys.

LITHIUM (λίθος, a stone). The metallic base of a rare alkaline oxide called *lithia*, from its having been first derived from an earthy mineral.

LITHOFELLIC ACID (λίθος, a stone; *fel*, gall). An unclassical name for an acid obtained from the bezoar stone.

[LITHOLIBY (λίθος, a stone; θλίβω, to crush). A term applied by Dr. Denamiel to designate an operation consisting in crushing a urinary calculus as it lies in the trigon vesicæ, behind the prostate, between an instrument introduced by the urethra into the bladder, and the fore and middle fingers of the left hand, introduced per anum.]

LITHONLYTICS (λίθος, a stone; λύω, to dissolve or break up). A term suggested by Pereira as preferable to lithontriptics, lithonthriptics, &c.

LITHONTRIPTICS (λίθος, a stone; τρίβω, to wear by friction). Medicinal agents which dissolve or disintegrate urinary calculi within the body.

1. *Lithontriptor*. The name of an instrument for reducing calculi in the bladder into small particles or powder, which is then washed out or voided with the urine. The following instruments are used by Baron Heurteloup:—

2. "*L'instrument à trois branches, avec un foret simple;*" consisting of a canula, three tenacula, and a drill, for crushing stones equal in diameter to the drill.

3. "*L'instrument à trois branches, avec le mandrin à virgule;*" applicable to stones of from eight to ten lines in diameter; the "*virgule*," or shoulder, being employed to excavate the calculus.

4. "*L'instrument à quatre branches*," or "*pince à forceps;*" adapted to stones of from twelve to eighteen lines in diameter, and furnished with a "*mandrin à virgule*,"

the "virgule" of which makes a larger excavation than that of the preceding instrument.

5. *"Le brise coque,"* or the shell-breaker; adapted to breaking down the shell formed by the previous excavations, and also flat and small stones.

LITHOPÆDION (λίθος, a stone; παιδίον, a child). A kind of *stony* mass, into which the fœtus has been found to be converted in the uterus. The term *osteopædion* is also used to denote a *bony* mass, found on similar occasions.

[LITHOSPERMUM OFFICINALE.—*Gromwell.* An European plant of the natural order Boraginaceæ, the seeds of which were formerly supposed to be useful for the cure of calculous disorders, but are not now employed.]

LITHOTOMY (λίθος, a stone; τομὴ, section). The operation of cutting into the bladder, in order to extract a stone. The various modes of performing this operation are termed—

1. The *apparatus minor*, or lesser apparatus; this has been described by Celsus; and hence called *lithotomia Celsiana*. As the stone, fixed by the pressure of the fingers in the anus, was cut directly upon, this has been called *cutting on the gripe*, a knife and a hook being the only instruments used.

2. The *apparatus major*, or greater apparatus, so named from the numerous instruments employed; this has been also called the *Marian method*, from having been first published by Marianus Sanctus, in 1524, as the invention of his master, Johannes de Romanis.

3. The *high operation*, first practised in Paris, in 1475, and performed by making the incision above the pubes, in the direction of the linea alba.

4. The *lateral operation*, so named from the prostate gland and neck of the bladder being laterally cut.

[LITHOTRITY or LITHOTRIPSY (λίθος, a stone; τρίω, to perforate; or θρύπτω, to crush in pieces). The operation of boring or crushing calculi in the bladder, with a view of reducing them into small fragments, so that they may pass through the urethra with the urine. See *Lithontriptics.*]

LITMUS or TURNSOL. A blue pigment obtained from the Lichen Orcella. In an earlier state of its preparation, it is of a purplish red colour, and is then called *archil, orchall,* and *orseille de Canaries.* Litmus is employed by chemists for detecting the presence of a free acid.

Litmus paper is prepared by digesting powdered litmus in water, and painting with it white paper which is free from alum. See *Curcuma Paper.*

LIVER. The largest glandular apparatus in the body, the office of which is to secrete the bile. It is divided into three lobes—

1. The *great lobe*, situated in the right hypochondriac region;

2. The *small lobe*, situated in the epigastric region; and,

3. The *lobulus Spigelii*, situated on the left side of the great lobe. It has two prolongations, which have been termed the *lobulus caudatus*, and the *lobulus anonymus* or *quadratus.*

LIVER. *Hepar.* A term applied to combinations of sulphur with alkalies, from their liver-like appearance, as liver of antimony, liver of sulphur, &c.

LIVER ORE OF MERCURY. *Hepatic ore.* A bituminous cinnabar or sulphuret of mercury from Idria.

LIVER-SPOTS. *Chloasma.* A vernacular term for the pityriasis versicolor.

[LIVERWORT. Common name for the *Hepatica Americana.*]

LIVIDITY (*livor*, a livid colour). The discoloration which occurs in the body in some diseases of the heart, &c.

LIVOR (*liveo*, to be black and blue). A blackish mark on the body, produced by a blow, fall, &c. A dark circle round the eye.

LIXIVIATION. A term denoting the application of water to a saline body which consists of both soluble and insoluble ingredients. The solution obtained in the *lixivium*, or ley.

LIXIVIUM (*lix, licis*, anciently, water or liquor in general; also lye). Lye, or ley, made of ashes; also, the potassa impura. This term was formerly applied to some of the alkaline salts, and their solutions.

1. *Lixivia vitriolata.* Vitriolated ley, or the sulphas potassæ.

2. *Lixivia vitriolata sulphurea.* Sulphureous vitriolated ley, or the sulphas potassæ cum sulphure.

3. *Lixivium alkali fixum vegetabile.* Fixed vegetable alkaline ley, or the potassa impura.

4. *Lixivium causticum.* Caustic ley; another name for the liquor potassæ.

5. *Lixivium saponarium.* Soap ley; another name for the liquor potassæ.

6. *Lixivium tartari.* Tartar ley; or the liquor potassæ carbonatis, formerly called oleum tartari per deliquium.

7. *Lixivium vinum.* The wine which exudes from grapes before they are pressed.

8. *Lixivium sanguinis.* Blood ley; an

impure solution of ferro-cyanide of potassium.

LIXIVUS CINIS. A lye made of wood-ashes, mentioned by Pliny.

LOADSTONE. An ore of iron which possesses the peculiar properties of attracting iron, and of turning towards the north pole, when freely suspended. The properties of the natural loadstone may be communicated to iron and steel, which, when properly prepared and touched by the loadstone, are called *artificial magnets*. See *Magnet*.

LOAM. An impure potters' clay, mixed with mica and iron ochre.

[LOBE. See *Lobus*.]

[LOBED (*lobus*, a lobe). Partly divided into a number of segments. In botany, applied to leaves the margins of which are deeply incised.]

[LOBELIA. The pharmacopœial name for the herb of the *Lobelia inflata;* a genus of plants of the natural order Lobeliaceæ.]

[1. *Lobelia cardinalis*. Cardinal Flower. An indigenous species supposed to possess anthelmintic properties, but seldom or never used.]

2. *Lobelia inflata*. Bladder-podded Lobelia, Indian Tobacco, or Emetic Weed; a plant with properties similar to those of tobacco.

3. *Lobelia syphilitica*. Blue Cardinal Flower; the root of which has been used by the North American Indians as a specific in syphilis.

4. *Lobelic acid*. A peculiar acid obtained from the *Lobelia inflata*, or Indian tobacco, formerly confounded with gallic acid.

5. *Lobelina*. A peculiar principle, procured from *Lobelia inflata*, and said to resemble *nicotin*.

LOBELIACEÆ. The Lobelia tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* axillary or terminal; *stamens* syngenesious; *ovarium* inferior; *fruit* capsular.

[LOBLOLLY PINE. A common name for the *Pinus Tæda*.]

LOBULUS (dim. of *lobus*, a lobe). A lobule, or small lobe.

1. *Lobulus Spigelii*. A small lobe of the liver, on the left of the great lobe, and named from Adrian Spigel, a Belgian physician.

2. *Lobulus quadratus* vel *anonymus*. That portion of the liver which is between the gall-bladder and the umbilical fissure.

3. *Lobulus* vel *processus caudatus*. A small tail-like appendage to the lobulus Spigelii, from which it runs outwards, like a crest, into the right lobe.

4. *Lobule of the par vagum*. The name of a small tuft at the inferior part of the cerebellum.

5. *Lobulus pneumogastricus*. A lobule of the cerebellum, situated near the origin of the eighth pair of nerves; its form is that of a convoluted shell.

6. *Lobulus auris*. The lower dependent and fleshy portion of the pinna of the ear.

7. *Lobuli testis*. The lobules formed by the convolutions of the tubuli seminiferi of the testis.

LOBUS (λοβός, from λαμβάνω, to take hold of). A lobe:—

1. The designation of the portions into which the lower surface of the brain is divided: these are termed the *anterior*, the *middle*, and the *posterior* lobes.

2. The name of the lower and pendent part of the external ear.

3. The name of the divisions of the lungs, of the liver, &c.

4. The *lobus of Morgagni* is a lobe at the base of the prostate, discovered by Morgagni, and since described by Sir Everard Home.

LOCALES (*locus*, a place). Local diseases; morbid affections which are partial; the fourth class of diseases in Cullen's nosology, comprising the following orders:

1. *Dysæthesiæ*. Impaired sensations; diseases in which the senses are depraved or destroyed, from a defect of the external organs; as caligo, amaurosis, dysopia, pseudoblepsis, dysecœa, paracusis, anosmia, ageustia, and anæsthesia.

2. *Dysorexiæ*. Depraved appetites; false or defective appetites; as bulimia, polydipsia, pica, satyriasis, nymphomania, nostalgia, anorexia, adipsia, and anaphrodisia.

3. *Dyscinesiæ*. Depraved or impeded motions, from imperfection of an organ; as aphonia, mutitas, paraphonia, psellismus, strabismus, dysphagia, and contractura.

4. *Apocenoses*. Increased secretions; superabundant fluxes of blood, or other fluid, without pyrexia; as profusio, ephidrosis, epiphora, ptyalismus, enuresis, and gonorrhœa.

5. *Epischeses*. Obstructions; suppression of excretions; as obstipatio, ischuria, dysuria, dyspermatismus, and amenorrhœa.

6. *Tumores*. Partial swellings, without inflammation; as aneurysma, varix, ecchymoma, scirrhus, cancer, bubo, sarcoma, verruca, clavus, lupia, ganglion, hydatis, hydrarthrus, and exostosis.

7. *Ectopiæ*. Protrusions; parts displaced; as hernia, prolapsus, and luxatio.

8. *Dialyses*. Disunions; solutions of

continuity; as vulnus, ulcus, herpes, tinea, psora, fractura, and caries.

LOCALITY. A term in Phrenology indicative of the faculty which gives the idea of relative position; enabling the accomplished traveller, geographer, and landscape painter, to retain a knowledge of localities, and imparting notions of perspective. Its organ is seated above and on each side of the root of the nose — on each side of that of Eventuality.

LOCHIA (λοχεύω, to bring forth). The uterine discharge which takes place for some days after delivery; in cattle, it is termed the *cleansings*.

LOCKED JAW. A spasmodic affection, preventing the action of the jaws. See *Trismus*, and *Tetanus*.

LOCOMOTION (*locus*, a place; *moveo*, to move). The act of moving from one place to another.

LOCULICIDAL. That mode of dehiscence of fruits, in which the loculi, or cells, are severed at their back.

LOCUS NIGER. Literally, *a black spot;* a term applied to the dark appearance in the centre of the section of the crus cerebri.

LOCUS PERFORATUS. A whitish gray substance situated between the crura cerebri, and perforated by several apertures for the transmission of vessels. It is sometimes called *pons Tarini*.

LOCUSTA. A spikelet, or partial spike; a portion of the inflorescence of many grasses.

LOCUSTIC ACID (*locusta*, a grasshopper). An acid procured from grasshoppers, differing little from acetic acid.

LOGWOOD. See *Hæmatoxyli, Lignum*.

LOHOCH, or LOOCH. *Eclegma*. A thick syrup, made of mucilaginous substances.

LOLIIN. A peculiar substance procured from the watery extract of *Lolium temulentum*, or bearded darnel.

[LOLIUM TEMULENTUM. Darnel-Grass. A plant of the natural order Gramineæ, possessing decidedly poisonous properties.]

LOMENTUM. *Legumen lomentaceum*. A modification of the legume in which the spaces between each pair of contiguous seeds are contracted, and separation takes place into distinct pieces, as in ornithopus.

[LONGEVITY. The prolongation of life to an advanced age.]

[LONGISSIMUS DORSI. The long muscle of the back, which maintains the trunk of the body erect.]

LONGISSIMUS OCULI. A name given to the *obliquus superior*, from its being the longest muscle of the eye. See *Brevissimus*.

LONGITUDINAL (*longus*, long). A term applied to two *sinuses* of the dura mater.

[LONG-LEAVED PINE. A common name for *Pinus palustris*.]

[LONG-PEPPER. The dried unripe fruit of *Piper longum*.]

LONG SIGHT. An affection of the sight, in which the vision is only accurate when the object is far off: it is the *dysopia proximorum* of Cullen, and the *vue longue* of the French. See *Lens*, [and *Presbyopia*.]

LONGUS COLLI. A long muscle at the back of the œsophagus, which supports and bends the neck. The muscle between the spinous processes of the vertebræ and the angle of the ribs is called *longissimus dorsi*.

[LONICERA CAPRIFOLIUM. *Honeysuckle*. A plant indigenous to the south of Europe, a syrup of the flowers of which has been given in pectoral affections. The fruit of all the species of the genus are said to be emetic and cathartic.]

[LOOCH. *Lohoch, Loch*. A Linctus.]

[LOOSESTRIFE. A common name for *Lythrum salicaria*.]

LORDO'SIS (λορδὸς, curved). Procurvation of the head and shoulders, or anterior crookedness. Posterior incurvation was formerly called *cyrtosis;* and the lateral form, *hybosis*.

LORI'CA. Literally, a coat of mail. A kind of lute, with which vessels are coated before they are exposed to the fire. Hence the term *lorication*, in chemistry, for coating. See *Lute*.

LOTIO. A lotion, or wash; a liquid remedy, intended for external application. This generic term comprehends embrocations, fomentations, liniments, collyria, &c.

Lotio nigra. See *Black wash*.

LOUSINESS. *Malis pediculi*. An affection in which the cuticle is infested with lice; depositing their nits or eggs at the roots of the hair, accompanied with troublesome itching. See *Pediculus*.

LOVAGE. A liqueur prepared from an Umbelliferous plant called *Levisticum officinale*.

LOVI'S BEADS. *Specific gravity Beads*. Hollow-seated globes of glass, of about the size of small bullets. Each bead is a small hydrometer, intended to indicate one fixed density, by its remaining half-way between the top and the bottom of the liquid into which it is introduced. These beads are useful in making test-acids.

LOXA BARK. The Pale *Crown* bark,

the produce of the *Cinchona Condaminea*.

LOXARTHRUS (λοξός, twisted; ἄρθρον, a joint). An obliquity of a joint, without spasm or luxation, as varus, valgus, &c.

LOXIA (λοξός, twisted). *Caput obstipum.* Wry-neck; a distortion of the head towards one side.

LOZENGES. *Trochisci.* These are composed of fine powders, mixed with mucilage and sugar, (or adulterated with pipe-clay,) rolled into cakes, cut into shapes, and dried in a stove.

LUES VENEREA. Literally, the plague of Venus, or venereal disease. Syphilis; a disease also called morbus Aphrodisius, morbus Gallicus, morbus Indicus, morbus Neapolitanus, &c.

LUFFA. The name of a tribe of Cucurbitaceous plants. One of these is the *Cabocintha*, employed as a violent purgative in Brazil, and recently introduced into England.

LUGOL'S SOLUTIONS. These are solutions of ioduretted iodide of potassium of various strengths, employed as caustics, rubefacients, and stimulants. Lugol's *ioduretted cataplasm* consists of the rubefacient solution mixed with linseed meal.

LUMBA'GO (*lumbus*, the loins). A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

LUMBI. The loins; the inferior part of the back.

1. *Lumbar.* The designation of nerves, arteries, veins, &c., belonging to the region of the loins. Hence, also, the term *lumbo-abdominal*, or lumbar plexus; the *lumbo-sacral* nerves, and the *lumbo-dorsal* region.

2. *Lumbar Abscess.* Psoas abscess. A chronic collection of pus, which forms in the cellular substance of the loins, behind the peritonæum, and descends in the course of the psoas muscle.

LUMBRI'CALES (*lumbricus*, an earthworm). The name of four muscles of the hand and foot; so called from their resemblance to the earth-worm.

LUMBRI'CUS (*lubricus*, slippery). The earth-worm. *Ascaris lumbricoides* is the long and round worm, found in the intestines.

Lumbricus cucurbitinus. The Gourd-worm of Dr. Heberden, so called from its joints, when broken, presenting the appearance of gourd-seeds.

LUNA. The Moon; the alchemical name of silver.

LUNA CORNEA. *Horn silver.* The chloride of silver, so named from its horn-like appearance and consistence.

LUNA FIXATA. Literally, *fixed moon*; the name given by the famous empiric Luddemann to the *cadmia* of Gaubius, a remedy formerly much used in clonic affections, and consisting of oxide, or the flowers of zinc.

LUNAR CAUSTIC (*luna*, the moon; the old alchemical name for silver). The Argenti nitras, or fused nitrate of silver.

[LUNATE (*luna*, the moon). Crescentiform, or semi-lunar.

LUNATIC (*luna*, the moon). One who is affected by the changes of the moon, or is periodically deranged.

LUNATICA ISCHURIA (*luna*, the moon). A suppression of urine, which returns monthly, or with the moon.

LUNGS. Two vesicular organs, situated in the thorax. The right lung is divided into *three lobes*; the left, into *two*; each of them is subdivided into *lobules*, or small lobes. See *Pulmo* and *Respiration.*

LUNGWORT TREE. *Sticta pulmonaria.* A lichen containing a bitter and amylaceous matter, similar, but inferior, to that of Iceland moss.

LUNULA (dim. of *luna*, the moon). The white semi-lunar mark at the base of the nail. The term *lunulæ* is applied to the thinner portions of the arterial valves of the heart.

LUPULINA. *Lupulinic grains* or *glands.* The name given by Dr. Ives to the active principle of the *Humulus Lupulus*, or the hop. [It occurs in the form of a yellow powder, on the surface of the scales of the fruit. It is tonic and moderately narcotic. The dose is from gr. vj. to gr. xij., and is usually given in the form of pills.]

Lupulite. [*Lupuline.*] The bitter principle of the hop, procured by treating the aqueous extract of the lupulinic grains, united with a little lime, with alcohol.

LUPUS (Lat. a wolf). *Noli me tangere.* A slow tubercular affection, occurring especially about the face, commonly ending in ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips. It is so called from its eating away the flesh, like a wolf.

LUSCITAS (*luscus*, blind of one eye). A term applied by Beer to a distortion of the eyeball, which resembles squinting, but differs from it in the want of power to move the affected eye when the other is closed. It occurs as a symptom in amaurosis.

LUTE. A compound paste, made of clay, sand, and other materials, for closing the joinings of retorts, receivers, &c., in chemical experiments, in order to render them air-tight. *Fat lute* is made of powdered pipe-clay and boiled linseed oil,

otherwise called drying oil, formed into a mass like putty.

LUTEOLIN. The colouring principle of *Reseda luteola*, commonly called Dyers' Rocket, Yellow Weed or Weld.

LUXATION (*luxo*, to put out of joint). Dislocation; or the removal of the articular surfaces of bones out of their proper situation. See *Dislocation*.

LYCANTHROPIA (λύκος, a wolf; ἄνθρωπος, a man). *Lupina insania*. Wolf-madness, called *cucubuth* by Avicenna; in which men fancy themselves to be wolves, bears, &c. In Pliny's time this metamorphosis appears to have been reciprocal: he says, "homines interdum lupos fieri, *et contra*."

[LYCOPERDON PROTEUS. Puff-ball. A cryptogamous plant, the fumes of which, when inhaled, have been shown by Mr. B. W. Richardson to produce remarkable narcotic and anæsthetic effects.]

LYCOPODIACEÆ. The club-moss tribe of flowerless plants, characterized by their creeping stems, the axis abounding in annular ducts. The *reproductive organs* are axillary sessile thecæ, containing either minute powdery granules, or sporules marked at the apex with three minute ridges.

[LYCOPODIUM (λύκος, a wolf; πους, a foot). A genus of cryptogamous plants. The pharmaceutical name for the fine pale-yellow powder (*sporula Lycopodii*), obtained from the capsules of the *Lycopodium clavatum* or club-moss, and other species of the same genus. It is used as an absorbent application to excoriated surfaces, and in pharmecy it has been employed to prevent pills from adhering.] It is sometimes called *witch-meal*, or *vegetable sulphur*.]

[LYCOPUS. The Pharmacopœial name for the *Bugle weed;* a genus of plants of the natural order Labiatæ.]

[1. *Lycopus Europæus*. An European species which has been employed as a substitute for quinia.]

[2. *Lycopus Virginicus*. Bugle weed. An indigenous plant, said to possess mild narcotic properties, and to have been used with advantage in incipient phthisis and hæmorrhage from the lungs. It is given in the form of infusion, made by macerating an ounce of the herb in a pint of boiling water, and drunk *ad libitum*.]

LYE. A solution of potass, or other alkaline substances, used in the arts.

LYMPH (*lympha*, water). A colourless liquid which circulates in the lymphatics. The liquid which moistens the surface of the cellular membrane.

Lymph of Plants. The unelaborated sap, so called from its resemblance to water.

LYMPH CATARACT. The most frequent form of *spurious* cataract; so named by Beer, who observes, that only this species deserves the name of *membranous*, as alone consisting of an adventitious membrane, formed by inflammation.

LYMPHATICS (*lympha*, water). Minute tubes which pervade every part of the body, which they *absorb*, or take up, in the form of *lymph*. They are sometimes called *ductus aquosi*.

[*Lymphatic Hearts*. Large receptacles for lymph immediately under the skin, possessed by frogs and several other animals, and which exhibit distinct and regular pulsations.]

LYNCURIUM. This is supposed to have been the ancient name of tourmalin. It possesses the property of attracting light bodies, when heated. The Dutch, in Ceylon, call it *aschentrikker*, from its attracting the ashes, when a portion of it is laid over the fire.

LYRA (a lyre). *Psalterium*. The name given to that part of the fornix which presents the appearance of some white lines, somewhat resembling the strings of a lyre.

[*Lyrate*. Lyre-shaped; in botany applied to a leaf which has several sinuses on each side, gradually diminishing in size from above downwards.]

LYSSA (λύσσα, canine madness). *Entasia lyssa;* a term applied by Dr. Good to hydrophobia.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA. Spiked Purple Loosetrife; an indigenous plant, principally used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

LYTTA. The former name of the *Cantharis vesicatoria*, or blistering beetle.

M

M. This letter has the following significations in prescriptions:—

1. *Manipulus*, a handful; when herbs, flowers, chips, &c., are ordered.

2. *Misce*, mix; thus, *m. f. haust.* signifies, mix and let a draught be made.

3. *Mensurâ*, by measure.

MACARONI. *Turundæ Italicæ*. A

dried paste or dough made of the finest wheat flour, from which some of the starch has been separated.

MACE. A thin, flat, membranous substance which envelopes the nutmeg; it is an expansion of the funiculus, and is termed, in botany, an *arillus*.

MACERATION (*macero*, to make soft by steeping). The steeping of a body for some time in cold or warm water.

MACHAON. The name of an ancient physician, said to be a son of Æsculapius; hence, particular inventions have been dignified with his name, as *asclepias Machaonis*, a collyrium described by Scribonius; and medicine in general is sometimes called *ars Machaonia*.

MACIES (*maceo*, to be lean). Wasting, atrophy, or emaciation.

[MACIS. Mace. The Pharmacopœial name for the arillus of the fruit of *Myristica moschata*.]

MACQUER'S SALT. Neutral arsenical salt of Macquer; super-arseniate of potassa.

MACROCEPHALOUS (*μακρὸς*, large; *κεφαλὴ*, the head). Large-headed; a term applied by Richard to those Dicotyledonous embryos, in which the two cotyledons *cohere*, as in horse-chestnut. Gærtner terms these embryos *pseudo-monocotyledonous*.

Macropodal (*μακρὸς*, large; *ποῦς, ποδὸς*, a foot). Large-footed; a term applied by Richard to a modification of the monocotyledonous embryo, in which the radicle presents an unusual protuberance, as in wheat.

MACROCOSM (*μακρὸς*, large; *κόσμος*, world). Large world; a term employed as synonymous with *universe*; while *microcosm*, or little world, has been used by some philosophers as a designation of *man*.

MACULA. A spot. A small patch or speck of the cornea. See *Opacity*.

1. *Macula germinativa*. The germinal spot, or nucleus germinativus of Wagner; a spot found in the germinal vesicle of the ovum, consisting of one or more somewhat opaque corpuscules, and possibly the analogue of the nucleus of formative cells.

2. *Maculæ*. Spots; a permanent discoloration of the skin, generally the result of an alteration of the natural texture of the part. Maculæ have been distinguished into *ephelis*, sun-burn or freckles; *nævus*, or mother-spots; *spilus*, or thickening and discoloration of the rete mucosum; and *moles*.

3. *Maculæ hepaticæ*. Hepatic spots; the term under which Sennertus described the *Pityriasis versicolor*, or variegated dandriff.

4. *Maculæ volaticæ*. Flying spots; a designation of the Erythema fugax, from its fugitive character.

MAD APPLES. *Apples of Sodom*. A term applied to the Mecca or Bussorah Gall. See *Gallæ*.

[MADAR. See *Mudar*.]

MADARO'SIS (*μαδάω*, to be bald). A defect or loss of the eyebrows or eyelashes.

MADDER. The root of the *Rubia Tinctorum*; used in dyeing the Adrianople, or *Turkey Red*, and other colours. It is distinguished, in commerce, according to its quality, by the terms *crop*, *ombro*, *gamene*, and *mull*, of which the first is the best. Two colourless acids have been noticed in madder, viz., the *madderic* and the *rubiacic acids*. See *Alizarine*.

MADJOUN. *Hadschy Malach*. An intoxicating drug prepared by the Turks from the pistils of the flowers of the hemp plant, ground to powder, and mixed in honey with powdered cloves, nutmegs, and saffron.

MADREPORE. A species of coral; a zoophyte, consisting of carbonate of lime, and a little animal, membranaceous substance.

MAGISTERY (*magister*, a master). A term formerly applied to almost all precipitates, supposed to be subtle and *masterly* preparations; but at present it is applied only to a few, as the *magistery of bismuth*, or the sub-nitrate.

Magisterium Argenti. The alchemical name of the nitras argenti, also called crystalli Dianæ; when fused, it was termed lapis infernalis.

Magistery of Lead. Cerussa, or white lead; also termed flake-white, subcarbonate of Lead, &c.

MAGISTRAL (*magistralis*, masterly). A term applied to medicines which are prepared *extemporaneously*, and which were, therefore, considered as *masterly* preparations.

MAGMA (*μάσσομαι*, to knead dough). Literally, a kneaded or squeezed mass; dregs, or sediment; a kind of salve.

MAGNES ARSENICALIS. A corrosive preparation of equal parts of sulphur, white arsenic, and common antimony, mixed by fusion.

MAGNESIA (*magnes*, a magnet, or loadstone). An alkaline earth, having a metallic base called *magnesium*. The term magnesia was originally employed to denote any substance which had the power of attracting some principle from

the air; the peculiar body which we now denominate magnesia was first sold as a panacea, by a canon at Rome, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, under the title of Magnesia alba, or Count Palma's Powder.

1. *Magnesia usta.* [*Calcined magnesia.*] The oxide of magnesium, prepared by calcining the artificial carbonate. It is sometimes called *talc earth* or *bitter earth.*

[2. *Magnesiæ carbonas.* Carbonate of magnesia; used as an antacid and purgative. See *Magnesia alba.*]

3. *Magnesia alba.* The carbonate of magnesia, prepared by precipitating a boiling solution of the sulphate by means of carbonate of potash. There are two kinds, the *heavy*, and the *light*, commonly called *Scotch* magnesia.

[4. *Magnesiæ acetas. Acetate of magnesia.* This salt has been proposed as a purgative by M. Regnault, but it is inferior to the acetate for which it is proposed as a substitute.]

5. *Magnesia nigra.* The black oxide of *manganese* was long known by this name, from its fancied relation to magnesia alba.

6. *Magnesia water.* An aerated water prepared by impregnating the carbonate of magnesia, dissolved in water, with ten times its volume of carbonic acid gas, by means of a forcing-pump or soda-water apparatus.

7. *Magnesiæ sulphas.* Sulphate of magnesia; bitter purging salt; Epsom salt; formerly magnesia vitriolata, and sal cathartieum amarum.

MAGNESIAN LEMONADE. A solution of the citrate of magnesia, acidulated with citric acid, and flavoured with syrup of orange peel. If taken in the effervescing state, it constitutes *effervescing magnesian lemonade.* See *Liquor magnesiæ citratis.*

MAGNESITE. Native, anhydrous, neutral carbonate of magnesia, found in various parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

MAGNESIUM. A metal having the colour and lustre of silver. At a red heat it burns brilliantly, and forms magnesia.

[*Chloride of Magnesium. Magnesii chloridum.* This has lately been recommended as a saline aperient by M. Lebert. The dose is about an ounce.]

MAGNET. An iron ore, commonly called *loadstone*, which exhibits the remarkable property of attracting other kinds of iron or steel. Its name is derived from Magnesia, the place in which the ore, or *native magnet*, was originally found. It has since been discovered in many other localities.

1. The *magnet*, or *loadstone*, in powder, was formerly an ingredient of several plasters, and was supposed to possess the power of drawing bullets and arrow-heads out of the body, as in the emplastrum divinum Nicolai, the emplastrum nigrum of Augsburg, the opodeldoc and *attractivum* of Paracelsus, &c.

2. *Artificial magnet.* If a straight bar of hard-tempered steel, devoid of all perceptible magnetism, be held in a position slightly inclined to the perpendicular, the lower end deviating to the north (*i. e.*, with one end pointing about 24½° west of north, and downwards, so as to make an angle of 72½° with the horizon), and struck several smart blows with a hammer, it will be found to have *acquired* the properties of a magnet.

3. *Magnetic properties.* These are of four kinds:—1. polarity; 2. attraction of unmagnetic iron; 3. attraction and repulsion of magnetic iron; and, 4. the power of inducing magnetism in other iron.

4. *Magnetism.* The term which expresses the peculiar property, occasionally possessed by certain bodies, more especially by iron and some of its compounds, by which, under certain circumstances, they mutually attract or repel one another, according to determinate laws.

5. *Magnetic fluid.* The hypothetical agent, to which the phenomena of magnetism have been referred. Some have supposed two such fluids: a *boreal*, or northern, and an *austral*, or southern.

6. *Magnetic Force.* A *line of magnetic force* is defined by Mr. Faraday to be that described by a very small magnetic needle, when it is so moved, in either direction corresponding to its length, as to remain constantly a tangent to the line of motion; or as that along which, if a transverse were to be moved in either direction, there is no tendency to the formation of an electric current in the wire, whilst, if moved in any other direction, there is such a tendency. Such lines are indicated by iron filings sprinkled about a magnet. These lines have a determinate direction; they have opposite qualities in and about this direction, and the forces in any part of them are determinate for a given magnet. They may, as the author thinks, be employed with great advantage to represent the magnetic force as to its nature, condition, direction, and comparative amount; and that in many cases when other representations of the force, as centres of action, will not apply.

7. *Magnetic Polarity.* By this term Mr. Faraday understands the opposite and antithetical actions which are manifest at

the opposite ends, or the opposite sides, of a limited portion of a line of force. See *Magnetic force, Lines of.*

8. *Magnetometer.* A measure of magnetism; an instrument for ascertaining the direction and force of terrestrial magnetism. When employed for determining the declination of the magnetic needle, it is called a *declinometer;* for the inclination and vertical force, it becomes an *inclinometer.*

9. *Magnetic magazine.* The name given to a kind of battery, formed of several magnets placed one over the other, with all their poles similarly disposed, and fastened firmly together.

10. *Magnetic plates.* Plates of magnetized steel, of various forms, for fitting any part of the body.

11. *Electro-magnetism.* The designation of the phenomena showing the connexion between electricity and magnetism.

12. *Animal magnetism.* A fanciful system introduced by Mesmer, from the supposed effects of the magnet upon the human body, and hence termed Mesmerism.

[MAGNOLIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Magnoliaceæ. The bark of three of the species, *M. glauca*, *M. acuminata*, and *M. tripetala*, are officinal in the U. S. Pharmacopœia. It is a mild aromatic tonic and diaphoretic, and has been given in chronic rheumatism, and in intermittent fever. The dose of the recently dried bark is from ʒss. to ʒj.]

MAGNUS MORBUS. The great disease; a term applied by Hippocrates to epilepsy.

[MAGUEY. A common name for the *Agave Americana.*]

MAHOGANY. The wood of the *Swietenia Mahagoni*, the bark of which is used in the West Indies as a substitute for Peruvian bark, but is inferior to it.

[MAIDENHAIR. The common name for *Adiantum pedatum.*]

[MAIZE. *Indian corn.* The common name for *Zea mays.*]

MAJORANA HORTENSIS. [*Origanum marjorana*, Willd.] Sweet Marjoram; a Labiate plant, cultivated in kitchen gardens, and employed for preparing the *oil of sweet marjoram.*

MAL (*malus*, evil). The French term for a malady or disease.

1. *Mal de la Rosa.* The name given by Thiery to scarlatina.

2. *Mal de Siam.* A name given in some parts of India to yellow fever.

3. *Mal del sole.* A name of the Italian Elephantiasis, from its being commonly ascribed to the heat of the sun's rays.

4. *Mal des ardens.* One of the designations of a fatal epidemic disease, which prevailed extensively in the early and dark ages, as the sequel of war and famine. It is placed by Sauvages under the head of Erysipelas pestilens; and by Sagar under the genus necrosis.

MALA. A term contracted from *maxilla*, as ala from axilla. In classic writers, *genæ* is properly the part of the face under the eyelids, while *mala* denotes the cheeks, the round and lively-red part of the face; also the jaw, the cheek-bone.

MALACENCEPHALON (*μαλακὸς*, soft; *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain). A term applied by Dr. Craigie to simple diminished consistence of the brain, without change of structure.

MALACHITE. *Green Bice.* A beautiful native green carbonate of copper.

MALACIA (*μαλακία*, softness). *Pica.* Depraved appetite. The desire for one particular kind of food, and disgust for all other kinds. It may assume the form of mal d'estomac, or dirt-eating.

[MALACOSIS (*μαλακὸς*, soft). Softening; Mollities.]

MALACOSTEON (*μαλακὸς*, soft; *ὀστέον*, a bone). *Mollities ossium.* Softness of the bones.

MALACTINIA (*μαλακὸς*, soft). The third class of the *Cyclo-neura* or Radiata, consisting of soft aquatic animals, emitting an acid secretion from their surface, which is capable of irritating and inflaming the human skin, like the stinging of a nettle; hence the name *acalephæ*, or nettles, has been commonly given to this class.

MALAGMA (*μαλάσσω*, to soften). A term synonymous with cataplasma, and so called from its *softening* property.

MALAGUETTA PEPPER. Seeds resembling, if not identical with, the *grains of paradise*, and referred to the *Amomum Grana Paradisi.* Roscoe, however, affirms that they are the produce of *A. melegueta.*

MALAMBO BARK. *Matias Bark.* The bark of a tree said to be procured from Colombia, and used as a substitute for cinchona.

[MALAR (*mala*, the cheek). Of, or belonging to, the cheek.]

MALARIA (*mala aria*, bad air, Ital.). A term generally employed to designate certain effluvia or emanations from marshy ground. Hence the term *marsh-fever*, in Europe; *jungle-fever* in India. The *malaria of Campagna* is the name of an endemic intermittent, arising from

the *uria cattiva*, as it is called, exhaled from decaying vegetables in the neighbourhood of Rome, especially about the Pontine marshes.

[MALASSIMILATION (*mal*, bad; *assimilatio*, assimilation). Imperfect or morbid assimilation.]

MALATES. Neutral and acid salts formed by malic acid with alkaline and magnesian bases.

[MALE FERN. Common name for *Aspidium filix mas.*]

[MALE JALAP. *Convolvulus Orizabensis.*]

[MALE ORCHIS. *Orchis mascula.*]

MALFORMATION. A deviation from the natural form of an organ. It is termed—

1. *Defective;* when an organ is entirely deficient, as the heart, &c., in acardiac cases.

2. *Irregular;* as in the misplacement, &c., of parts in the heart, constituting the *qualitative* malformations of Meckel.

3. *Superfluous;* when consisting of excessive development of an organ, as in the case of supernumerary auricles, &c.

MALIC ACID (*μῆλον, Dor. μᾶλον, malum*, an apple). An acid existing in apples, but generally prepared from the berries of the *Sorbus aucuparia*, or mountain ash. By dry distillation, it yields another acid, termed the *maleïc*.

MALICORIUM. The rind or external coat of the pomegranate.

MALIGNANT. *Malignus.* A term applied to diseases in which the symptoms appear fatal, as in typhus, cholera, cynanche, &c.

[MALINGERER. A term applied to soldiers who feign disease.]

MALIS (*μάλις*). *Maliasmus.* A cutaneous disease, produced by parasitic worms, formerly called *dodders*. The different species of vermination are—

1. *Malis pediculi*, or lousiness.
2. *Malis pulicis*, or flea-bite.
3. *Malis acari*, or tick-bite.
4. *Malis filariæ*, or guinea-worm.
5. *Malis œstri*, or gadfly-bite.
6. *Malis gordii*, or hair-worm.

MALLEABILITY (*malleus*, a hammer). A property of some metals, by which they are beaten out in plates, or leaves, by a hammer. *Gold leaf*, for instance, is so thin, that less than five grains will cover a surface of 272¼ square inches; and the thickness of each leaf does not exceed the $\frac{1}{282000}$ part of an inch.

MALLEATIO (*malleus*, a hammer). A form of chorea, consisting in a convulsive action of one or both hands, which strike the knee like a hammer.

MALLEOLAR (*malleolus*, dim. of malleus, a hammer). A term applied to two branches of the posterior tibial artery.

MALLEOLUS (dim. of *malleus*, a mallet). The ancle, so called from its resemblance to a mallet; there is an *external* and an *internal* malleolus. The term malleolus is applied, in botany, to the *layer* by which some plants are propagated.

MALLEUS (a hammer). One of the *ossiculæ auditûs*, or small bones of the ear, in form resembling a hammer. It consists of a head, a neck, a handle or *manubrium*, and two processes.

[MALLOW, COMMON. *Malva Sylvestris.*]

MALPIGHIAN BODIES. *Corpuscula Malpighiana.* Minute masses formed by convolution of the blood-vessels in the substance of the kidney.

MALPIGHIAN CAPSULES. *Capsulæ Malpighianæ.* The cup-shaped sacs from which the tubuli uriniferi of the kidney commence; they envelope the minute plexuses called "Malpighian bodies."

MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCULES.—The name of some whitish, round, minute bodies, discovered by Malpighi in the red substance of the spleen. They are very different from the grape-like corpuscules discovered by the same writer in the spleen of some herbivorous quadrupeds.

Malpighian vessels of insects. A term applied to the biliary cæca of insects, as observed by Malpighi, and considered to be analogous to the liver of the higher animals.

[MALPRAXIS. Bad treatment.]

MALT. *Brasium; byne.* Barley made to germinate by moisture and warmth, and then dried, in order to destroy the vitality of the embryo. When scorched, it is called *high-dried malt.*

MALTHA. Mineral pitch, or tallow; a variety of bitumen. See *Bitumen.*

MALTING. The process of making malt; it consists in the inducing of an artificial growth or germination of barley, by steeping in water, and then evolving the saccharine principle by the application of heat. This process consists of four distinct stages, viz.:

1. *Steeping*, or immerging the grain in water for about two days, until considerably swelled.

2. *Couching*, or depositing the grain in heaps on the *couch-frame*, for about thirty hours; it then becomes warm and disposed to germinate.

3. *Flooring*, or spreading the grain on floors in layers of a few inches in thick-

ness, to prevent its unequal or partial germination.

4. *Kiln-drying*, or arresting the process of germination, when the saccharine matter is freely developed, by exposure to a gradually increasing temperature in the kiln.

MALUM (*μᾶλον*, Doricè pro *μῆλον*). An apple. The following terms occur in classic writers :—

1. *Malum citreum.* The citron.
2. *Malum cotoneum.* The quince.
3. *Malum Epiroticum.* The apricot.
4. *Malum granatum.* The pomegranate.
5. *Malum Medicum.* The lemon.
6. *Malum Persicum.* The peach.

MALUM MORTUUM. A disease appearing in the form of a pustule, which soon acquires a dry, brown, hard, and broad crust, remaining for a long time before it can be detached. It is mostly observed on the tibia and os coccygis.

MALUM PILARE (*pilus*, a hair). A complaint, sometimes confounded with *crinones*, and said to be owing to hairs not duly expelled, which stick in the skin, especially in the backs of young infants, inducing incessant itching, and sometimes raising small tumours.

[MALVA. The Pharmacopœial name for the herb of *Malva sylvestris;* a genus of plants of the natural order Malvaceæ. All the species abound in mucilage, which they yield readily to water, and may be used as emollients and demulcents.]

[1. *Malva rotundifolia.* This has the same medical properties as the following species.]

2. *Malva sylvestris.* Common Mallow; a European plant abounding in mucilage. The colouring matter of the flower is a very delicate test of alkalis, which render it green.

MALVACEÆ. The Mallow tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, trees, or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous, monadelphous; *fruit* capsular or baccate, containing seed with crumpled cotyledons.

MAMA-PIAN. The term applied in Africa, to the master-fungus, or mother-yaw, supposed to be the source of all the other tumours in frambœsia.

[MAMELLONATED (*mamelon*, Fr., a nipple). Mammillated. See *Mammillary.*]

MAMMA. The breast; the organ which secretes the milk. The deep-coloured circle which surrounds the *papilla*, or the nipple, is termed the *areola.* The *tubuli lactiferi* are lactiferous ducts, which enter into the *mammary gland*, situated behind the adipose tissue of the mamma.

MAMMALIA (*mamma*, a teat). The fifth class of the *Encephalata* or Vertebrata, consisting of animals provided with mammary glands for the lactation of their young after birth.

1. *Bi-mana* (*binus*, two; *manus*, hand). Two-handed animals, as man.

2. *Quadru-mana* (*quatuor*, four; *manus*, hand). Four-handed animals, as monkeys.

3. *Carnivora* (*caro, carnis*, food; *voro*, to devour). Flesh-eating animals. These are subdivided into the *cheiroptera* (*χεὶρ, χειρὸς*, a hand; *πτερὸν*, a wing), or animals with winged hands, as the bat; and *insectivora*, or animals which feed on insects, as the hedgehog. They are also distinguished into the *plantigrada* (*planta*, the foot; *gradior*, to walk), or animals which walk on the soles of the feet; *digitigrada*, or such as walk on their *digits*, or toes; *amphibia* (*ἀμφί*, both; *βίος*, life), or animals which live indifferently, on land or in water, as the seal; and the *marsupialia* (*marsupium*, a pouch), or pouch-bearing animals, as the kangaroo and opossum.

4. *Rodentia* (*rodo*, to gnaw). Glires, or gnawing animals, as the beaver.

5. *Edentata* (*edentulus*, toothless). Animals without teeth, as the armadillo.

6. *Pachydermata* (*παχὺς*, thick; *δέρμα*, skin). Belluæ, or thick-skinned animals, as the elephant.

7. *Ruminantia* (*rumino*, to chew the cud). Pecora, or ruminating animals, as the deer.

8. *Cetacea* (*cete*, a whale). The Whale tribe; mammiferous animals destitute of hind feet, and having their trunk terminating in a horizontal tail.

MAMMARY ABSCESS (*mamma*, the breast). Another name for milk abscess.

MAMMARY GLAND (*mamma*, the breast). The gland placed beneath the adipose layer of the mamma.

[MAMMIFER. *Mammal; Mammiferous animal.* An animal which suckles its young.]

MAMMILLA (dim. of *mamma*, a breast). Literally, a little breast. A term synonymous with *papilla*, as applied to the conical bodies of the kidneys, at the points where the urine escapes.

1. *Mammillary.* [*Mammillated.*] Having small rounded prominences, like teats; the name of an *eminence* of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

2. *Mammillares processus.* A name given by the ancients to the olfactory nerves, which they considered as emunc-

tories, or canals, by which the serum and pituita, separated from the brain, flowed off.

MANCHINEAL. The *Hippomane mancinella;* a tree of such extremely poisonous properties, that persons have been said to die from merely sleeping beneath its shade; the juice is used to poison weapons: Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

MANDELIC ACID (*mandeln*, German, almonds). A white crystalline acid obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on the oil of bitter almonds. It is also termed *formo-benzoilic acid*, from its containing the elements of formic acid and hydruret of benzoyl.

MANDIBULUM (*mando*, to chew). *Maxilla inferior.* A mandible or lower jaw. In insects, the upper jaw is termed mandible; the lower jaw, maxilla.

Mandibulo-labialis. The inferior dental branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

MANDIOCA STARCH. *Cassava starch.* Amylum mandiocæ, or Tapioca; a starch deposited from the juice expressed from the rasped root of the *Manihot Utilissima*, or Bitter Cassava.

MANDRAGORA OFFICINALIS.—The Mandrake; a plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, the root of which, from its fancied resemblance to the human form, has been termed *anthropomorphon* (ἄνθρωπος, man; μορφὴ, form), and supposed to prevent barrenness. The root of *Bryonia dioica* is somewhat similar in form, and is sold for mandrake. The fruit of Mandragora has been termed *malum caninum*, or dog-apple.

[MANDRAKE. Common name for *Mandragora officinalis.*]

MANDUCATION (*manduco*, to eat). The act of eating.]

MANGANESE. A grayish-white metal, found in the ashes of plants, the bones of animals, and in many minerals. It was named by Gahn *magnesium*, a term which has since been applied to the metallic base of magnesia. The binoxide, used in chemistry, is commonly termed *native black* or *peroxide* of manganese.

[*Sulphate of Manganese.* A neutral salt, which possesses cathartic properties, in the dose, according to Dr. Thomson, of from half an ounce to an ounce; but Mr. Ure says that he would be reluctant to give it to that extent, and has always found a much smaller quantity, one drachm, suffice. It should be given dissolved in a considerable quantity of water. It is said at first to excite the action of the liver, but if its use be long continued, to subsequently suppress the secretion of bile. Dr. Goolden states that it rarely acts as a purgative alone, and that when taken on an empty stomach, in the dose of one or two drachms, it invariably produces vomiting, but that this emetic action is seldom induced after the first dose.]

[*Iodide of Manganese.* This preparation has been extolled by M. Hannon as particularly useful in the anæmia attendant on scrofula, phthisis, and cancer, and in syphilitic cachexy. He gives it in doses of about two grains daily, gradually increased to twelve.]

[*Carbonate of Manganese.* This salt has also been introduced into the Materia Medica by M. Hannon as a tonic, and as a remedy for anæmia.]

[*Phosphate, Tartrate*, and *Malate of Manganese.* These salts have likewise been extolled as useful remedies by M. Hannon.]

MANGANIC ACID. An acid only known in combination with bases, especially potash, in which state it forms the chief ingredient of the mass called *Chameleon mineral.*

MANGEL WURZEL. Field-beet; a mongrel plant, between the red and white beet. It is used as food for cattle; also in distillation, and in the extraction of sugar.

MANIA (*μαίνομαι*, to be mad). Insanity; disordered intellect. In the works of Sauvages, and other writers, we find the terms *vesaniæ*, or *hallucinationes*, denoting erroneous impressions of the understanding; *morositates*, or *morbi pathetici*, consisting of depraved appetites, and other morbid changes in the feelings and propensities.

1. *Mono-mania* (*μόνος*, alone). Insanity upon one particular subject, the faculties being unaffected upon every other.

2. *Dæmono-mania* (*δαίμων*, a dæmon). Insanity in which the patient supposes himself to be possessed by dæmons.

3. *Eroto-mania* (*ἔρως*, love). Insanity occasioned by excessive affection.

4. *Dementia.* Incoherent or chaotic madness; the first period of fatuity.

5. *Amentia.* The last stage of fatuity; an almost total obliteration of the faculties.

6. *Nosto-mania* (*νόστος*, a return). Homemadness; an aggravated form of nostalgia.

MANIAC (*μανία*, madness). A madman; one attacked by mania.

MANIPULATION (*manipulus*, a handful). The mode of handling utensils, materials, &c., in experimental philosophy; the performance of experiments.

MANIP'ULUS (contr. *mani'plus*—quod manum impleat, because it fills the hand). Properly, a sheaf. A handful, as of herbs, flowers, chips, &c.

MANNA (a term derived from a Chaldaic root, signifying *what is it?*). The concrete juice of the *Ornus Europæa*, and the *Eucalyptus mannifera* of New South Wales.

1. *Manna cannulata.* Flake manna, the best variety, occurring in a stalactite form.

2. *Sicilian Tolfa manna.* An inferior variety, corresponding with *manna in sorts* of some writers. The commonest kind is called *Sicilian manna;* and appears to be, according to Dr. Pereira, what is sometimes called *common* or *fatty manna.*

3. *Manna of the larch.* Manna de Briançon; a saccharine exudation from the *Pinus larix.*

4. *Manna sugar,* or *mannite.* The sweet principle of manna, and one of the products of the viscous fermentation of cane and grape sugar. It is identical with *grenadin.*

MANNACROUP. An article of food for children and invalids, consisting of granulated wheat deprived of bran.

MANUBRIUM (*manu habere*, to hold in the hand). A haft or handle; the upper bone of the sternum.

MANULUVIUM (*manus*, a hand; *lavo*, to wash). A hand-bath.

MANURES. Animal or vegetable matters deposited in the soil to accelerate vegetation and increase the production of crops. The principal manures are rape-cake, sea-weeds, bones, fish, night-soil, soot, &c.

[MAPLE SUGAR. Sugar made from the juice of the *Acer saccharum.*]

[MARANTA. *Arrow root.* The pharmacopœial name for the fecula of the rhizoma of the *Maranta arundinaceæ;* a genus of plants of the natural order Marantaceæ.

Maranta arundinaceæ. The Arrow-root plant; so called from its reputed property of counteracting the effects of poisoned arrows. The tubers yield the *fecula marantæ*, or the West Indian Arrow-root of commerce.

MARASCHINO. A liqueur made of Morello cherries.

MARASMUS (*μαραίνω*, to wither). Emaciation; a wasting of the body; formerly a generic term for atrophy, tabes, and phthisis.

MARBLE. *Marmor.* Carbonate of lime, as it occurs native. It is employed for the preparation of carbonic acid. The Carrara or statuary marble is the best for this purpose, on account of its freedom from iron.

MARCET'S BLOWPIPE. An apparatus for increasing temperature, by urging the flame of an alcohol lamp by a blowpipe supplied with oxygen gas.

MARCOR (*marceo*, to droop). A term employed by Celsus for drowsiness. In Cullen's nosology, the *Marcores* constitute the first order of *Cachexiæ*, denoting emaciations, or wasting of the whole body, as tabes and atrophia.

[MARESCENT (*mareo*, to wither). Withering. In botany, applied to flowers which fade some time before they fall off.]

MARGARIC ACID (*μαργαρὶς*, a pearl). An acid obtained from human fat and vegetable fixed oils, and also produced by the dry distillation of ox and mutton suet, and of stearic acid. Its name is derived from its *pearly* lustre.

1. *Margarine.* Margarate of glyceryl; a principle discovered in spermaceti.

2. *Margarone.* A pearly substance obtained by dry distillation of margaric acid.

MARGARITINE. *Ricino-stearine.* A white solid crystalline fat procured from castor-oil, and yielding, on saponification, *margaritic acid*, resembling the stearic.

MARGARYL. The supposed radical of the stearic and margaric acids.

MARGINALIS (*margo*, a margin). *Angularis.* A designation of the shoot of the cervico-facialis, or inferior facial branch of the seventh pair of nerves.

MARINE ACID (*mare*, the sea). *Spirit of salt.* Muriatic or hydrochloric acid, procured from common salt by distilling it with sulphuric acid and water over a water-bath.

[MARISCA. A variety of hemorrhoidal tumour, consisting in fleshy tubercles, of a brownish or pale-red colour, having a somewhat solid or spongy feel, and presenting, when divided, a compact, or porous and bloody surface.]

[MARJORAM. See *Origanum.*]

MARK IN THE HORSE. A "mark" in the incisor of the horse, indicating the age of the animal, and depending upon the appearance of the fold of enamel which, in the longitudinal section, is seen to penetrate the crown from its flat summit, like the inverted finger of a glove. When the tooth begins to be worn, the fold becomes an island of enamel, inclosing a cavity filled with cement, and partly by the substances of the food. In aged horses, the incisors are worn down below the extent of the fold, and the "mark" disappears. This cavity is usually obliterated in the first or mid incisors at the sixth year, in the second incisors at the seventh year, and in the third or outer incisors at the eighth year, in the lower jaw. The mark remains somewhat longer in the incisors of the upper jaw.

MARLY CLAY. A variety of clay, used in making pale bricks, and as a manure.

MARMALADE (*marmello*, Portuguese, a quince). Strictly, a conserve of quinces. But the term is generally applied to a conserve of oranges, which are cut into thin slices, and preserved in a strong syrup.

MARMARYGE (*μαρμαρυγὴ*, dazzling light, *Hipp.*). *Visus lucidus; photopsia.* A disease of the eyes, in which sparks and flashes of fire seem to present themselves. Homer applies the term to the rapid motion of the feet in dancing,—*μαρμαρυγαὶ ποδῶν.*

MARMOR ALBUM. White marble; an indurated carbonate of lime.

Marmor metallicum. Metallic marble; the native sulphate of barytes.

MARROW. *Medulla.* The animal fat found in the cavities of long bones.

MARRUBIUM VULGARE. White Horehound; a Labiate plant, employed for making *horehound tea*, &c.

[MARRYAT'S DRY VOMIT. Equal parts of tartar emetic and sulphate of copper, exhibited without drink.]

MARS. *Martis.* The god of war. The mythological and alchemical name of iron. Hence the salts of iron were called *martial salts;* the protoxide, *martial ethiops;* the sulphuret, *martial pyrites.*

[MARSH MALLOW. Common name for *Althœa officinalis.*]

[MARSH ROSEMARY. *Statice Caroliniana.*]

[MARSH TEA. The *Ledum palustre.*]

[MARSH TREFOIL. A common name for *Menyanthes trifoliata.*]

[MARSH WATER-CRESS. The *Nasturtium palustre.*]

MARSH'S APPARATUS. An instrument for detecting the presence of arsenious acid in solution.

MARSH'S TEST. A test for arsenious acid, consisting in the action upon the acid of *nascent hydrogen*, obtained by submitting zinc to dilute sulphuric acid; the arsenious acid is deoxidized, with evolution of arseniuretted hydrogen gas.

MARSEILLES VINEGAR. *Thieves' vinegar.* A solution of essential oils and camphor in vinegar. The reputation of this prophylactic in contagious fevers is said to have arisen from the confession of four thieves, who, during the plague at Marseilles, plundered the dead bodies with perfect security, being preserved from contagion by this aromatic vinegar, which has hence been called "Le vinaigre des quatre voleurs."

MARSUPIUM. A purse or pouch. A dark-coloured membrane found in the vitreous humour of the eye of birds.

1. *Marsupialia.* Animals possessing abdominal pouches, as the opossum.

2. *Marsupialis.* Another name of the bursalis muscle, or obturator internus.

MARTIAL (*mars*, iron). An old mythological designation of several preparations of iron. See *Mars.*

Martial Regulus. Metallic antimony, procured by decomposing the sulphuret of antimony by means of iron.

MARTIN'S CANCER POWDER. A famous cancer powder [formerly], known by this name in North America, and supposed to be prepared from the *Orobanche Virginiana*, in combination with white oxide of arsenic.

MARUM SYRIACUM. *Teucrium marum.* Syrian Herb Mastich; a bitter aromatic plant, smelling like ammonia, and used as an errhine. It has lately been asserted to be excellent in nasal polypus.—*Quart. Journ. of For. Med.*

[MARYGOLD. *Calendula officinalis.*]

MASS (*μάσσομαι*, to knead together). A term synonymous with *quantity;* thus, the mass of a body is the quantity of matter it contains. Also a term generally applied to the compound of which pills are formed.

MASSA CARNEA, Jacobi Sylvii, or Plantæ Pedis. The *flexor accessorius* muscle, which lies in the sole of the foot. It is a small *mass of flesh*, connected with the flexor longus.

MASSETER (*μασσάομαι*, to chew). A muscle which assists in chewing. Hence the term *masseteric*, as applied to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

MASSICOT. Yellow oxide, or protoxide of lead. When partially fused by heat, it is called *litharge.*

MASSING. A term applied to the use of the vapour-bath, accompanied by friction, kneading, and extension of the muscles, &c., as practised by the Egyptians. It is termed *shampooning* in the East Indies.

[MASTERWORT. The common name for the *Heracleum lanatum;* it is also applied to the *Imperatoria ostruthium;* and sometimes to the *Angelica atropurpurea.*]

[MASTICATION (*mastico*, to chew). Chewing. The act of comminuting food and impregnating it with saliva. It is the first step in the process of digestion, and unless thoroughly performed, all the subsequent stages of that process are rendered difficult, and are imperfectly accomplished.]

MASTICATORIES (*mastico*, to chew). Acrid sialogogues; substances which, on being masticated, stimulate the excre-

tory ducts, and increase the secretion of saliva.

MASTICH. [*Mastiche.*] A resinous substance produced by the *Pistacia lentiscus;* used in fumigations, in making varnishes, &c.

1. *Mastich water.* A remedy employed by the Albanian physicians in infantile diarrhœa; it is simply water which has been boiled along with mastich.

2. *Masticin.* A substance which remains on dissolving mastich in alcohol.

[MASTITIS (*μαστὸς*, the breast). Inflammation of the breast.]

MASTODYNIA (*μαστὸς*, the breast; *ὀδύνη*, pain). Pain of the breasts in women, commonly a form of hysteria, or an attendant on lactation.

MASTOID (*μαστὸς*, a breast; *εἶδος*, likeness): Shaped like the breast or nipple; as applied to a *process*, and a *foramen* of the temporal bone. The *stylo-mastoïd* foramen is situated between the root of the styloïd and mastoïd processes. [This term is also applied to a kind of cancerous tumour of firm growth, which is thought to resemble on section the boiled udder of the cow.]

Mastoïdeus. A muscle of the fore part of the neck, the origin and insertion of which are shortly described in its synonym, *sterno-cleido-mastoïdeus.*

[MASTURBATION (*mastupratio*, or *manustupratio;* from *manus*, a hand; *stupro*, to commit adultery). The excitation of the genital organs by rubbing and titillating them with the hand; a horrid vice, productive of the most serious disturbance of the nervous system, and derangement of health.]

MATER ACETI. Mother of Vinegar; a mould-plant, belonging to the genus *mycoderma*, which is developed in vinegar, and forms thereon a thick leather-like coat, similar to the inflammatory crust which covers the crassamentum of blood drawn from rheumatic patients.

MATERIA HERMAPHRODITA. *Materia saponacea.* Under these terms has been described a supposed proximate principle, or *extractive matter*, to which some of the vegetable tonics are said to owe their bitterness and medicinal activity.

MATERIA MEDICA. That branch of medical science which relates to medicines. Medicinal agents are—

1. *Natural*, or those which are found ready-prepared by nature: these are simple and compound substances, organic and inorganic; the former belonging to the animal and vegetable kingdoms; the latter to the mineral.

2. *Artificial*, or those which have been modified, either by addition or subtraction of some of their parts; these are called pharmaceutical preparations, and belong to the department of chemistry.

Dr. Murray arranges the Materia Medica into four divisions:—

1. *General stimulants:* these are *diffusible*, as narcotics and antispasmodics; and *permanent*, as tonics and astringents.

2. *Local stimulants:* these are emetics, cathartics, emmenagogues, diuretics, diaphoretics, expectorants, sialogogues, errhines, and epispastics.

3. *Chemical remedies:* these are refrigerants, antacids, lithontriptics, and escharotics.

4. *Mechanical remedies:* these are anthelmintics, demulcents, diluents, and emollients.

The following is an arrangement of medicinal substances, according to their therapeutic properties, copied from the work of Dr. James Johnstone:—

Class 1.—Medicines which act upon the alimentary canal.

Class 2.—Medicines which act upon the glandular system, and upon the secretory and excretory vessels.

Class 3.—Medicines which act upon the heart and arteries.

Class 4.—Medicines which act upon the brain and nervous system.

Class 5.—Medicines which act upon the muscular fibre.

Class 6.—Medicines which act upon the skin and external parts, by application to the surface of the body.

Class I.

Medicines which act upon the alimentary canal.

Orders.—1. *Emetics.*—Medicines which evacuate the stomach by exciting vomiting.

2. *Cathartics.*—Medicines which expel the fæces by increasing the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

3. *Anthelmintics.*—Medicines which destroy intestinal worms, or expel them from the body.

4. *Antacids.*—Medicines which counteract acidity in the stomach.

5. *Demulcents.*—Medicines which lubricate and protect the coats of the alimentary canal.

6. *Antidotes.*—Medicines which neutralize poison when received into the stomach.

Class II.

Medicines which act upon the glandular system, and upon the secretory and excretory vessels.

Orders.—1. *Secretory stimulants.*—Medicines which act upon the whole glandular system.

2. *Sialagogues.*—Medicines which increase the secretion of saliva.

3. *Expectorants.*—Medicines which promote the secretion of mucus or pus from the bronchial tubes.

4. *Errhines.*—Medicines which promote the secretion of mucus in the nostrils.

5. *Diaphoretics.*—Medicines which excite cutaneous exhalation.

6. *Diuretics.*—Medicines which increase the secretion of urine by exciting the action of the kidneys.

7. *Emmenagogues.*—Medicines which promote the secretion of the menstrual discharge.

Class III.

Medicines which act upon the heart and arteries.

Orders.—1. *Sedatives.*—Medicines which diminish the power and velocity of the circulation by their operation on the heart and large arteries.

2. *Refrigerants.*—Medicines which diminish the heat of the body, by their action on the extreme vessels.

3. *Tonics.*—Medicines which invigorate the circulation, and thus relieve debility or atony.

4. *Arterial stimulants.*—Medicines which excite the circulation.

Class IV.

Medicines which act upon the brain and nervous system.

Orders.—1. *Narcotics.*—Medicines which, by their operation on the brain and nerves, diminish sensibility, and induce sleep.

2. *Antispasmodics.*—Medicines which, by their operation on the nervous system, allay inordinate muscular action.

3. *Nervous stimulants.*—Medicines which excite the brain and nervous system, and thereby increase their irritability and energy.

Class V.

Medicines which act upon the muscular fibre.

Order.—*Astringents.*—Medicines which, by inducing contraction of the muscular fibre, restrain inordinate evacuations and hæmorrhages.

Class VI.

Medicines which act upon the skin and external parts, by application to the surface of the body.

Orders.—1. *Epispastics.*—Medicines which excite external irritation.

2. *Emollients.*—Medicines which allay external irritation by softening the skin.

Note.—All medicines externally applied (except those which belong to Class VI.) may be considered as stimulant, tonic, sedative, &c., &c., and are therefore arranged in their respective orders.

Class I.

Order 1.—*Emetics.*

Anthemis.
Ipecacuanha.
Olivæ oleum.
Sinapis alba.
Antimonium.
Cuprum.
Zincum.

Order 2.—*Cathartics.*

Aloë.
Cambogia.
Colocynthis.
Elaterium.
Helleborus niger.
Jalapa.
Linum catharticum.
Manna.
Pruna.
Rhamnus.
Rheum.
Ricinus.
Tabacum.
Tamarindus.
Terebinthinæ oleum.
Tiglii oleum.
Veratrum.
Potassæ sales.
Hydrargyrum.
Magnesia, ejusque sales.
Soda, ejusque sales.

Order 3.—*Anthelmintics.*

Allium.
Assafœtida.
Cambogia.
Dolichos.
Filix mas.
Granatum.
Helleborus fœtidus.
Jalapa.
Scammonia.
Spigelia.
Tabacum.
Tiglii oleum.
Terebinthinæ oleum.
Ferrum.
Hydrargyrum.
Stannum.
Sulphur.

Order 4.—*Antacids.*

Ammoniæ subcarbonas.
Liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis.
Spiritus ammoniæ.
Cornu ustum.
Testæ preparatæ.
Potassæ subcarbonas.
Potassæ carbonas.
Liquor potassæ.
Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis.
Creta præparata.
Liquor calcis.
Magnesia.
Magnesiæ subcarbonas.
Sodæ subcarbonas.
Sodæ subcarbonas exsiccata.
Sodæ carbonas.

ORDER 5.—*Demulcents.*

Cetaceum.
Cera.
Acacia.
Althæa.
Amygdalæ.
Amylum.
Avena.
Caricæ fructus.
Cydoniæ semina.
Glycyrrhiza.
Hordeum.
Lichen.
Linum.
Malva.
Oryza.
Olivæ oleum.
Tragacantha.
Tussilago.
Uvæ passæ.

ORDER 6.—*Antidotes.*

Albumen.
Gallæ.
Saccharum.
Acida.

Omnes medicinæ, Ord. 4.

CLASS II.

ORDER 1.—*Secretory Stimulants.*

Iodina.
Hydrargyrum.

ORDER 2.—*Sialagogues.*

Mastiche.
Mezereum.
Pyrethrum.
Tabacum.
Hydrargyrum.

ORDER 3.—*Expectorants.*

Cetaceum.
Mel.
Allium.
Amygdalarum oleum.
Ammoniacum.
Assafœtida.
Glycyrrhiza.
Ipecacuanha.
Lichen.
Pix liquida.
Linum.
Senega.
Scilla.
Olivæ oleum.
Antimonium.
Ammonia, ejusque sales.

Omnes medicinæ, Class I., Ord. 5.

ORDER 4.—*Errhines.*

Asarum.
Euphorbiæ gummi resina.
Tabacum.
Veratrum.

ORDER 5.—*Diaphoretics.*

Ammonia.
Camphora.
Colchicum.
Contrayerva.
Guaiacum.
Ipecacuanha.
Sambucus.
Sassafras.
Sarsaparilla.
Ulmi cortex.
Potassæ nitras.
Antimonum.
Sulphur.

ORDER 6.—*Diuretics.*

Cantharis.
Cambogia.
Colchicum.
Copaiba.
Dauci semina.
Digitalis.
Dulcamara.
Juniperus.
Sarsaparilla.
Scilla.
Taraxacum.
Terebinthinæ oleum.
Resina flava.
Pix liquida.
Acidum aceticum.
Acidum malicum.
Acidum nitricum dilutum.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici.
Potassa, ejusque sales.
Soda ejusque sales.
Sapo.
Ulmus.
Cubeba.
Spartium.
Hydrargyrum?
Iodina?

ORDER 7.—*Emmenagogues.*

Aloë.
Assafœtida.
Galbanum.
Helleborus niger.
Rubia.
Myrrha.
Ruta.
Iodina.
Ferrum.
Hydrargyrum.
Sabinæ folia.
Sagapenum.

CLASS III.

ORDER 1.—*Sedatives.*

Camphora.
Colchicum.
Conium.
Acidum hydrocyanicum.
Antimonium tartarizatum.
Veratrum.
Humulus.
Digitalis.
Tabacum.
Plumbi acetas.
Potassæ nitras.

ORDER 2.—*Refrigerants.*

Aqua frigida.
Acidum aceticum.
Acidum citricum.
Acidum tartaricum.
Potassæ sales.
E plumbo præparata
E zinco præparata.

ORDER 3.—*Tonics.*

Absinthium.
Acorus calamus.
Anthemis.
Aurantii cortex.
Calumba.
Cascarilla.
Centaurium.
Cinchona.
Cinchoniæ sulphas.
Quininæ sulphas.
Cusparia.
Gentiana.
Helenium.
Humulus.
Lupulina.
Krameria.
Nux vomica.
Strychnia.
Origanum.
Marrubium.
Menyanthes.
Myrrha.
Quassia.
Salix.
Simarouba.
Acidum citricum.
Acidum nitricum.
Acidum muriaticum
Chlorinum.
Acidum sulphuricum.
Alumen.
Argenti nitras.
Arsenicum album.
Bismuthi subnitras.
Cuprum.
Ferrum.
Zincum.

ORDER 4.—*Arterial Stimulants.*

Cantharis.
Abietis resina.
Anisum.
Acorus calamus.
Armoracia.
Balsamum Peruvianum.
Carui semina.
Caryophylli.
Cinnamomum.
Copaiba.
Coriandrum.
Cubeba.
Resina flava.
Balsamum Tolutanum.
Benzoinum.
Cajeputi oleum.
Canella.
Cardamomum.
Capsicum.
Rosmarinus.
Sabina.
Serpentaria.
Styrax.
Sinapis.

Cuminum.	Terebinthinæ oleum.
Elemi.	Zingiber.
Fœniculum.	Æther sulphuricus.
Guaiacum.	Vinum.
Lavandula.	Alcohol.
Mastiche.	Chlorinum.
Mentha piperita.	Chloruretum calcis.
Mezereum.	Chloruretum sodæ.
Myristica.	Ferrum.
Olibanum.	Petroleum.
Pimenta.	Piper longum.
Pix.	Piper nigrum.
Pyrethrum.	

Class IV.

Order 1.—*Narcotics.*

Aconitum.	Lauri baccæ.
Belladonna.	Lactucæ extractum.
Conium.	Lactucarium.
Humulus.	Opium.
Lupulina.	Morphia.
Hyoscyamus.	Narcotia.
Camphora.	Stramonium.

Order 2.—*Antispasmodics.*

Ammonia.	Ipecacuanha.
Castoreum.	Opium.
Moschus.	Tabacum.
Assafœtida.	Stramonium.
Belladonna.	Valeriana.
Camphora.	Æther sulphuricus.
Cardamine.	Cuprum ammoniatum.
Conium.	
Galbanum.	Argenti nitras.
Hyoscyamus.	Zinci oxydum.
Sagapenum.	Zinci sulphas.

Order 3.—*Nervous Stimulants.*

Ammonia.	Strychnia.
Allium porrum.	Opoponax.
Allium sativum.	Secale cornutum.
Anethum.	Valeriana.
Assafœtida.	Toxicodendron.
Galbanum.	Æther sulphuricus.
Nux vomica.	Sagapenum.

Class V.

Order 1.—*Astringents.*

Cornu ustum.	Salix.
Bistorta.	Tormentilla.
Catechu.	Uva ursi.
Granatum.	Alumen.
Hæmatoxylon.	Acidum sulphuricum.
Kino.	
Krameria.	Cupri sulphas.
Quercus et Gallæ.	Plumbi acetas.
Rosa.	Zinci sulphas.

Class VI.

Order 1.—*Epispastics.*

Argenti nitras.	Acida.
Cantharis.	Pix Burgundica.
Ammonia.	Sabina.
Allium sativum.	Sinapis.
Euphorbia.	Antimonium.
Elemi.	Iodina.
Potassa fusa.	Potassa cum calce.

Order 2.—*Emollients.*

Cetaceum.	Aquacalida.
Olivæ oleum.	Adeps.
Sevum.	

[MATIAS BARK. See *Malambo Bark.*]

MATICO. The native name of the *Piper angustifolium;* a Peruvian plant, recently introduced into use as a styptic. See *Piper.*

[*Maticin.* A peculiar bitter principle found in Matico by Dr. Hodges.

MATLOCK. A village in Derbyshire, affording a spring of saline water.

MATRASS. A cucurbit or vessel of glass, earthenware, or metal, usually of a globular shape, and open at the top, for the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c. See *Alembic.*

MATRES. Mothers; a name formerly given to the membranes of the brain,—the *dura* and *pia mater,* from the fanciful idea that they were the origins of all the other membranes of the body.

MATRICARIA (*matrix,* the uterus). Medicines for disorders of the uterus.

[MATRICARIA. The pharmacopœial name for the *Matricaria chamomilla;* a genus of plants of the order Asteraceæ, Lindley.]

[1. *Matricaria chamomilla.* German Chamomile. An European plant, of the natural order Compositæ, the flowers of which possess mild tonic properties, similar to those of chamomile.

[2. *Matricaria Parthenium. Pyrethrum parthenium.*]

MATRIX. The earthy or stony matter which accompanies ores, or envelops them in the earth. Also a designation of the uterus or womb.

Matrix of Teeth. The formative organ of a mammalian tooth, consisting of a pulp and a capsule; the former is converted into *dentine,* the latter into cement. When enamel is to be added, a peculiar organ is formed on the inner surface of the capsule, which arranges the hardening material into the form, and of the density, characteristic of enamel.

MATTER (materia). The general term for designating all ponderable bodies; their ultimate particles are called *molecules* or *atoms.* Material substances have two kinds of properties, *physical* and *chemical,* and the study of their phenomena has given rise to two corresponding

branches of knowledge, *natural philosophy* and *chemistry*.

MATURATION (*maturo*, to ripen). The process succeeding to inflammation, by which pus is formed in an abscess. Applications which promote suppuration have been called *maturants*.

MATURITY (*maturus*, ripe). A term applied to fruits and seeds which have reached the full period of their development.

MAW-WORM. The Ascaris vermicularis. The term is derived, according to Dr. Harvey, from the occasional visit which this animal makes to the *maw* or stomach, in migrating from its proper region, which is the *rectum;* but, more probably, from the peculiar effects which it often produces on the maw or stomach, by sympathy, and without quitting its home, as a gnawing pain, and faintness from the intolerable itching it excites in the anus.

MAXILLA. The jaw; the jaw-bone. Hence the term *maxillary*, as applied to nerves, arteries, &c., belonging to the jaw. See *Mandibulum*.

Maxillo-labialis. The name given by Chaussier to the triangularis labiorum.

Maxillo-labii-nasalis. The name given by Dumas to the elevator labii superioris alæque nasi.

Maxillo-palpebralis. The name given by Dumas to the orbicularis palpebrarum.

MAXIMUM (superl. of *magnus*, great). A term denoting the *greatest possible* quantity or effect; it is opposed to *minimum*, or the *least possible;* and to *medium*, or the *mean* between these extremes.

[MAY APPLE. *Podophyllum peltatum*.]

MAY-DEW. *Ros majalis*. The dew collected off the grass with sponges; used as a cosmetic.

MAY FLOWER. *Epigæa repens*.]

[MAY WEED. See *Cotula*.]

MEAD or METHEGLIN. *Hydromel vinosum*. The ancient beverage of the northern nations, prepared from honey and water.

[MEADOW ANEMONE. *Anemone pratensis*.]

[MEADOW SAFFRON. *Colchicum autumnale*.]

[MEADOW SWEET. *Spiræa ulmaria*.]

MEAL. *Farina*. The edible part of wheat, oats, rye, barley, &c., ground into a coarse flour.

[MEALY STARWORT. One of the common names for *Aletris farinosa*.]

MEASLES. A cutaneous disease; the first genus of the order *Exanthemata*, of Bateman. See *Rubeola*.

MEAT BISCUITS, AMERICAN; [BORDEN'S]. These contain, in a concentrated and portable form, all the nutriment of the meat, combined with wheaten or other flour. One pound of this biscuit is said to contain the nutriment or essence of five pounds of good meat; a 22 gallon cask can contain the concentrated nutriment of 500 ℔s. of fresh meat with 70 ℔s. of flour.

MEA'TUS (*meo*, to pass, to flow). Literally, a passage. Hence—

1. *Meatus auditorius* [*externus*]. A canal, partly cartilaginous and partly osseus, which extends from the concha to the tympanum.

[2. *Meatus auditorius internus*. The internal auditory passage; a small bony canal, beginning internally at the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, running towards the vestibulum and cochlea.]

3. *Meatus urinarius*. The orifice of the female urethra.

MECHANICAL ANTIDOTES. A term applied by Pereira to a class of topical medicines which act mechanically, by sheathing the mucous surface of the stomach and intestines in cases of poisoning, and by obstructing absorption.

[MECHANICAL LEECH. See *Leech, Mechanical*.]

MECHANICAL THEORY. A system of medicine, by which all diseases were attributed principally to *lentor* and *morbid viscidity of the blood;* attenuant and diluent medicines, or substances for promoting mechanical force, were adopted; thus, mercury was supposed to act by its specific gravity.

[MECHANISM. The structure of a body or of a machine, or the mechanical arrangement of its parts.]

MECHOACAN. The slightly purgative root of a Mexican plant, probably some species of the genus Ipomœa.

MECHONIA. An alkaline principle found in opium, associated with narceia.

MECONICA (*μήκων*, a poppy). Preparations of opium. The term *meconium*, or poppy-juice, was applied by Pliny to the expressed juice of the leaves and capsules of the *Papaver somniferum*.

MECONIC ACID (*μήκων*, a poppy). The characteristic acid of opium.

MECO'NIUM (*μηκώνιον*, the inspissated juice of the poppy; opium). The first discharge of fæces, of a blackish green colour, in infants. It consists of the excrementitious matter of the bile of the fœtus, which collects together with intestinal mucus in the lower part of the canal.

[MEDEOLA VIRGINICA. Indian cucumber. An indigenous plant, the root of which is said to be eaten by the Indians.

It probably possesses some diuretic powers, and, according to Professor Barton, is thought useful in dropsies.]

[MEDIAN. See *Medius.*]

MEDIASTI'NUM (ex *medio stando*). A middle portion separating parts from each other, as the *septum*, which divides the cavity of the thorax into distinct parts.

MEDICA'MEN. Any mixing or mixture. Tacitus has *vis medicaminis*, the violence of a poisonous mixture.

MEDICAMENTA ARCANA. Secret medicines; what are now called patent or proprietary medicines.

MEDICAMENTUM. A medicament; a term applied only to what heals bodily or mental disease, whereas *remedium* is said of any thing which contributes to the alleviation of pain. There are remedies against cold, but no medicament. *Medicamentum* is the remedy that is made use of, and *remedium* the healing remedy. *Medicamenta cruda* are unprepared medicines or simples.

[MEDICATED. Imbued with the properties of a medicine.]

[*Medicated wines.* See *Vina medicata.*]

MEDICI'NA (*μῆδος*, care). Medicine; a term applied both to the art of physic, and to the remedy itself.

1. *Forensic medicine.* Medical jurisprudence; the application of medical knowledge to the preservation of the human species, and to the exercise of justice.

2. *Veterinary medicine.* The application of medical knowledge to the treatment of the lower animals.

[MEDICINAL (*medicina*, medicine). Having the power of restoring health or of removing disease.]

MEDITULLIUM (ex *medium* et *tullium*, productio vocis). The very middle; a term synonymous with *diplöe*, or the cellular tissue of the bones of the skull.

MEDIUS. Middle; equally distant from both extremities. Hence—

1. *Mediana vena.* The middle vein of the arm, situated between the basilic and cephalic veins.

2. *Median nerve.* The largest nerve of the brachial plexus.

3. *Median line.* The vertical line which divides the body into two equal parts.

MEDULLA. Marrow; a kind of fixed oil occupying the cavities of bones. In botany, the pith of plants.

1. *Medulla oblongata.* The upper enlarged portion of the spinal cord, extending from the cerebral protuberance to the great occipital foramen.

2. *Medulla spinalis.* The spinal marrow or cord, extending from the great occipital foramen, to the second lumbar vertebra. It finally separates into the *cauda equina*, or horse's tail.

3. *Medullary.* The designation of the *white* substance of the brain, contained within the *cortical* or cineritious substance. In botany, it is applied to radii proceeding from the medulla to the bark, in exogenous plants.

MEDULLIN (*medulla*, pith). The name given by Dr. John to the porous pith of the sun-flower.

MEDU'SA. A genus of the Acalephæ, or sea-nettles. On being touched, they induce redness and a tingling sensation; they are also supposed to occasion, in certain latitudes, the phosphorescent appearance of the sea.

MEERSCHAUM. A silicate of magnesia; a greasy, soapy substance, occurring in Cornwall. In Turkey and in Germany it is made into tobacco-pipes. It is also called *keffekil*, or earth of Kaffa; and *écume de mer*, or sea-foam.

MEGRIM. This term is probably a corruption from the Greek compound word *hemicrania*, through the French word *migraine*.

MEIBOMIAN GLANDS. *Ciliary follicles.* Small glands, first described by Meibomius, lying under the inner membrane of the eyelids. About twenty or thirty ducts of these glands open upon the tarsus of each eyelid.

MEL. Honey; a substance secreted by the nectariferous glands of flowers, and collected by the working bee, which transports it in its crop or *honey-bag* to the hive. See *Honey.*

Mel Ægyptiacum. The *Linimentum æruginis* of the [Lond.] Pharmacopœia; consisting of powdered verdigris, distilled vinegar, and clarified honey.

[*Mel Boracis.* A mixture of powdered borax and clarified honey, in the proportion of one drachm of the former to one ounce of the latter.]

Mel depuratum. [*Mel despumatum*, U. S. Ph.] Clarified honey; honey melted in a water-bath, and strained while hot through flannel.

Mel Rosæ. Honey of Roses; prepared from the dried red rose, boiling distilled water, and honey.

[*Mel scillæ compositum.* Coxe's hive-syrup. See *Syrupus scillæ compositus.*]

MELÆNA (*μέλαινα νόσος, morbus niger*; the *black disease*; hence the name of the *black jaundice*). A term adopted by Sauvages from the writings of Hippocrates, to denote the occurrence of dark-coloured, grumous, and pitchy evacuations, generally accompanied by sanguineous vomiting. The adjective is here used singly,

the substantive being understood. By Hoffmann the disease is called *secessus niger*.

MELALEUCA MINOR. [*M. cajuputi* Rumphius.] The Lesser Melaleuca; a Myrtaceous plant, yielding *cajeput oil*.

MELAM. A substance formed by distilling dry hydro-sulpho-cyanate of ammonia. On boiling melam with hydro-chloric acid, a crystalline substance is generated, called *melamine*.

MELAMPODIUM. A name given by the Greeks to the Black Hellebore, from Melampus, who is said to have cured the daughters of Prœtus, king of Argos, of melancholy, with this plant.

MELAMPYRIN. A substance obtained from the *Melampyrum nemorosum*. It appears to be somewhat analogous to gum and sugar.

MELANÆMA (*μέλαν αἷμα*, black blood). The name given by Dr. Goodwin to asphyxia, from the colour of the blood in that affection; he distinguishes the disease into melanæma, from hanging; from drowning; and from inspiration of fixed air.

MELANCHOLIA (*μέλαινα χολή*, black bile, or choler). Melancholy; mental dejection. The varieties are the gloomy, or *attonita;* the restless, or *errabunda;* the mischievous, or *malevolens;* and the self-complacent, or *complacens*.

MELANIC ACID (*μέλας, μέλανος*, black). The name given to a principle discovered by Dr. Marcet, in a specimen of *black* urine. Dr. Prout says it is apparently connected with lithic acid.

[MELANOGOGUE (*μέλας*, black; *ἀγω*, to expel). A medicine which purges off black bile.]

[MELANOID, or MELANOTIC CANCER. Medullary cancer modified by the formation of black pigment in its elemental structure. See *Melanosis*.]

MELANO'MA (*μέλας, μέλανος*, black). This term implies more than the *melanosis* of Laennec; for, whereas the latter denotes a morbid product, *sui generis*, the former is employed by Dr. Carswell to signify all "black discolourations or products," which he separates into two groups, the *true* and the *spurious*.

MELANO'SIS (*μέλας, μέλανος*, black). A morbid product of a dark brown or black colour, first described by Laennec, in 1806, under the forms of masses enclosed in cysts; masses without cysts; infiltration in the tissue of organs, and deposition on the surface of organs, a *liquid* form of melanosis.

[*Melanosis* (meaning thereby the deposit of black pigment,) is an extremely common occurrence, and may take place in healthy tissues, in those which are variously diseased, and in new formations of any kind. When this black pigment is deposited in encephaloid structure it constitutes melanoid cancer.]

MELANOTANNIC ACID (*μέλας*, black). A black substance formed by the action of potassa, in excess, upon tannic and gallic acid.

MELANTHACEÆ. The Colchicum tribe of monocotyledonous plants. Herbs with a *rhizome*, sometimes fleshy; *leaves* sheathing at the base; *flowers* hexapetaloïdeous, tubular; *stamens* 6; *ovarium* 3-celled; *seeds* albuminous.

MELAS (*μέλας*, black). A term applied by the ancients to a superficial affection, resembling the *alphos*, except in its colour; it is synonymous with the *lepra nigricans*, or black lepra.

MELASMA (*μέλας*, black). The name given by writers to the *ecthyma luridum*, or lurid papulous scall.

MELASSES (*mel*, honey). The uncrystallizable part of the juice of the sugar-cane, separated from the sugar during its manufacture — a sort of mother-water of raw sugar. That which is imported into England is principally converted into a coarse, soft sugar, called *bastards*.

MELASSIC ACID (*μέλι*, honey). An acid produced by the simultaneous action of alkalies and heat upon grape sugar.

[MELEGUETA or MELLIGETTA PEPPER. *Grana Paradisi*, (q. v.).]

[MELIA AZEDARACH. *Azedarach*, Ph. U. S. Pride of India. Pride of China. A plant of the natural order Meliaceæ. The bark is cathartic and emetic, and in large doses is said to be narcotic. It is esteemed in the Southern States as a very efficient anthelmintic. It is given in the form of decoction, made by boiling four ounces of the fresh bark in a quart of water, down to a pint. The dose for a child is a tablespoonful every two or three hours until it affects the stomach — or it may be given morning and evening for several days, and then followed by an active cathartic.

MELIACEÆ. The Bead-tree tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* symmetrical; *calyx* imbricated; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* of several cells; *seeds* definite, apterous.

MELICERIS (*μέλι*, honey; *κηρός*, wax). A tumour of the encysted kind, filled with a substance resembling wax, or honey, in consistence.

MELILOTUS [OFFICINALIS. *Melilot.*] A Leguminous plant, said by Vogel

to owe its odoriferous principle to benzoïc acid; others refer it to coumarine, the aromatic principle of the Tonka bean.

MELISSA OFFICINALIS (*μέλισσα*, a bee). The Common Balm, or Balm Mint; a Labiate plant, sometimes used for making *balm tea*.

MELLAGO (*mel*, honey). Any medicine which has the consistence and sweetness of honey. Hence the term *Mellago taraxaci*, as applied to the fluid extract of dandelion.

MELLATE. A salt formed by combination of mellitic acid with a salifiable base.

[MELISSINE. A name given by Mr. Brodie to a peculiar body obtained by him from wax, and considered by him as a wax alcohol.]

[MELLITA. Preparations of honey. Oxymels.]

MELLITIC ACID (*mel*, honey). An acid discovered in the *mellite* or honey-stone, or mellitate of alumina.

MELLON. A salt-radical, consisting of carbon and nitrogen.

MELOE. A genus of insects. The *meloe vesicatoria* was the former name of the *cantharis*, or blistering beetle.

[MELOPLASTIC (*μελον*, the cheek; *πλασσω*, to form). The operation for forming a new cheek.]

MELTING POINT. That point of the thermometer at which a solid becomes fluid. Thus ice melts at 32°, sulphur at 218°, gold at 5237° Fahr.

MEMBRANA. This term formerly denoted the skin of animals, dressed like our parchment or vellum to write upon. In anatomy it signifies sometimes a bag for containing fluids, sometimes a thin substance lining a cavity. The membranes of the body are the—

1. *Mucous membranes*, investing the sides of cavities which communicate with the external air; they are divided into the *mucous membranes* properly so called, and the *skin*.

2. *Serous membranes*, lining cavities which are not externally open; they are divided into the *splanchnic serous membranes*, and the *synovial membranes*.

3. *Fibrous membranes*, of various forms, constituting capsules, sheaths, aponeuroses, &c.; by their combination with the two preceding kinds of membrane, they constitute the *fibro-serous* and *fibro-mucous* membranes.

4. *Membrana dentata*. A process of the pia mater sent off from either side of the cord, and forming a *serration* between each of the nerves.

5. *Membrane, investing*. The first layer of cells which assumes a distinctly membranous form upon the surface of the cicatricula of the ovum, hitherto called the serous layer of the germinal membrane.

6. *Membrane, false*. This is the result of inflammation, and is formed by the coagulation of the fibrinous fluid or lymph poured out on membranes which have a free surface.

7. *Membrana media*. The name given by the earlier writers to that part of the allantois which lies in contact with the amnion, and which contains but few vessels; it is the *endochorion* of Dutrochet.

8. *Membrana capsulo-pupillaris*. A vascular membrane extending backwards from the pupillar margin of the iris in the fœtus of the mammalia and of man, and connecting the margin of the capsule of the lens with the margin of the iris.

9. *Membrana vitellina*. The vitelline membrane, lying within the ovicapsule, and surrounding the yolk of the ovum.

10. *Membranæ reunientes*. A term recently applied by Rathke to certain parts of the embryo of all the vertebrate classes. To the very thin membranous part of the abdominal walls in the embryo, he gives the name of *membrana reuniens inferior*, and to the corresponding part in the dorsal region the name of *membrana reuniens superior*; while he reserves the terms *laminæ abdominales* and *laminæ dorsales* for the thicker parts of the abdominal and dorsal regions of the embryo, which, advancing from each side, at length meet above and below in the middle line. When these thicker laminæ have thus united and enclosed the cavities to which they belong, the membranæ reunientes have lost their office.

11. *Membrana germinativa*. The germinal membrane, the earliest development of the germ in fishes and the amphibia, in the form of a thin stratum of yolk of definite extent; it gradually extends itself over the whole surface of the yolk, so as to assume the form of a vesicle including the mass of yolk.

12. *Membrana decidua*. The deciduous membrane, which is developed upon the inner surface of the uterus, before the ovum reaches that organ. It consists of a whitish, gray, moist, and soft mass, similar to coagulated fibrin, and entirely formed of nucleated cells. See *Decidua*.

13. *Membrana corticalis*. The external transparent coat of the ovum of mammalia, before the formation of the embryo, as observed by Von Baer.

14. *Membrana versicolor*. The name of a brilliant and variously-coloured mem-

brane which forms part of the choroïd in many animals. Mr. Dalrymple denies that any such membrane exists in the human eye.

15. *Membrana intermedia.* A term applied to the membrane which, in the ovum of the bird, lies between the rudimentary nervous centres and the mucous layer of the germinal membrane.

16. *Membrana semilunaris.* The name given to the conjunctiva at that part of its course where it is posterior to the caruncula, and a little external to it. This membrana semilunaris has been supposed to be the rudiment of the membrana nictitans, or the third eyelid of the lower animals.

17. *Membrana Jacobi.* The external membrane or layer of the retina.

18. *Membrana sacciformis.* A synovial membrane, which forms a duplicature between the radius and the ulna.

19. *Membrana pigmenti.* The internal layer of the choroïd membrane, which retains the pigmentum nigrum in its place.

20. *Membrana nictitans* (*nicto*, to wink). A membrane with which birds and reptiles can occasionally cover their eyes. This term has been erroneously applied to a loose crescentiform fold of the conjunctiva at the inner angle of the eye, which has neither the office nor the muscular apparatus of the nictitating membrane.

21. *Membrana pupillaris* (*pupilla*, the pupil of the eye). A membrane extended across the pupil of the fœtus. It disappears at about the seventh month.

22. *Membrana tympani.* A membrane extended over the circular opening at the bottom of the meatus auditorius.

23. *Membrana pituitaria*, or *Schneiderian.* The membrane which lines the cavities of the nose.

MEMBRANACEOUS [MEMBRANIFORM,] (*membrana*, a membrane). Resembling membrane. This term must be distinguished from *membranous*, which denotes that the substance consists of membrane.

[MEMBRANES. By the term "the membranes," is understood, in obstetrical writings, the three membranes which envelope the fœtus, viz., the decidua, the chorion, and the amnion.]

MEMBRUM (*μείρω*, to divide). A member or limb; an external part of the body, distinguished from all the rest by some particular use, as *membrum virile*, the penis, &c. It is not said of the head.

MENACHANITE. A substance found in Cornwall, in which Mr. Gregor discovered *titanium.* It consists of the oxide of titanium, iron, and manganese.

MENDO'SUS (*mendax*, false). Spurious, or false: hence, *mendosæ costæ*, the false ribs; *mendosa sutura*, the bastard or squamous suture of the cranium.

[MENINGEAL. Of, or belonging to, the meninges.]

MENINGES (pl. of *μήνιγξ*, a membrane). The name of the membranes of the brain—the dura and pia mater.

1. *Meningitis.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow. See *Encephalitis*, and *Myelitis.*

2. *Meningosis.* An articulation in which membrane is employed.

3. *Meningo-phylax* (*φυλάσσω*, to protect). An instrument formerly used for protecting the dura mater and brain from injury, during the operation of trepanning.

MENISCUS (*μήνη*, the moon). A lens which is concave on one side and convex on the other, its section resembling the appearance of the new moon. Also, a term applied by authors to interarticular cartilage.

MENISPERMACEÆ. The Cocculus tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. *Leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; unisexual; *stamens* hypogynous; *fruit*, a 1-seeded drupe.

[MENISPERMUM. A Linnean genus of plants of the natural order Menispermaceæ.]

[1. *Menispermum canadense.* An indigenous climbing plant, the root of which is said to be a gently stimulating tonic, and to be used in Virginia as a substitute for sarsaparilla, in scrofulous affections.]

[2. *Menispermum cocculus. Anamirta cocculus.* A species growing in the East Indies, the fruit of which is the cocculus Indicus.]

3. *Menispermum palmatum.* The Kalumb or Calumba plant, now called *Cocculus palmatus.* It yields the Colomba root of the shops, and its seeds contain *menispermic acid.*

Menispermia; paramenispermia. Two crystalline substances found in the seed-coat of the *Cocculus Indicus.*

MENORRHAGIA (*μήν, μηνός*, a month; *ῥήγνυμι*, to break forth). A morbidly profuse discharge of the catamenia, commonly called *flooding*, or uterine hæmorrhage.

MENOSTATION (*μήν, μηνός*, mensis, a month; *ἵστημι*, to stand). A suppression or retention of the catamenial discharge.

MENSES (*mensis*, a month). The months; the monthly discharge or period; the catamenia, courses, or flowers.

MENSTRUATION (*menstrua*, pl. neut. of *menstruus*, used absolutely). The periodical discharge from the female generative organs of a bloody fluid poured out by the inner surface of the uterus. The menstrual periods occur usually at intervals of a lunar month, their duration being from three to six days.

MENSTRUUM. A term synonymous with *solvent*. A liquid which does not change the nature of the substance to be dissolved. Thus, pure *water* is employed to dissolve gum, *alcohol* to dissolve resins, and *acids* to dissolve the bases of colchicum and squill.

MENSURATION (*mensura*, a measure). The process of ascertaining the comparative size of the two sides of the chest. It consists simply in measuring the superficial extent of the chest with a piece of tape stretched over it from certain fixed points.

MENTAGRA (*mentum*, the chin; ἄγρα, seizure). The *sycosis menti;* an eruption about the chin. See *Sycosis*.

MENTHA. A genus of Labiate plants. According to Strabo, *Minthe* was a *chère amie* of Pluto, and was metamorphosed by Proserpine into a plant, which bore her name.

1. *Mentha viridis* is the spear-mint or green mint; *mentha piperita*, peppermint, from which the cordial of this name is prepared; and *mentha pulegium*, pennyroyal, which enters into the composition of the pennyroyal, or *hysteric water* of the shops.

2. *Menthene.* A liquid hydrocarbon obtained from the stearopten contained in oil of peppermint.

3. *Rotulæ menthæ piperitæ.* Peppermint drops; peppermint lozenges; prepared from sugar and oil of peppermint.

MENTUM. The chin; the projecting surface of which is termed the *mental process.*

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA.—Buckbean: an indigenous plant growing in marshes, and yielding a peculiar substance called *menyanthin.*

MEPHI'TIS (the name of the goddess of foul smells). An impure or poisonous exhalation.

1. *Mephitic acid.* The name given by Mr. Bewley to carbonic acid, from its occasioning death on being respired.

2. *Mephitic air.* Nitrogen gas; [also carbonic acid and other irrespirable gases.]

MERA'CUS (*merus*, unmixed). Without mixture. Celsus has *meracas potiones*, draughts of pure wine; and Pliny, *vinum meraculum*, wine pretty pure.

MERCAPTAN. A liquid of an ethereal character, named from its energetic action on peroxide of mercury—quasi *mercurium captans.* It is alcohol of which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

[MERCURIAL. Containing mercury, or relating to mercury.]

MERCURIAL BALSAM. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*, also called yellow or citrine ointment; an imitation of the golden eye-ointment.

MERCURIAL ERETHISM. An affection arising from the use of mercury, and characterized by irregular action of the heart, frequent sighing, trembling, &c.

[MERCURIAL OINTMENT. See *Unguentum Hydrargyri.*]

MERCURIAL RASH. A variety of the Eczema rubrum, arising from the irritation of mercury; hence, it has been called eczema mercuriale; erythema mercuriale; hydrargyria; and mercurial lepra.

MERCURY. A metal differing from all others in being always fluid, unless subjected to a temperature of —39°, when it becomes solid. Some of its names suggest its silvery appearance and liquid form, as *hydrargyrum*, or silver-water; others, its mobility and liquidity, as well as its resemblance to silver, as *argentum vivum*, *aqua argentea*, *aqua metallorum*, and *quicksilver.* Its volatility has also gained for it the name of that locomotive personage, the messenger of the gods.

Ores of Mercury.

1. *Native* or *Virgin Mercury.* The pure metal, found in the form of globules, in cavities of the other ores of this metal.

2. *Native Amalgam.* An ore consisting of mercury combined with silver.

3. *Native Cinnabar.* Native vermilion, or the bisulphuret of mercury; the ore which yields the mercury of commerce.

4. *Corneous Mercury.* Mercurial horn ore, or the proto-chloride of mercury.

Pharmaceutical Preparations.

5. *Mercury and chalk.* Hydrargyrum cum cretâ; a compound of three parts of mercury and five of chalk, also called mercurius alkalisatus, or æthiops absorbens. [A mild laxative and alterative.]

6. *Mercurial Pills.* Pilulæ hydrargyri, or *blue pill;* a mass consisting of mercury rubbed with confection of red roses until the globules can no longer be seen, and then blended with liquorice powder. Three grains contain one grain of mercury.

7. *Mercurial Ointment.* Unguentum hydrargyri, formerly termed Blue or Neapolitan Ointment; consisting of mercury rubbed with suet and lard until the globules can no longer be seen.

8. *Gray* or *black oxide.* Hydrargyri oxidum, [Hydrargyri oxidum nigrum, Ph.

U. S.] sometimes called the protoxide, and sub-oxide; used externally, and for making *black wash*.

9. *Red oxide.* Hydrargyri binoxidum, formerly called red precipitate per se, calcined mercury, and by Geber, coagulated mercury.

10. *Red precipitate.* [Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum, Ph. U. S.] Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum, commonly called red precipitated mercury; used externally.

11. *Calomel.* Hydrargyri chloridum, [Hydrargyri chloridum mite, Ph. U. S.] formerly called the sub-muriate, or mild muriate, of mercury, [and sweet precipitate].

12. *Corrosive sublimate.* Hydrargyri bichloridum, [Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum, Ph. U. S.] formerly called oxy-muriate, or corrosive muriate of mercury.

13. *White precipitate.* Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum, [Hydrargyri ammoniatum, Ph. U. S.] sometimes called Lemery's white precipitate, and cosmetic mercury.

[14. *Iodide of Mercury.* Hydrargyri iodidum. Green iodide of mercury; Protiodide of mercury. Given in scrofula and syphilis. The dose is a grain daily, gradually increased to three or four.]

15. *Red iodide.* Hydrargyri biniodidum, [Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum, Ph. U. S.;] also called the deutiodide or periodide of mercury. [Used in scrofula and syphilis. The dose is the sixteenth of a grain, in pill, gradually increased to a fourth of a grain.]

16. *Red sulphuret.* Hydrargyri sulphuretum, rubrum, cinnabar, or, formerly, minium; reduced to powder, it is *vermilion*.

[17. *Acid nitrate of Mercury.* Hydrargyri pernitratis liquor. Used as a caustic in malignant ulcerations and cancerous affections.]

18. *Æthiops mineral.* The common name of the hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum. [Black sulphuret of mercury. It is sometimes given as an alterative in glandular affections, and in cutaneous diseases, in doses of from 5 to 30 grains several times a day.]

19. *Prussian mercury.* Hydrargyri bicyanidum, [Hydrargyri cyanuretum, Ph. U. S.] also called prussiate, hydrocyanate, and cyanuret of mercury. [Occasionally used as an antisyphilitic remedy; the dose is from a sixteenth to an eighth of a grain.]

20. *Citrine Ointment.* Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis, also called yellow ointment, and *mercurial balsam*.

21. *Turpeth mineral.* Hydrargyri sulphas flavus, a compound which resembles in colour the root of the *Ipomœa turpethum*. [An alterative and powerful emetic and errhine. The dose, as an alterative, is from a quarter to half a grain; as an emetic, from two to five grains.]

22. *Hahnemann's soluble mercury.* A velvety black precipitate, formed by adding very dilute ammonia to the soluble nitrates of mercury, without neutralizing the whole acid.

[23. *Acetate of Mercury.* Hydrargyri acetas. Used as an antisyphilitic, in the dose of one grain, in pill, twice a day; and also in solution, as an external application to cutaneous eruptions.]

MERICARP (*μέρος*, a part; *καρπός*, fruit). The botanical designation of a half of the fruit of Umbelliferous plants. What are called carraway *seeds* are, in fact, *fruits*, each consisting of two achenia, or *mericarps*, placed face to face, and separating from a central axis. The two together are called *cremocarp* (*κρεμάω*, to suspend), from their being suspended from the common central axis.

MEROCELE (*μηρός*, the thigh; *κήλη*, a tumour). Femoral or crural hernia.

MERORGANIZATION (*μέρος*, a part). Organization *in part;* a modification of the general principles of organization.—*Prout.*

MERUS. Mere, pure; unmixed, as *merum vinum*, neat wine, &c. Hence, when *merum* is said of wine, *vinum* is understood,—"curare genium mero;" hence also "merobibus," one who drinks wine without water.

[MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM. Ice plant. A native of the south of Europe; the expressed juice of it is considered demulcent and diuretic, and has been given in diseases of the mucous membranes of the pulmonary and urinary organs, and in dropsy.]

[MESENTERIC. Belonging to the Mesentery.]

[MESENTERY. See *Mesos*.]

MESIAL (*μεσος*, the middle). Appertaining or relating to the middle.]

MESITE. A liquid existing in pyroxylic spirit, and produced in the distillation of wood. *Mesiten* is a similar product of the same process.

MESITYLE. The name given by Kane to the supposed radical of acetone.

MESITYLENE. A light oily liquid, produced by distilling pyro-acetic spirit (acetone) with fuming sulphuric acid.

MESMERISM. Animal magnetism; a system introduced by Mesmer.

MESOS (*μέσος*). *Medius.* The Greek term for *middle,* or mediate, or that which is situated *between* others.

1. *Mes-araic* (*ἀραιά*, the small intestines). A term synonymous with mesenteric.

2. *Mes-encephalon* (*ἐγκέφαλον*, the brain). A primary division of the brain, consisting of the lobe of the third ventricle, the optic lobes and the appendages, termed conarium and hypophysis, and in fishes the "hypoaria."

3. *Mes-entery* (*ἔντερα*, the bowels). The membrane which connects the small intestines and the posterior wall of the abdomen.

4. *Mes-enteritis.* Inflammation of the mesentery.

5. *Meso-carp* (*καρπός*, fruit). The intermediate part of the pericarp of fruits; when fleshy, it is called *sarcocarp.*

6. *Meso-cephalon* (*κεφαλή*, the head). The name given by Chaussier to the pons Varolii.

7. *Meso-cæcum.* That part of the peritonæum which embraces the cæcum and its appendix.

8. *Meso-colon* (*κῶλον*, the colon). That part of the mesentery which connects the transverse colon and the posterior wall of the abdomen.

9. *Meso-gastrium* (*γαστήρ*, the stomach). A kind of suspensory band of the stomach, observed in the earliest stage of embryonic life, which at a later period is converted into a sac, the great omentum.

10. *Meso-lobe.* Chaussier's designation of the corpus callosum, or the maxima commissura cerebri of Soemmering.

11. *Meso-phlœum* (*φλοιός*, bark). That portion of the bark of plants which lies between the epiphlœum and the endophlœum or liber.

12. *Meso-phyllum* (*φύλλον*, a leaf). The cellular substance of the leaves of plants; also called diachyma and diploe.

13. *Meso-rectum.* That part of the peritonæum which connects the rectum with the front of the sacrum.

14. *Meso-sperm* (*σπέρμα*, seed). The middle one of the three membranes by which seeds are sometimes enveloped.

[15. *Meso-thenar.* The name given by Winslow to the muscular mass consisting of the abductor, and part of the short flexor of the thumb.]

16. *Meso-thorax* (*θώραξ*, the chest). That part of the chest in insects which gives origin to the second pair of legs, &c.

[MESOCOLIC HERNIA. A name given by Sir A. Cooper to a variety of hernia in which the bowels glide between the layers of the mesocolon.]

META (*μετά*, prep.). After; with: in composition this preposition denotes *change, transference,* &c.

1. *Met-acetone.* A combustible liquid, obtained, mixed with acetone, in distilling sugar with quicklime.

2. *Met-aldehyde.* A product of the condensation of the elements of aldehyde. When kept long, even in sealed tubes, aldehyde is transformed into two isomeric modifications, viz.: *metaldehyde,* a hard, crystalline, inodorous solid; and *elaldehyde,* which is liquid.

[3. *Meta-carpal.* Relating or belonging to the metacarpus.]

4. *Meta-carpus* (*καρπός*, the wrist). That part of the hand which is situated between the carpus and the fingers.

5. *Meta-cetonic acid.* One of the products obtained when sugar is heated with hydrate of potash. It is evidently derived from metacetone by oxidation at the expense of the hydrate. It is very similar to acetic acid.

[6. *Meta-cinnameine.* A crystalline substance, isomeric with hydruret of cinnamyl, and which by its oxidation gives rise to cinnamic acid.]

7. *Meta-gallic acid.* Melano-gallic acid. An acid obtained by the action of heat upon *pyro-gallic acid,* this being also produced by similar action on gallic acid.

8. *Meta-genesis* (*γένεσις*, generation). A term indicating a series of changes in organic development, according to the law of *Parthenogenesis.* Thus the Acalephe passes through both the infusorial and the Polype stages, and propagates by germination, as well as by spontaneous fission, before it acquires the mature form and sexual organs. This differs from *Metamorphosis,* which denotes that the same individual changes its form, not that a series of successively generated individuals are developed from a single ovum.

[9. *Meta-phosphoric acid.* Mono-hydrated phosphoric acid, phosphate of water. See *Glacial phosphoric acid.*]

10. *Meta-meric* (*μέρος*, a part). A term applied to compounds in which the ultimate elements are the same as in other well-known combinations, but are considered to be arranged in a different way: thus, oxygen, hydrogen, sulphur, and a metal, may be considered as combined in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen and a metallic oxide, or of water (consisting of oxygen and hydrogen,) and a metallic sulphuret. See *Isomeric* and *Polymeric.*

11. *Meta-morphopsia* (*μεταμόρφωσις*, a change of form; *ὄψις*, vision). A species of amaurosis, in which objects appear confused or distorted.

12. *Meta-morphosis* (μορφὴ, form). Literally, a change of form. A term applied by Liebig to those chemical actions in which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds; as sugar, by the presence of yeast, into alcohol and carbonic acid.

13. *Meta-phosphates.* A term applied by Prof. Graham to the hydrates of phosphoric acid, to mark the cause of the retention of peculiar properties by their acid, when free and in solution; viz., that it was not then simply phosphoric acid, but phosphoric acid *together with* water.

14. *Meta-pophysis* (ἀπόφυσις, an apophysis). An exogenous process of a vertebra, situated between the diapophysis and the zygapophysis in the archetypal vertebrate skeleton. See *Vertebra.*

15. *Meta-stasis* (μεθίστημι, to transfer). Literally, a removal from one place to another. Generally, the supervention of an affection of a new organ, on the subsidence of a similar disorder of a limb or organ primarily affected; as the cessation of rheumatism, followed by pericarditis, &c.

16. *Meta-tarsus* (ταρσὸς, the tarsus). That part of the foot which is situated between the tarsus and the toes.

17. *Meta-thorax* (θώραξ, the chest). The third and last segment of the thorax in insects.

[METABASIS (*μεταβαίνω*, to digress). A change from one thing to another, either in the curative indications, the treatment, &c.]

[METABOLIC. Appertaining to change or transformation.]

[*Metabolic force.* A term used by Schwann to denote the power possessed by living cells of assimilating the exuded plasma into the form of certain tissues.]

[METALLIC TINKLING. See *Auscultation.*]

METALLIC TRACTORS. A pair of rods of different metals, employed by Mr. Perkins in the treatment of diseases. The operation has hence been termed *Perkinism* and *Tractoration*. It has had its day.

METALLOIDS (*μεταλλον*, a metal; *εἶδος*, likeness). A term applied to the thirteen non-metallic elementary substances.

METALS (*μέταλλα*). A class of compact, heavy, opaque bodies, distinguished, in different degrees, by the following general properties:—

1. *Malleability;* by which they admit of being hammered out into thin plates or leaves. Gold is the most malleable of all the metals. When a metal admits of being extended by the rolling-press, it is called *laminable.*

2. *Ductility;* by which they admit of being drawn out into wire. All the malleable metals possess this property.

3. *Fusibility;* or the capacity of being melted by heat. The *point of fusion* varies considerably in the different metals, though they are all solid, except mercury, at common temperatures.

4. *Tenacity;* by which they are capable of supporting considerable weight without breaking.

5. *Elasticity* and hardness; properties which adapt them for exciting sound.

6. *Crystalline texture.* Thus, iron is fibrous; zinc, lamellated; steel, granular; others are procured in crystals, as gold, silver, &c. When they crystallize, they always assume the figure of a cube, the regular octohedron, or some form allied to it.

I. *Table of the Metals.*

The Metals are here arranged according to the order in which they have been discovered, with the names of the persons who discovered, or first described them.

1. Gold	Known to the ancients.	
2. Silver	Gold and silver are termed *noble metals;* the former of these was considered as the metallic element; the rest were called *base metals.*	
3. Iron		
4. Copper		
5. Mercury		
6. Lead		
7. Tin		
8. Antimony	B. Valentine,	15th cent.
9. Zinc	Agricola	1520.
10. Bismuth	Paracelsus	16th cent.
11. Arsenic	Brandt	1733.
12. Cobalt		
13. Platinum	Wood	1741.
14. Nickel	Cronstedt	1751.
15. Manganese	Scheele, &c.	1774.
16. Tungsten	D'Elhuyart	1781.
17. Tellurium	Müller	1782.
18. Molybdenum, Hielm		1782.
19. Uranium	Klaproth	1789.
20. Titanium	Gregor	1791.
21. Chromium	Vauquelin	1797.
22. Columbium	Hatchett	1802.
23. Palladium	Wollaston	1803.
24. Rhodium		
25. Iridium	Descotils, &c.	1803.
26. Osmium	S. Tennant	1803.
27. Cerium	Berzelius, &c.	1804.
28. Potassium	Davy	1807.
29. Sodium		
30. Barium		
31. Strontium		
32. Calcium		
33. Cadmium	Stromeyer	1818.
34. Lithium	Arfwedson	1818.

35. Selenium..... Berzelius, &c. 1818.
36. Silicium .... } Berzelius..... 1824.
37. Zirconium . }
38. Aluminium }
39. Glucinium . } Wöhler.....1828.
40. Yttrium .... }
41. Thorium ..... Berzelius..... 1829.
42. Magnesium... Bussy, &c..... 1829.

II. *Classes of the Metals.*

1. *Metallic bases of the alkalies;* viz., potassium, sodium, and lithium. These powerfully attract oxygen; the oxides are termed *alkalies:* and the metallic bases, *alkaline* or *alkaligenous* metals.

2. *Metallic bases of the alkaline earths;* viz., barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium. These also powerfully attract oxygen, and their oxides are termed *alkaline earths.*

3. *Metallic bases of the Earths;* viz., aluminium, zirconium, glucinium, silicium, yttrium, and thorium. The oxides of these metals are the pure *earths.*

4. *Metals yielding oxides,* which are *neutral salifiable bases;* viz., gold, silver, mercury, copper, lead, iron, tin, platinum, palladium, nickel, cadmium, zinc, bismuth, antimony, cobalt, and manganese.

5. *Metals which are acidifiable,* by combination with oxygen; viz., tellurium, arsenic, chromium, molybdenum, tungsten, columbium, and selenium. Of the oxides of the rest, little is known.

6. *Metals magnetic;* viz., iron, nickel, and cobalt; chromium has also been affirmed to be magnetic.

III. *Terms connected with Metals.*

1. Metals are termed *native,* when found in an uncombined form; *mineralized,* when combined with other bodies; compounds of two or more metals, except mercury, are called *alloys,* and possess the characteristic properties of pure metals; those of mercury with other metals are called *amalgams.*

2. The termination in *uret* denotes combinations of the simple non-metallic elements, either with one another, with a metal, or with a metallic oxide; thus, sulph-*uret* and carb-*uret* of iron signify compounds of sulphur and carbon with iron.

3. The result of the *oxidation of metals,* when heated in the air, was formerly called a *calx,* and the process of forming it, *calcination;* when mixed with nitrate or chlorate of potash, and projected into a red-hot crucible, they are said to be *deflagrated;* when the oxides are reduced to the metallic state, they are said to suffer *reduction.* Metals are the best reflectors of caloric, and the worst radiators.

METALLOGRAPHY (*μέταλλον,* a metal; *γράφω,* to describe). That branch of science which treats of metals.

METALLOID (*μέταλλον,* a metal; *εἶδος,* likeness). A term applied, at first, to the metals obtained from the fixed alkalies and some of the earths. They are now called *metallic.*

METALLURGY (*μέταλλον,* a metal; *ἔργον,* work). The separation of metals from their ores. It comprises the several operations of assaying, refining, smelting, &c.

METEORISM (*μετέωρος,* a meteor). Distention of the abdomen by gas.

METEOROLITES (*μετέωρος,* floating in the air; *λίθος,* a stone). Meteoric stones; aërolites; solid compounds of earthy and metallic matters, descending from the atmosphere; such was the *ancile,* or shield of Mars, which fell in the reign of Numa; the *arx julia* of 1561, &c. They all contain iron alloyed with nickel.

METEOROLOGY (*μετέωρα,* meteors; from *μετὰ,* and *αἰωρέω,* to suspend; *λογος,* a description). The doctrine of meteors, or the study of the variable phenomena of the atmosphere.

METHIONIC ACID (*μετα,* change; *θεῖον,* sulphur). An acid obtained by the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on ether. See *Althionic acid,* which is formed at the same time.

METHOD BY INGESTION. A term applied to the employment of medicines at the upper extremity of the intestinal canal.

ME'THODE NUME'RIQUE. A method of pursuing the study of physic, invented by M. Louis. It consists—

1. In the collection, with every precaution to secure accuracy, and to avoid omissions, of individual *Cases;* and—

2. In the analysis and collation of these cases, so as to deduce general *Laws* and conclusions.

METHODIC SECT. [*Methodics; Methodists.*] A class of practitioners founded by the Roman physician Themison, a disciple of Asclepiades, who attributed all diseases to *over-bracing,* or *relaxation;* hence, all medicines were classed as *relaxing* and *bracing* remedies.

METHYLE. The newly-discovered radical, or basyle, of wood spirit.

[1. *Methylic alcohol.* Pyroligneous spirit, wood spirit, Pyroligneous ether, wood naphtha, Pyroxylic alcohol, wood alcohol, Hydrated oxide of methyle.]

[2. *Methylic chloroform.* Chloroform made by the action of chlorinated lime on pyroxalic spirit, and hence largely contaminated with a chlorinated pyrogenous oil.]

3. *Methylic ether.* Oxide of methyl; a colourless gas.

4. *Methylal.* A compound of hydrate of oxide of formyl with oxide of methyl.

5. *Methol.* A liquid produced in the distillation of wood.

[6. *Methylamine.* A peculiar volatile alkali obtained by distilling methylic narcotina with potassa.]

METHYSTICA (*μέθυ*, wine). Substances employed for the purposes of exhilaration and inebriation, as wine, ardent spirits, &c.

METOPOSCOPY (*μέτωπον*, the forehead; *σκοπέω*, to examine). The art of divining by inspection of the forehead; practised among the Romans, and in the middle ages.

METRE. The French standard measure of length, equivalent to 39·371, or very nearly 39⅜ English inches. The French measures ascend and descend in a decimal progression. See *Quantity*.

METRITIS (*μήτρα*, the uterus). Inflammation of the uterus.

[METRO-PERITONITIS. Inflammation of the womb and peritoneum.]

METRORRHAGIA (*μήτρα*, the uterus; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth). Uterine hæmorrhage.

METROSCOPE (*μήτρα*, the uterus; *σκοπέω*, to observe). An instrument, designed by M. Nauche, for examining the os uteri.

MEZEREON. A species of *Daphne*, which yields the *mezereon bark*. As a local irritant, this bark is used in France, under the name of *garou*, to produce vesication.

MIASMA (*μίασμα*, from *μιαίνω*, to pollute). Originally, pollution or contagion; but, with the addition of the term *marsh*, it denotes certain effluvia, or emanations, from marshy grounds.

MICA. A mineral of various colours, but usually gray. It occurs in the form of very thin plates, which are employed in Russia for window-panes, and are then called *Muscovy glass*.

[MICA PANIS. The crumb of bread.]

[MICROCEPHALUS (*μικρός*, small; *κεφαλή*, a head). A monster with a small, imperfect head.]

[MICROCOSM (*μικρός*, small; *κόσμος*, world). A little world.]

MICROCOSMIC SALT (*μικρός*, little; *κόσμος*, order). A triple salt, obtained by mixing equal parts of the phosphates of soda and of ammonia, in solution, and then crystallizing. It is much employed as a flux, in experiments with the blowpipe.

MICROGLOSSIA (*μικρός*, small; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue). Congenital smallness of the tongue; one of the causes of dysphagia. It is owing, according to Andral, to an arrest of development, and the consequent existence of the *hyoïd* portion only of the tongue.

[MICROPTHALMUS (*μικρός*, small; *ὀφθαλμος*, eye). One who has very small eyes; a monstrosity arising from arrest of development of the eyes.]

MICROPYLE (*μικρός*, small; *πύλη*, a gate). In botany, the foramen of the ripe seed, comprising the exostome and the endostome of the ovule, which lead to the internal portion of the ovule, or the nucleus.

[MICTURITION (*micturio*, to make water). The act of voiding the urine.]

MIDNIGHT FRIEND. An acoustic apparatus, consisting of a gutta-percha tube, extending from the "doctor's" street-door to his bed, by which a message can be transmitted to the awakened practitioner, instead of merely the sound of his bell. Hence it has been fancifully termed the "Medical man's Midnight Friend."

MIDRIB. The principal vein of a leaf, running from the base to the apex.

MIDRIFF. *Diaphragma*. The muscle which divides the body into the thorax and the abdomen.

MIDWIFERY. The art of aiding and facilitating child-birth.

[MIKANIA GUACO. A plant of intertropical America, belonging to the natural order Asteraceæ, employed by the natives as a preventive and cure of the bites of poisonous serpents. It has also been used as a febrifuge and anthelmintic, and was at one time supposed to have prophylactic and remedial powers in epidemic cholera. It is closely allied to *Eupatoria*, and has probably similar properties.]

MILDEW MORTIFICATION. *Gangræna ustilaginea;* a disease supposed to arise from the use of grain vitiated by the growth of parasitic plants in the interior of the culm, or straw, chiefly the "ustilago," *blight* or *mildew*.

[MILFOIL. A common name for the plant *Achillea millefolium*.]

MILIARIA (*milium*, a millet-seed). Miliary fever—*febris* being understood; minute transparent vesicles, of the size of millet-seeds, filled with a colourless acrid fluid, and terminating in scurf; the fifth genus of the order *Vesiculæ* of Bateman. Miliary fever has been designated by the terms—

1. *Miliaria rubra*, or red; when the vesicles, on their first rising, being filled with transparent lymph, exhibit the red colour of the inflamed surface beneath.

2. *Miliaria alba*, or white; when, the

lymph having acquired in thirty hours a milky opacity, the vesicles assume a white or pearly appearance.

MILIUM (a millet-seed). A small white tumour, of the size of a millet-seed, or larger, on the margin of the eyelids, containing a substance like boiled rice.

MILK. *Lac.* A fluid secreted by the females of the mammalia, for the nourishment of their offspring. It separates, on standing, into a thick whitish fluid, called *cream*, and what is termed skimmed milk; and by the addition of rennet, acids, or wine, into a solid coagulum called *curd*, and a limpid fluid termed *whey:* the curd is considered to be *caseous matter*, or the basis of cheese in a state of purity.

Milk, Sugar of. Lactin; saccho-lactin. A substance obtained from whey by evaporation. It occurs in commerce in cylindrical masses, in the axis of which is a cord which serves as a nucleus for the crystals.

Milk, Albumen of. This is caseum, or casein. See *Lactalbumen.*

[MILK OF AMMONIAC, &c. See *Lac.*]

MILK ABSCESS. Tumour seated in the breast, proceeding from a redundancy of milk, when first secreted after childbirth.

MILK FEVER. *Febris lactea.* An aggravated form of the excitement which takes place at the onset of lactation. It is commonly said, in such cases, that *the milk flies to the head.*

MILK SICKNESS. [*Trembles.*] A disease endemic in the Western States of Alabama, Indiana, and Kentucky. It affects both man and beast. It is commonly attributed, in cattle, to something eaten or drunken by them; and in man, to the eating of the flesh of animals which have been affected with this disease. From the rigours which occur in animals, this disease has been called *trembles.*

MILK TEETH. The first set in children, which are shed in childhood.

[MILK WEED. A common name for the plant *Asclepias Syriaca*, and also for the *Euphorbia corollota.*]

[MILLAR'S ASTHMA. See *Laryngismus stridulus.*]

[MILLEFOLIUM. *Achillea millefolium.*]

MILLEPEDES (*mille*, a thousand; *pes, pedis*, a foot). Slaters, or Wood-lice. These insects, killed by the vapour of spirit of wine, formerly obtained a place in the pharmacopœias, and were employed in humoral asthma and dropsy.

MIMOSA SENSITIVA. The Sensitive plant, which exhibits the phenomena of irritability, residing in an intumescence situated at the articulation of the leaf-stalks. In the natural state during the day the stalk is elevated, the leaves expanded, and the intumescence elongated, but equally convex superiorly and inferiorly. But at night, or when irritated, the stalk is depressed, the leaves applied to each other in pairs, and the intumescence curved so as to be convex superiorly, concave inferiorly.

[MIMOSA NILOTICA. The Linnean title for two of the species of Acacia, the *A. vera* and *A. Arabica*, which furnish the Gum Arabic.]

MIMOTANNIC ACID. An acid procured from the *Mimosa catechu*, and so named by Berzelius, to distinguish it from the tannic acid of galls, which he calls *Quercitannic* acid — from Quercus, an oak.

MINDERERUS' SPIRIT. The *liquor ammoniæ acetatis*, or liquid acetate of ammonia.

[MINERAL. Any inorganic substance.]

MINERAL CAOUTCHOUC. A variety of bitumen, resembling caoutchouc in elasticity and softness, and in removing pencil-marks.

MINERAL CHARCOAL. A fibrous variety of non-bituminous mineral coal.

MINERAL GREEN. A hydrated subcarbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

MINERAL SOLUTION. *Liquor arsenicalis.* Fowler's solution, or the Liquor potassæ arsenitis.

MINERAL WATERS. Waters impregnated with mineral substances. See *Aquæ minerales.*

MINERAL YELLOW. *Patent Yellow.* A pigment consisting of chloride and protoxide of lead.

MINERALIZATION. The process of converting a substance into a mineral. A metal combined with oxygen, sulphur, &c., loses its metallic properties, and becomes *mineralized;* the latter bodies are then termed *mineralizers.*

MINERALOGY. The science which treats of inorganic substances. These are generally solids, extracted from the earth by mining, and hence called *minerals.* The term *fossil* is now commonly applied to organic substances, penetrated with earthy or metallic matters.

[MINERS' ELBOW. An enlargement of the bursa over the olecranon, resulting from pressure, and occurring in miners who rest much on the elbow.]

MINIA BATTA OIL. A solid oil, said to be extracted by the natives of Borneo from a tree of that country. The term *minia batta* means *stone oil.*

MINIMUM. A minim; the sixtieth

part of a fluidrachm. Also, the least part of any thing, as opposed to the *maximum*, or greatest part.

MINIUM. *Red lead*, or vermilion; an oxide of lead, of an intensely red colour, employed as a pigment.

Minii Gleba. The red earth from which vermilion is procured.—*Celsus.*

[MINT. *Spearmint.* The herb *Mentha viridis.*]

MISCARRIAGE. The expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus, within six weeks after conception, is usually called *miscarriage;* if it occur between six weeks and six months, it is called *abortion;* and, if during any part of the last three months before the completion of the natural term, *premature labour.*

MISCEE. The name of an Indian dentifrice, which produces indeed a black jet upon the teeth, but leaves the enamel untouched, while it destroys the tartar and hardens the gums. Its ingredients are not known.

MISERERE MEI. Literally, *Pity me;* a name given to the iliac passion, or ileus, from the pain it creates.

MISHMEE BITTER. *Mishmee Teeta.* The name of the root of a Ranunculaceous plant, called by Dr. Wallich *Coptis Teeta;* it is much used in the east as a powerful tonic and stomachic.

[MISTLETOE. The common name for the plant *Viscum album.*]

MISTU'RA (*misceo*, to mix). A mixture; an extemporaneous preparation, in which different ingredients are mingled together in the liquid form, or in which solid substances are diffused through liquid, by the medium of mucilage or syrup.

[1. *Mistura Ammoniaci.* Ammoniac mixture. Ammoniac, ℥ij.; water, Oss.; mix thoroughly.

[2. *Mistura Amygdalæ.* Almond mixture. Sweet almonds (blanched), ʒss.; gum Arabic, in powder, ʒss.; white sugar, ʒij.; rub well together in a marble mortar, and then add distilled water, fʒviij., and strain.

[3. *Mistura Assafœtida.* Assafœtida mixture. Milk of Assafœtida. Assafœtida, ʒij.; water, Oss.

[4. *Mistura Creasoti.* Creasote mixture. Creasote and acetic acid, of each, ♏xvj.; compound spirit of juniper and syrup, of each, fʒj.; water, fʒxiv. Dose, fʒj.

[5. *Mistura Cretæ.* Chalk mixture. Prepared chalk, ʒss.; white sugar, powdered gum Arabic, of each, ʒij.; cinnamon water, water, of each, fʒiv.; mix thoroughly. Laudanum is frequently and kino is sometimes added.

[6. *Mistura ferri composita.* Compound mixture of iron. Myrrh, ʒj.; carbonate of potassa, gr. xxv.; rose water, fʒviiss.; sulphate of iron, in powder, ℈j.; spirit of lavender, fʒss.; white sugar, ʒj. Rub the myrrh with the rose water gradually added; then mix with these the spirit of lavender, sugar, and carbonate of potassa, and, lastly, the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture immediately into a glass bottle, which is to be well stopped. Ph. U. S. This is nearly the same as the antihectic myrrh mixture of Dr. Griffith. It is given in the hectic fever of phthisis, in chlorosis, debility of the digestive organs, &c.]

[7. *Mistura Glycyrrhizæ composita.*—Compound mixture of liquorice. Brown mixture. Take of liquorice [extract], in powder, gum Arabic, in powder, sugar, each, *half an ounce;* camphorated tincture of opium, *two fluid ounces;* antimonial wine, *a fluid ounce;* spirit of nitric ether, *half a fluid ounce;* water, *twelve fluid ounces.* Rub the liquorice, gum Arabic, and sugar, with the water gradually poured upon them; then add the other ingredients, and mix.

[MITCHELLA. A genus of plants of the order Rubiaceæ.]

[*Mitchella repens.* Partridge berry. An indigenous evergreen, said to possess expectorant, emmenagogue, and diuretic properties.]

MITHRIDATE. An ancient composition, having opium for its basis, and now replaced by the confection of opium.

MITRAL VALVES (*mitra*, a mitre). The name of two valves which guard the left ventricle of the heart. The difference of size of the two valves, both being triangular, and the space between them, have given rise to the idea of a *bishop's mitre*, after which they are named.

MIXTURE. *Mistura.* A chemical mixture should be distinguished from a chemical solution. In the former, the aggregate particles can again be separated by mechanical means, and the proportion of the different particles determined; but, in solution, no mechanical power whatsoever can separate them. [See *Mistura.*]

MOBILITY (*mobilis*, movable). A term applied by Dr. Cullen to excessive susceptibility to impressions—one of the afflictions of nervous persons.

[MOCCASIN PLANT. A common name for the *Cypripedium parviflorum.*]

[MOCHA ALOES. A name given in London to an inferior sort of hepatic aloes, from Muscat.]

[MOCHA SENNA. India Senna. *Cassia elongata.*]

MODI'OLUS (dim. of *modus*, a measure). The bony pillar, in the centre of the cochlea, encircled by the lamina spiralis. Also, the crown, or saw, of the trephine.

MODIUS. The chief Roman measure for things *dry*, the third part of a cubic foot, somewhat more than a peck English. Six modii were called a *medimnus*, an Attic measure.

[MODUS OPERANDI. Mode of operating. In Materia Medica, this term is applied to the general principles on which medicines when applied to the body alter or modify its vital actions.]

MOIRE'E ME'TALLIQUE. Crystallized tin-plate, obtained by pouring on heated tin-plate a mixture of two parts of nitric acid, and three of muriatic acid, diluted with eight of water. When varnished, it is worked into ornamented vessels.

MOLA'RES (*mola*, a mill-stone). The double or grinding teeth. Those with two fangs are called bicuspid, or false molars.

Molar glands. Two small bodies, placed between the masseter and buccinator muscles, having the orifice of their excretory duct situated opposite the last molar tooth.

[MOLASSES. The uncrystallizable sugar, combined with acid and extractive matters, drained off in the manufacture of sugar.]

MOLE (*mola*, a mill-stone). A brown macula, or spot, generally, though not always, congenital. Also, a morbid product of conception, consisting of a false germ, or, as it is called in birds, *œuf clair;* a fleshy substance; a hydatid substance, &c.

[MOLE PLANT. Common name for *Euphorbia lathyris.*]

[MOLECULAR. Of, or belonging to, molecules.]

MOLECULE (dim. of *moles*, a mass). A minute particle of a mass or body. It differs from *atom*, in being always considered as a portion of some aggregate.

1. *Complex organic molecule.* An association of two or more binary compounds, comparatively simple in constitution, often isolable substances, and possessed of considerable stability.

2. *Integrant molecules.* The name given by Haüy to the last particles into which the nucleus of a crystal can be mechanically divided.

[MOLIMEN (*molior*, to move). An effort or impulse to a certain effect.]

[*Molimen criticum.* An attempt or effort to a solution or crisis of a disease.]

[*Molimen hæmorrhagicum.* A hæmorrhagic tendency or diathesis.

[*Molimen menstruale.* A tendency or effort to produce the menstrual flow.]

MOLLITIES (*mollis*, soft). Softness; softening. Hence—

1. *Mollities cerebri.* Ramollissement of the French. Softening of the brain.

2. *Mollities ossium.* A morbid softness and flexibility of the bones, commonly called the *rickets* of adults. See *Fragilitas ossium.*

MOLLUSCA (*mollis*, soft). Literally, a nut with a soft shell. Soft, invertebral, inarticulate animals, often protected by a shell. They constituted division 2d of Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, and are distinguished into the following classes: viz.—

1. *Cephalopoda;* 2. *Pteropoda;* 3. *Gasteropoda;* 4. *Brachiopoda;* 5. *Cirropoda.*

MOLLUSCUM (*mollis*, soft). Wen; a movable tumour, little sensible, and often elastic to the touch, containing an atheromatous matter; the third genus of the *Tubercula* of Bateman.

MOLYBDENUM (*μόλυβδος*, lead). A white metal, closely allied to tungsten. Its name was derived from the resemblance of its native sulphuret to plumbago.

Molybdic acid. An acid obtained from the native sulphuret of molybdenum.

[MOMORDICA. A genus of plants of the natural order Cucurbitaceæ.]

[1. *Momordica Balsamina.* Balsam Apple. A native of the East Indies. The fruit was formerly highly esteemed as a vulnerary, and is still used in domestic practice.

2. *Momordica Elaterium.* The Squirting Cucumber; a Cucurbitaceous plant, cultivated at Mitcham for the sake of the *elaterium* found in the juice surrounding the seeds.

MOMORDICINE. Another name for *elaterin;* a crystalline compound, constituting the active principle of the *Momordica elaterium.*

MON-, MONO- (*μόνος*, single). A Greek prefix, denoting *unity.*

1. *Mon-adelphia* (*ἀδελφός*, a brother). The sixteenth class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the filaments are all united into one tube. Hence—

2. *Monadelphous.* Having the filaments all united in one tube.

3. *Mon-andria* (*ἀνήρ*, a man). The first class of plants in the Linnæan system, containing only one stamen. Hence—

4. *Monandrous.* Having only one stamen.

[5. *Mono-blepsis* (βλεπσις, sight). Confusion and imperfection of vision when both eyes are used, whilst the sight with either eye singly is distinct.]

6. *Mono-chlamydeæ* (χλαμὺς, a tunic). A sub-class of exogenous plants, in which the flowers have only one envelope, viz., a calyx.

7. *Mono-cotyledones* (κοτυληδὼν, a seed-lobe). Plants which have only one cotyledon, or seed-lobe; those which have two are termed *di-cotyledones;* and those which have none, *a-cotyledones.* The first and second of these classes, respectively identical with the *endogenæ* and *exogenæ*, constitute the first division of plants in the natural system, or VASCULARES; the third is identical with CELLULARES, the second division. Hence—

8. *Monocotyledonous.* Having only one cotyledon or seed-lobe.

9. *Mon-oculus* (*oculus*, an eye). An unclassical term, signifying *one-eyed,* and applied to a bandage formerly used for fistula lacrymalis, and diseases of the eye.

10. *Mon-œcia* (οἶκος, a house). The 21st class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the stamens and pistils grow on separate flowers, but on the same individual.

11. *Monomania* (μανία, madness). Madness upon *one* subject only. See *Mania.*

12. *Mono-petalous* (πέταλον, a leaf). Literally, having a single petal or leaf, as applied to the *corolla* of plants. The difference, however, between a *monopetalous* and a *poly-petalous* corolla is, that in the one, the leaves out of which it is formed are distinct; in the other, they are united. A more proper term for the latter is *gamo-petalous.* Where there are no petals, the plants are termed *a-petalous.*

13. *Mono-phyllus* (φύλλον, a leaf). A term used synonymously with monosepalous, denoting cohesion of the sepals of the calyx.

[14. *Mono-plastic* (πλασσω, to form). Not changing its form. Gerber applies the term *monoplastic element* to one which retains its primary form.]

15. *Mon-orchid* (ὄρχις, a testis). Having a single testis.

16. *Mono-sepalous.* Having a single *sepal,* or calyx-leaf. The remarks at *monopetalous* are applicable here, by merely changing *-petalous* into *-sepalous.*

17. *Mono-tremata* (τρᾱ́ω, to bore a hole). The third tribe of Cuvier's Edentata, or toothless animals. See *Cloaca.*

MONAD (μονὰς, unity). The smallest of all visible animalcules. Ehrenberg computed that a single drop of fluid may contain 500,000,000 monads — a number equal to that of all the human beings on the surface of the globe.

1. *Monad of the Physiologists.* An elementary particle of an organic body. Thus, the primary cell or germ, from which all the other cells of the brain are produced, is termed the *primary monad;* and the secondary cells or particles, produced by this, are termed *secondary monads.*

2. *Monad of the Metaphysicians.* An active kind of principle, endued with perception and appetite, ascribed to each elementary particle of matter. The mutual reaction of the mind and body upon each other, accordingly, consists of the action of the mental monad upon the internal state of the monads of the body, and *vice versâ.*

[MONARDA. Ph. U. S. The herb *Monarda punctata,* horsemint; an indigenous, Labiate plant. The volatile oil prepared from it is a powerful rubefacient.]

MONESIA. A vegetable substance, prepared from the bark of a tree of South America; supposed to be a *Chrysophyllum.* [*C. glycyphlœum.*] [It is moderately astringent and a gentle stimulant to the stomach. It has been recommended in diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, hemoptysis, menorrhagia, dyspepsia, &c. The dose is from gr. ij. to gr. x., repeated to the extent of from gr. x. to ℥j. daily.]

MONESIA BARK. *Cortex, Monesiæ.* The bark of the *Crysophyllum glycyphlœum;* a Saponaceous tree, growing in the Brazils, near Rio de Janeiro. It yields *monesin;* an acrid principle, analogous to saponin. A blackish extract of the bark is used under the name of *extract of buranhem,* or *guaranhem.*

MONOBASIC SALTS. A class of oxygen-acid salts, which, in the language of the acid theory, contain one equivalent of base to one of acid.

MONOPHYODONTS (μόνος, once; φυω, to generate; ὀδοὺς, a tooth). A designation of the group of the mammalia which generates a single set of teeth, as distinguished from the *diphyodonts,* which generate two sets.

MONOTONY (μονότονος, of one, or the same tone). Monotonous impressions produced on the senses are provocatives of sleep, as the ticking of a clock, the hum of bees, the babbling of a brook, &c. See *Hypnologist.*

[MONILIFORM (*monile,* a necklace; *forma,* likeness). Necklace-like; cylindrical, and contracted at regular intervals.]

[MONKSHOOD. A common name for the species of *Aconitum* employed in medicine.]

[MONNIÑA POLYSTACHIA. A South American plant of the natural order Polygalaceæ, the bark of the root of which is very astringent, and has been used in diarrhœa and dysentery.]

MONS VENERIS. The eminence of integument situated immediately over the os pubis, in women.

MONSTRUM. *Lusus naturæ.* A monster; any thing out of the common course of nature, as a bicephalous, hemicephalous, or acephalous fœtus.

MONTANIN. The bitter principle of the St. Lucia Bark, or the bark of the *Exostema floribundum*, a native of the West Indian islands.

MONTICULUS (dim. of *mons*, a mountain). A little mountain. The term *monticuli* has been applied to two little eminences, situated upon the anterior part of the thalami nervorum opticorum.

[MONTPELIER SCAMMONY. A factitious scammony manufactured in the south of France, said to be made from the expressed juice of *Cynanchum Monspeliacum*, incorporated with various resins and other purgative substances.]

MORBILLI (*morbillus*, dim. of *morbus*, a disease). The *minor plague;* a term by which the continental writers have in general designated Rubeola or Measles. The term is borrowed from the Italians, among whom *il morbo* (the disease) signified *the plague.*

Morbilli regulares. Common Measles, *Sydenham;* the Rubeola vulgaris of Bateman.

MORBOSUM AUGMENTUM. An old term denoting an increased mass, a preternatural growth, or new matter.

MORBUS. A disease; disordered action of any part of the machinery of the body.

1. *Morbus aphrodisius* Lues Venerea, or syphilis. It has also been called morbus Gallicus; morbus Indicus; morbus Neapolitanus, &c.

2. *Morbus arcuatus*, or *arquatus* (*arcus*, a bow; so called from one of the colours of the rainbow). The Jaundice.

3. *Morbus caducus.* Epilepsy, or falling sickness. This has been also termed morbus attonitus; morbus comitialis, or "electioneering disease," so called from its occurring at the time of the *comitia*, or popular assemblies at Rome, from excitement, &c.; morbus divinus; morbus herculeus, morbus infantilis; morbus interlunius; morbus magnus, or major; morbus sacer, &c.

[4. *Morbus coxarius.* Hip-joint disease.]

5. *Morbus incurvus.* Another name for *cyrtosis*, incurvation of the spine, or posterior crookedness.

6. *Morbus interpellatus* (*interpello*, to interrupt). A disease attended with irregular or uncertain paroxysms.

[7. *Morbus Regis.* See *King's Evil.*]

8. *Morbus sacer.* A name for epilepsy. The notion of demoniacal agency is of the remotest antiquity; and amongst the Greeks nervous affections were considered as of divine infliction, and were called *sacred* diseases.

9. *Morbus strangulatorius.* The name given by Dr. Starr to a species of angina maligna, which raged in Cornwall in the year 1748.

10. *Morbi pathetici.* Morositates. Depraved appetites, and morbid changes in the feelings and propensities

MORDANT. A substance used in dyeing, which has an affinity both for the colouring matter, and for the stuff to be dyed; the combination of the colour with the texture is thus aided by a kind of double decomposition. The term *basis* is commonly employed.

[MORDICANT. *Calor mordicans.* A pungent heat.]

MOREL. The *Morchella esculenta;* a fungus employed for flavouring gravies, &c.

MORIA (*μωρὸς*, foolish). Foolishness; fatuity; defect or hebetude of the understanding.

MORIBUNDUS (*morior*, to die). Moribund; dying, ready to die.

MORINE. A yellow colouring matter obtained from the *Morus tinctoria*, or fustic.

[MORI SUCCUS. *Mulberry juice.* The pharmacopœial name for the juice of the fruit of *Morus nigra.*]

[MORINGA. A genus of plants of the family Leguminosæ, inhabiting India, Arabia, &c.

[*M. aptera*, *M. pterygosperma.* } The seeds of these species afford the oil of Ben.

[MORIOPLASTY. *Morioplastice. Autoplasty.* The restoration of lost parts.]

MOROXYLIC ACID (*μόρον*, the mulberry; *ξύλον*, wood). An acid produced from the bark of the mulberry tree.

MORPHIA (*Morpheus*, the god of sleep). A vegeto-alkali, existing in opium, in combination with a peculiar acid, which has been named the *meconic*, in the form of a meconate. Morphia is generally admitted to constitute the narcotic principle of opium.

[1. *Morphiæ acetas.* Acetate of Morphia. One-sixth of a grain is considered equivalent to a grain of opium.

[2. *Morphiæ murias.* Muriate or Hydrochlorate of Morphia. One-sixth of a grain is about equivalent to one grain of opium.

[3. *Morphiæ sulphas.* Sulphate of Morphia. The dose is from gr. ¼ to gr. ½.]

MORPHIOMETRY (*morphia*, and *μέτρον*, a measure). The process of estimating the quantity of morphia in opium. There is no constant ratio between the quantity of morphia in a given sample of opium, and that of any other constituent; hence the extraction of the morphia is the only true morphiometrical method of proceeding. See *Couerbe's Process.*

[MORPHOLOGY (*μορφη*, form; *λογος*, a description). Anatomy. That branch of the science of organization which teaches the homologies of the organs, or which considers the several tribes of organized beings not as a mere aggregation of individuals, each formed on an independent model, and presenting a type of structure peculiar to itself, but as presenting throughout each assemblage a conformity to a general plan, which may be expressed in an archetype or ideal model, and of which every modification has reference to the peculiar conditions under which the race is destined to exist, or to its relation to other beings. See *Homologies.*]

MORPHOLYSIS (*μορφη*, form; *λυω*, to dissolve). The destruction of organization; that effect of medicines which is seen in physical and chemical change, unconnected with vital effect, or *biolysis.*

MORPIO. The *pediculus pubis*, or crab-louse: an insect which burrows in the skin of the groins and eyebrows.

[MORRHUÆ OLEUM. A pharmacopœial name for the oil of the liver of *Gadus Morrhua.*]

MORS, MORTIS. Death; properly, the cessation of life, the separation of the soul from the body. *Nex* is a violent death, or slaughter.

MORSULUS. A little mouthful; a term applied to a form of medicine like drops, or lozenges, without regular form.

MORSUS DIABOLI. Literally, *devil's bite;* an uncouth designation of the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

MORT DE CHIEN (dog's death). A name of the spasmodic cholera, of Mr. Curtis; it is said to be a corruption of *mordezym*, the Indian name of the disease; or of the Arabic *mordekie*, or "the death-blow,"—according to Golius, *actio inferens mortem*, and hence synonymous with "mors violenta."

MORTAR CEMENT. A mixture of lime and siliceous sand, used for building.

MORTIFICATION (*mors, mortis*, death; *fio*, to become). A generic term denoting the death of any part of the body, occasioned by inflammation: the circulation in the part is completely arrested, the blood in the capillaries is not only coagulated, but decomposed, while the tissue itself undergoes decomposition. The particular stages of mortification are designated in this country by the terms—

1. *Gangrene*, or the incipient stage. On the continent it denotes the complete form. See *Gangrene.*

2. *Sphacelus*, or complete mortification. Some apply the term gangrene to the death of the *superficial texture*, and sphacelus to the death of the *whole substance* of an organ.

3. *Slough;* the technical term for the fibrous, senseless substance, resulting from sphacelus.

4. *Necrosis*, or death of the bones; the term *caries* meaning ulceration of bone.

5. *Hospital gangrene*, or the combination of humid gangrene with phagedænic ulceration.

6. *Pustule maligne*, or *charbon* of the French; malignant pustule, or carbuncle, supposed by some to originate in horned cattle.

7. *Gangrenous ergotism*, necrosis ustiliginea seu epidemica, arising from the use of spurred rye.

MORUS TINCTORIA. The plant which yields the yellow dye called *fustic.* The colouring principle is termed *morin.*

1. *Morus nigra.* The mulberry tree. The fruit, commonly called a berry, is a *sorosis.*

[2. *Morus rubra.* An indigenous species, the fruit of which, like that of the preceding species, is an agreeable article of food, and is esteemed refreshing and laxative.]

MOSAIC GOLD. *Aurum musivum.* The alchemical name of the bi-sulphuret of tin. It is produced in fine flakes of a beautiful gold colour, and is used as a pigment.

MOSCHUS. Musk; a granular substance found in the preputial musk sac under the belly of the *Moschus moschiferus*, a species of deer inhabiting the Alpine mountains of the east of Asia.

Moschus factitius. Artificial musk, prepared with nitric acid, fetid animal oil, and rectified spirit.

MOTHER SPOTS. *Maculæ maternæ.* Congenital spots and discolourations of the skin. See *Nævus.*

[MOTILITY (*motus*, motion). The power of moving.]

MOTION (*moveo*, to move). This term, as employed in Animal Physiology, denotes the following phenomena:—

1. *Voluntary Motion.* The spontaneous act of the will of the individual; a function attached to the *brain.*

2. *Excited Motion*, or that of the *Reflex Function;* as in the closure of the larynx on the contact of acrid vapours, of the pharynx on that of the food, &c., a function of the *medulla.*

3. *Motion of Irritability*; as the action of the heart, the intestinal canal, &c., a function of the *muscular fibre.*

4. *Ciliary motion.* The peculiar vibrating motion of the *cilia* of animals, as observed on the external surface, in the alimentary canal, the respiratory system, the generative organs, in the cavities of the nervous system, and on the surface of serous membranes.

MOTIONS OF THE LIMBS. The motions which may take place between any two segments of a limb, are distinguished by the following terms:—

1. *Gliding;* the simplest kind of motion, existing between two contiguous surfaces, when one glides over the other.

2. *Flexion;* by which two segments of a limb, placed in a direct line, or nearly so, are brought to form an angle. This is opposed by—

3. *Extension;* by which the segments are restored to the direct line. These two motions belong to what Bichat calls *limited opposition*, and they are illustrated by the flexion and extension of the fore-arm.

4. *Abduction;* by which the thigh-bone is separated from the middle line of the body, so as to form an angle with the lateral surface of the trunk; and—

5. *Adduction;* by which it is restored, and made to approximate the middle line. Bichat terms this "*opposition vague.*"

6. *Circumduction;* or a continuous motion performed rapidly in directions intermediate to the four preceding: the distal extremity of the limb describes a circle indicating the base of a cone, whose apex is the articular extremity moving in the joint.

7. *Rotation;* or the revolving of a bone round its axis.

MOTOR (*moveo*, to move). A mover; a part whose function is *motion.*

1. *Motor tract.* The prolongation of the anterior columns of the spinal cord through the pons Varolii into the crura cerebri. This tract gives origin to the three motor nerves.

2. *Motores oculorum.* The movers of the eyes, or the third pair of nerves.

3. The metals were denominated, by Volta, *motors* of electricity, from their property of transferring electricity to each other by simple contact; this process was called, by Davy, *electro-motion.*

MOTORY; SENSORY. By the former of these terms, Hartley designated those nerves which convey the stimulus to the muscles; by the latter, those which convey the impressions to the neural axis. See *Function, Reflex.*

MOULDINESS. A peculiar fungus plant, propagated by spores, infinitely small. Reaumur found the interior of an addled egg mouldy; hence the spores must have passed through the pores of the shell.

MOUNTAIN BLUE. Malachite, or carbonate of copper. *Mountain green* is the common copper green, also a carbonate.

MOUNTAIN CORK. The name of the *elastic* variety of asbestos. *Mountain leather* is the *tough* variety. When in very thin pieces, it is called *mountain paper.* The ligniform variety is called *mountain* or *rock wood.*

[MOUNTAIN DAMSON. The common name in Jamaica for the *Simaruba officinalis.*]

[MOUNTAIN LAUREL. A common name for the *Kalmia latifolia.*]

[MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY. One of the common names for an indigenous species of birch, *Betula lenta*, remarkable for the aromatic flavour of its bark and leaves.]

[MOUNTAIN RHUBARB. A common name in some parts of Europe for *Rumex Alpinus.*]

MOUNTAIN SOAP. A mineral substance occurring in the island of Skye; used in crayon-painting.

[MOUNTAIN TEA. One of the common names for *Gaultheria procumbens.*]

MOUSTACHES. The hair which grows on the upper lip of men, forming two oblique rows, meeting under the nose, and prolonged as far as the commissures of the lips.

MOXA. A small mass of combustible vegetable matter prepared from the *Artemisia moxa*, or Moxa-weed, a Chinese plant of the order Compositæ, and employed as an actual cautery.

1. *European moxa.* Usually made with cotton-wool, which has been soaked in a solution of nitrate or chlorate of potash; or the pith of the *Helianthus annuus*, or sun-flower, which contains naturally nitrate of potash.

2. *Percy's moxa.* Consists of pith, rolled in cotton, and enveloped in muslin.

3. *Porte-moxa.* A pair of forceps, or other instrument for fixing the cylinder of moxa upon the spot where it is to be applied.

MOXIBUSTION (*moxa*, the moxa weed; *ustio*, the act of burning). *Moxybustion.* The employment of moxa for the purpose of cauterization.

MUCIC ACID. An acid first obtained from sugar of milk (saccharum lactis), and hence termed *saclactic*, or *saccholactic;* but as all the gums appear to afford it, and the principal acid in the sugar of milk is the oxalic, it is now called *mucic.*

MUCILAGO. Mucilage; an aqueous solution of gum.

1. *Mucilaginous matter.* The name given by chemists to the white flocculent deposit formed in the distilled waters of plants.

2. *Mucilaginous Extracts.* Extracts which readily dissolve in water, scarcely at all in spirits of wine, and undergo spirituous fermentation.

MUCIPAROUS (*mucus*, and *pario*, to produce). Producing mucus; a term applied to the *follicles* of the mucous membranes.

MUCOCELE (*mucus*, and *κήλη*, a tumour). *Hernia sacci lacrymalis.* An enlargement of the lacrymal sac, constituting a soft swelling, which contains tears mixed with mucus.

[MUCOUS (*mucosus*, from *mucus*). Related to mucus, or to mucilage.]

[MUCOUS MEMBRANES. The membranes which line the internal passages and other cavities which open on the surface of the body, as well as various recesses, sinuses, gland-ducts, and receptacles of secretion which open into such passages.]

MUCRONATE [(*mucro*, a sharp point)]. Abruptly terminated by a hard short point; applied to leaves.

[MUCUNA. A genus of plants of the natural order Leguminosæ; the pharmacopœial name for the bristles of the pods of *Mucuna pruriens.*]

1. *Mucuna pruriens.* Common Cowhage, or Cow-itch; a leguminous plant, [a native of tropical America,] having its legumes covered with stinging hairs, called *cowhage*, or *cow-itch*, employed as an anthelmintic.

[2. *Mucuna prurita.* An East India plant, formerly supposed to be the same with *M. pruriens*, but now considered a distinct species.]

MUCUS (*μύξα*, the mucus of the nostrils). The liquor secreted by the mucous surfaces, as of the nostrils, intended as a protection to the parts exposed to external influences.

MUDAR. By this name, and those of *akum* and *yercund*, are designated the root, bark, and inspissated juice of the *Calotropis gigantea.*

Mudarine. The active principle of the above plant, remarkable for its property of coagulating by heat, and becoming again fluid by exposure to cold.

MUD-BATHING. *Illutatio.* The practice of plunging the patient into the slime of a river, or the saline mud found on the sea-shore, in scurvy, hypochondriasis, scrofula, &c.

MUFFLE. A small earthen oven, fixed in a furnace, and used in cupellation, and other processes which require the access of air.

MUGWORT. The common name of the *Artemisia Vulgaris*, a European Composite plant.

MULBERRY CALCULUS. A species of urinary calculus, consisting of oxalate of lime, and named from its rough and tuberculated surface. There is a variety of it, denominated from its colour and general appearance, the *hemp-seed* calculus, which seems to contain lithate of ammonia.

MULBERRY EYELID. An ancient designation of the ophthalmia purulenta; said also to be the *pladarotis* (*πλαδαρὸς*, moist) of the Greeks.

[MULLEIN. Common name for the plant *Verbascum Thapsus.*]

MULSUM (scilicet *vinum mulsum*). Hydromel. A drink chiefly made of water, wine, and honey, mixed and boiled together.

MULTICUSPIDATI (*multus*, many; *cuspis*, a spear). The name of the three last molares; so called from their having several tubercles. See *Dens.*

MULTIFID (*multus*, many; *findo*, to cleave). Cut into many parts; applied to leaves which have numerous shallow segments.

MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ (*multus*, many; *findo*, to cleave). The name of a mass of muscles, which are placed obliquely from the transverse to the spinous processes. They have been described as three distinct sets of muscles, by the names—

1. *Transverso-spinalis colli.*
2. *Transverso-spinalis dorsi.*
3. *Transverso-spinalis lumborum.*

[MULTILOCULAR (*multus*, many; *loculus*, a small cell). Having many cells or cavities.]

[MULTIPAROUS (*multus*, many: *pareo*, to bring forth). One which brings forth several young at one time.]

MULTIPARTITE (*multus*, many; *partio*, to divide). Divided into many parts; applied to leaves which have many deep lobes.

MULTIPLE (*multus*, many). A number which includes another, a certain number of times; as 6 the multiple of 2; 18 the multiple of 6, &c.

MULTUM. The name of a compound of extract of quassia and liquorice, used by brewers for the purpose of economizing malt and hops.

Hard multum, or Black Extract, is a preparation made from Cocculus Indicus, and used by brewers to impart an intoxicating quality to beer.

MUM. A malt liquor, made in the same way as beer, by using wheat malt.

MUMIA MINERALIS. A variety of bitumen resembling brown asphalt.

MUMPS. A popular name for Cynanche parotidæa. In Scotland it is called *branks*.

MUNDIC. The mineralogical name of common or yellow iron pyrites, or bisulphuret of iron.

MUNGO. The root of the *Ophiorrhiza mungos*, supposed to be a specific for the bite of the cobra di capello and the rattlesnake. In India and Ceylon it is still used as an antidote against the bite of the mad dog. The parts are so intensely bitter, that the plant is called by the Malays, *earth gall*.

MUNJEET. A species of *Rubia tinctorum*, or madder, produced in Nepaul and in various districts of India. That which is brought to England is imported from Calcutta.

MUREX. A shell-fish noted among the ancients for its purple dye.

1. *Murexide.* A beautiful purple product of the decomposition of uric acid, first described by Dr. Prout under the name of *purpurate of ammonia*.

2. *Murexan.* The *purpuric acid* of Prout. It is prepared by dissolving murexide in caustic potash, heating till the blue colour disappears, and then adding an excess of dilute sulphuric acid.

MURIAS. A muriate, or hydro-chlorate; a salt formed by the union of muriatic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. Metallic muriates contain either an excess or deficiency of acid; in the former case, the salt is called an *oxy-muriate;* in the latter, a *sub-muriate*.

1. *Murias Ammoniæ.* Muriate of Ammonia: generally called *sal-ammoniac*, and formerly imported from Egypt, where it is procured by sublimation from the soot of the camel's dung.

2. *Murias calcis.* Muriate of lime; formerly known by the names of *marine selenite; calcareous marine salt; muria; calx salita; fixed sal-ammoniac*, &c. When deliquesced, it has been called *oil of lime;* and Homberg found that, on being reduced by heat to a vitreous mass, it emitted a phosphoric light on being struck by a hard body, and in that state it was called *Homberg's phosphorus*.

3. *Murias ferri.* Muriate of Iron; formerly called *ferrum salitum; oleum martis per deliquium*, &c.

4. *Murias potassæ.* Muriate of potash; formerly known by the names of *febrifuge salt of Sylvius; digestive salt; regenerated sea-salt*, &c.

5. *Murias sodæ.* Muriate of soda, or common salt, found in large masses, or in rocks under the earth. In the solid form it is called *sal gem*, or *rock salt;* that obtained by evaporation from salt water is called *bay salt*.

MURIATIC ACID (*muria*, brine). The *hydro-chloric* of the French chemists, formerly called spiritus salis, &c.; an acid contained in great abundance in sea-water, in combination with soda and magnesia. It consists of chlorine and hydrogen. Its salts are called *muriates* or *hydro-chlorates*.

Oxygenated muriatic acid. Chlorine.

[MURIATIC ETHER. *Æther muriaticus.* Muriate of Etherine. Chloride of Ethyle. An Ether discovered by Rouelle, so extremely volatile that it cannot be preserved in the shops. It is a diffusible stimulant, and when used in medicine it is generally mixed with an equal bulk of alcohol, forming what is called *alcoholic muriatic ether*.]

MURICATED. Covered with numerous short, hard protuberances.

MURIDE (*muria*, brine). The name first given to bromine, from its being an ingredient of sea-water.

MURIFORM [(*murus*, a wall; *forma*, likeness)]. Wall-like. Applied to the tissues constituting the medullary rays in plants, from its presenting an appearance similar to that of bricks in a wall.

MUSCA. The Fly; a genus of insects which deposit their eggs in meat which is becoming putrid, and have hence passed into the human intestines.

1. *Musca canaria*, the flesh-fly.
2. *Musca vomitoria*, the blow-fly.
3. *Musca cibaria*, the pantry-fly.
4. *Musca putris*, a species of which the larvæ are known by the name of *hoppers*, as those of all of them are by that of

maggots; the latter term has often been applied, though in a looser sense, to the grubs of insects generally.

MUSCÆ VOLITANTES. *Visus muscarum.* An appearance of motes or small bodies floating before the eyes — a common precursor of amaurosis, [but often occurring also entirely independent of that disease.]

MUSCI. The Moss tribe of Acotyledonous plants. Cellular, *flowerless* plants, with *leaves* imbricated, entire, or serrated; *reproductive organs* either *axillary bodies* containing spherical or oval particles, emitted on the application of water, or *thecæ*, seated on a seta or stalk.

[MUSCLE See *Musculus.*]

MUSCOVADO SUGAR. *Raw Sugar.* The [unrefined] concentrated juice of the sugar-cane.

[MUSCULAR (*musculus*, a muscle). Of, or belonging to, muscles. Having well-developed muscles.]

MUSCULAR TEXTURE (*musculus*, a muscle). *Myonine.* One of the chief component textures of organic bodies. There are two well-marked varieties: the *striped* muscular fibre occurs in the voluntary muscles, and is named from its conspicuous cross-markings; the *unstriped* muscular fibre is found in the alimentary canal, the uterus, and the bladder, and is destitute of such cross-markings.

MUSCULI PECTINATI (*pecten*, a comb). The name of the muscular fasciculi within the auricles of the heart; so called from their being arranged like the teeth of a comb.

MUSCULO-CUTANEUS. The external cutaneous nerve, or *nervus perforans, Casserii.*

Musculo-spiralis. Another name for the radial nerve.

MUSCULUS (*μῦς*, a mouse). A muscle; an organ of motion, constituting the *flesh* of animals, and consisting of beaded or cylindrical fibres, which are unbranched, and are arranged parallel to each other in fasciculi. In general, the name of venter or *belly* is given to the middle portion of a muscle, while its extremities are named the *head* and *tail*, or, more commonly, the *origin* and *insertion.* Hence the terms digastricus, or two-bellied, triceps, or three-headed, &c.

I. *Properties of Muscles.*

1. *Contractility;* by which their fibres return to their former dimensions, after being extended; and,

2. *Irritability;* by which their fibres shorten on the application of a stimulus.

II. *Forms of Muscles.*

1. The muscles, like the bones, may be divided into *long, broad,* and *short;* and each of these kinds may present muscles, either *simple* or *compound.*

2. The *simple,* or those which have their fibres arranged in a similar or parallel direction. They are in general *bulging,* i. e., their transverse outline is more or less inflated in the middle. The simple muscles are sometimes *flat,* as the sartorius.

3. The *radiated,* or those which have their fibres converging, like the radii of a circle, to their tendinous insertion, as the pectoralis.

4. The *ventriform,* or belly-shaped, which have their centre large, diminishing towards their tendons, or extremities, as the biceps.

5. The *penniform,* or pen-shaped, which have their fibres arranged obliquely on each side of the tendon, as the rectus femoris.

6. The *semi-penniform,* which have their fibres arranged on one side of the tendon, as the peronæus longus.

7. The *complicated,* or compound, which have two or more tendons, as the flexors of the fingers; or a variety in the insertion of oblique fibres into the tendons, as the linguales.

III. *Actions of Muscles.*

1. The *voluntary,* or those which are subject to the will, as the muscles of locomotion.

2. The *involuntary,* or those which act independently of the will, as the heart, &c.

3. The *mixed,* or those which act imperceptibly, but yet are subject, more or less, to the control of the will, as the muscles of respiration.

[MUSHROOMS. An extensive family of cryptogamous plants, some of which are esculent, and others poisonous. Most of them contain a peculiar principle called *fungin,* a peculiar acid named *fungic acid,* and a peculiar saccharine matter.]

MUSHROOM SUGAR. A sugar obtained by treating the tincture of the ergot of rye with water.

MUSK. A substance procured from the Musk deer. See *Moschus.*

[MUSK, ARTIFICIAL. See *Moschus factitus.*]

[MUSKMELLON SEEDS. The seeds of *Cucumis Melo;* which, when bruised and rubbed up with water, form an emulsion formerly used as a demulcent.]

[MUSK-ROOT. One of the names of *Sumbul.*]

MUST. The common name for the expressed juice of the grape.

[MUSSITATION (*mussito*, to mutter to oneself). A movement of the lips, as if the

patient spoke in a low voice; an unfavourable symptom in disease.]

[MUSTARD. The powdered seeds of *Sinapis nigra* and *alba*. See *Sinapis Semina*.]

[MUSTARD CATAPLASM. See *Sinapism*.]

MUTITAS (*mutus*, dumb). Dumbness; an inability of articulation.

[MYCODERMA (*μυκης*, a mushroom; *δερμα*, skin). A genus of cryptogamous plants.

1. *Mycoderma cerevissiæ*. The yeast plant.

2. *Mycoderma aceti*. The fungus found in vinegar.]

MYDRI'ASIS (*μύδος*, moisture). A preternatural dilatation of the pupil. Compare *Myosis*.

MYELENCEPHALA (*μυελὸς*, marrow; *ἐγκέφαλον*, the brain). A term applied by Owen to the grand primary division *Vertebrata* of the animal kingdom, comprising animals which possess a brain and spinal marrow. These are the *Spinicerebrata* of Grant.

MYELI'TIS (*μυελὸς*, marrow). Inflammation of the *substance* of the brain or spinal marrow, as distinguished from *meningitis*, specifically, or *encephalitis*, generally.

[MYELOID (*μυελωδὴς*, marrow-like). A term proposed by Paget for certain tumours named "fibro-plastic" by Lebert, the characteristic constituents of which are peculiar, many-nucleated corpuscles, such as constitute the marrow and diploe of bones in early life.]

MYELONEURA (*μυελὸς*, marrow; *νεῦρον*, a nerve). The name given by Rudolphi to a group of animals corresponding with the Articulata of Cuvier, which have a ganglionic nervous system, forming a cord considered analogous to the spinal marrow of the vertebrata.

MYLABRIS. A genus of [coleopterous] insects.

1. *Mylabris variabilis*. A species brought from China, and used as a substitute for Cantharides.

2. *Mylabris chicorii*. A species said to be the same as the *buprestis* of the Greeks, and used, according to Pliny, in the same manner as the blister-beetle.

MYLO- (*μύλη*, a mill-stone). Names compounded with this word belong to muscles attached near the *grinders*.

1. *Mylo-hyoïdeus*. A triangular muscle, arising from the inside of the lower jaw, between the molar teeth and the chin, and inserted into the os hyoïdes. It raises the os hyoïdes, or depresses the jaw.

2. *Mylo-pharyngeus*. A synonyme of the constrictor superior muscle, from its arising from the alveolar process.

MYOCEPHALON (*μυῖα*, a fly; *κεφαλὴ*, the head). A small prolapsus of the iris, forming a brownish tumour, as large as a fly's head.

MYODESOPSIA (*μυῖα*, a fly; *εἶδος*, likeness: *ὄψις*, sight). *Visus muscarum*. The imaginary appearance of floating bodies in the air,—a common symptom of incipient amaurosis. The technical term for these objects is *muscæ volitantes*, or mouches volantes, commonly called *motes*.

MYOIDES (*μῦς*, *μυὸς*, a muscle; *εἶδος*, likeness). *Platysma myoïdes;* a muscular expansion on the neck.

[MYOLEMMA (*μῦς*, a muscle; *λεμμα*, a covering). The delicate tubular sheath which contains the muscular fibrillæ.]

MYOLOGY (*μῦς*, *μυὸς*, a muscle; *λόγος*, a description). A description of the muscles; one of the divisions in the study of anatomy.

MYONINE (*μῦς*, *μυὸς*, a muscle). A name for muscular matter. See *Muscular Texture*.

MYO'PIA (*μύω*, to close; *ὤψ*, the eye). *Paropsis propinqua*. Short-sight; near-sight. It is also called *myopiasis* (*μῦς*, *μυὸς*, a mouse), or "mouse-sight," from the supposition that mice have naturally this kind of vision. See *Lens*.

MYO'SIS (*μύω*, to close the eyes). An unnatural contraction of the pupil). Compare *Mydriasis*.

MYOTOMY (*μῦς*, *μυὸς*, a muscle; *τομὴ*, section). Dissection of the muscles; a branch of anatomy.

MYRIAPODA (*μυρίος*, innumerable; *πούς*, *ποδὸς*, a foot). The first class of the *Diplogangliata*, or Entomoïda, comprising animals with articulated bodies, all the segments of the trunk being provided each with one or two pairs of jointed ambulatory feet.

MYRICA CERIFERA. The Wax myrtle, or Bayberry; the berries of which are employed for the same purposes as bees' wax and candles.

Myricin. The ingredient of wax, which remains after digestion in alcohol. See *Cera*.

[MYRINGITIS (*myringa*, the membrana tympani). Inflammation of the membrana tympani.]

MYRISTICACEÆ. The Nutmeg tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* diœcious, with no trace of a second sex; *fruit* baccate, dehiscent, 2-valved; *seed* nut-like, enveloped in a many-parted *arillus*.

1. *Myristicæ nuclei*. Nutmegs; the seeds of the *Myristica officinalis*. [*M. Mos-*

chata, Willd.] They are partially enveloped by an arillus, constituting the spice called *mace*.

2. *Myristicæ adeps.* Butter of nutmegs; prepared by beating the nutmegs to a paste, which is then exposed to the vapour of water, and expressed by heated plates. It is often called *expressed oil of mace*.

3. *Myristic acid.* An acid obtained from the solid portion of the butter of nutmegs, in which it is combined with glycerine.

MYROBALANS (*μύρον*, ointment; *βάλανος*, an acorn). Dried fruits of the plum kind, brought from Bengal and other parts of India. There are five kinds, viz.: the *belleric*, the *emblic*, the *chebulic*, the *Indian*, and the *yellow*.

MYRONIC ACID (*μύρον*, an odorous oil). A bitter acid procured from black mustard seeds.

MYROSPERMINE; MYROXILINE. Two oils, said by Richter to constitute oil of Balsam of Peru; the former soluble, the latter insoluble, in alcohol.

MYROSPERMUM (*μύρον*, a liquid perfume; *σπέρμα*, seed). A genus of Leguminous plants, the seeds of which are besmeared with balsamic juice.

1. *Myrospermum Peruiferum.* [*Myroxylon Peruiferum*, Willd.] The Quinquino; the species which yields the *balsam of Peru*, called also *black* or *liquid* balsam of Peru.

[2. *Myrospermum Pereira.* Myrospermum of Sonsonate. A tree of Central America which furnishes a balsam believed to be the "Balsam of Peru."]

3. *Myrospermum Toluiferum.* The Balsam of Tolu tree; the species which yields the balsam of that name.

MYROSYNE (*μύρον*, an odorous oil; *σύν*, with). Emulsion of black mustard seeds; a peculiar substance which derives its name from its yielding, with myronic acid, the volatile oil of mustard.

MYROXOCARPINE. A new chemical principle obtained from the white Balsam, a species of *Myrospermum*. It appears to be a very indifferent crystallizable resin, in some respects resembling santonine.

MYROXYLIC ACID (*μύρον*, odorous oil; *ξύλον*, wood). A substance procured from Peruvian Balsam, the product of the *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.

[MYROXYLON. See *Myrospermum Peruiferum*.

MYRRHA (*μύρον*, an ointment). Myrrh; an exudation from the bark of the *Protium Kataf*. It is also called *stacte*; from *στάζω*, to distil.

MYRRHIC ACID (*myrrha*, myrrh). An acid obtained by the action of heat on the resin of myrrh.

MYRTACEÆ. The Myrtle tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* opposite, entire, and marked with transparent dots; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *carpella* concrete; inferior *ovarium*, with several cells.

Myrtus pimenta. The Pimenta, or Allspice tree; a native of South America; where it is called *Pumake* (in the Maypure language); and of the West India islands; hence the fruit is also called *Jamaica pepper*.

MYRTIFORM. The name of the *caruncuiæ* which remain after the laceration of the hymen, from their supposed resemblance to the myrtle.

MYRTLE-WAX. A wax procured from the berries of the *Myrica cerifera*, a native of the United States.

N

N. This letter, in prescriptions, denotes *numero*, in number. [The symbol for Nitrogen.]

[NABALUS. A genus of plants of the natural order Asteraceæ.

[*Nabalus albus.* White lettuce; Rattlesnake root; Rattlesnake's master; Lion's foot. An indigenous species, which, like many of its congeners, has had a reputation as an antidote to snake-bites; and its root has also been used in dysentery.]

[NABOTHI GLANDULÆ. Mucous follicles in the duplicatures of the mucous membrane of the cervix uteri.]

[NACREOUS. Reflecting irridescent light, like pearl.]

NÆVUS. *Congenitæ notæ. Envies.* Maculæ maternæ, or mother-spots; congenital spots and discolourations of the skin; the second genus of the Order *Maculæ*, of Bateman. These marks are vulgarly ascribed to the influence of the imagination of the mother upon the child *in utero*; hence, we have the—

N. *araneus*, the spider-like stain.

N. *foliaceous*, the leaf-like stain.

N. *cerasus*, the cherry stain.

N. *fragarius*, the strawberry stain.

N. *morus*, the mulberry stain.
N. *ribes*, the currant stain.
N. *rubus*, the blackberry stain.
To these may be added the *claret*, or *port wine stain*, supposed to be represented by the flat and purple nævus, or the *nævus flammeus* of Plenck; and those resembling a slice of bacon, or other flesh. See *Spilus*.

Vascular Nævi.

1. The *Arterial*, consisting in numerous *enlarged* cutaneous arteries, as is seen in the nævus *araneus*.

2. The *Capillary*, consisting in *dilated* capillary vessels, the points of dilatation being frequently manifest on the surface.

3. The *Sub-cutaneous*, so denominated by Dr. Wardrop, and probably identical with the preceding species, when seated more deeply and unattended by discolouration. It may involve the subjacent textures, and is then called the *complicated* nævus.

4. The *Venous*, or *varicose*. This is sub-cutaneous; and when the veins are large, the sensation which it imparts to the finger, is precisely that conveyed by varicocele.

5. The *Increscens*. This must be distinguished from the stationary nævus, because, as Celsus observes—"*quædam* remedia increscentibus, morbis, *plura* jam inclinantibus, conveniunt."

NAILS. *Ungues*. Horny laminæ covering the backs of the extremities of the fingers and toes. A nail is divided into a *root*, a *body*, and a *free extremity*.

NANCEIC ACID. An acid procured from sour rice, and other acescent vegetable substances, and named by Braconnot in honour of the town of Nancy, where he resides.

NANKEEN DYE. A dye made by boiling arnotto and carbonate of Potash in water, about an ounce of each to a pint of water.

[NANUS. A dwarf.]

NAPHTHA. A native liquid bitumen, occurring in springs on the shores of the Caspian Sea; and procured also by distillation from petroleum. *Naphthene* and *naphthol* are liquid bitumens of similar nature.

NAPHTHALASE. A yellow crystalline solid, produced by gently heating nitronaphtalase with lime. It gives to oil of vitriol a magnificent blue colour.

NAPHTHALIC ACID. *Phtalic Acid*. An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on chloride of naphthaline.

NAPHTHALIDAN. An important base, formed by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen, aided by ammonia, on an alcoholic solution of nitronaphtalase.

NAPHTHALINE. A compound obtained by distillation from coal-tar; said to be a *sesquicarburet of hydrogen*. [Recommended by Dupasquier as an expectorant in chronic catarrh of old people, attended with difficult expectoration.]

NAPHTHEINE. A substance analogous to asphaltum, found in the lime-stones of the Maine et Loire.

NAPIFORM (*napus*, a turnip; *forma*, likeness). A term applied to one of the textures of cancer, the *bunioïd* of Bayle; and to certain roots (or stems) which present the form of a depressed sphere, like that of the turnip.

NAPLES YELLOW. A colour prepared by calcining lead with antimony and potash.

NARCEIN (*νάρκη*, stupor). A weak base existing in opium in a very small proportion.

[NARCISSUS PSEUDO-NARCISSUS. Daffodil. A well-known plant, the bulb of which is emetic, and the flowers, it is said, are emetic and antispasmodic.

NARCOGENINE (*μάρκη*, stupor; *γίνομαι*, to become). A basic compound, formed by the oxidation of narcotine.

[NARCOSIS FOLLICULORUM. A state of the scalp depending, according to Mr. Erasmus Wilson, on chronic inflammation of the hair-follicles, and in which the scalp and hairs are covered with a yellowish and dirty-looking powder, composed of an admixture of granular particles and furfuraceous scales.]

NARCOTIC SALT. *Sal Sedativum. Hombergi*. Boracic acid.

NARCOTICS (*νάρκη*, stupor). *Hypnotics*. Medicines which induce sleep or stupor, as opiates.

NARCOTINA (*νάρκη*, stupor). A crystalline substance derived from opium, formerly called *salt of Derosne*.

NARCOTINIC ACID. A compound formed by heating narcotine with potash.

NARCOTISM (*νάρκη*, stupor). [*Narcosis*.] A state of unnatural sleep, induced by the effect of narcotic substances.

[NARCOTIZED. In a state of narcotism.]

[NARD. *Spikenard*. Several aromatic roots were known to the ancients under the name of Nardus. They are supposed to have been derived from different species of *Valeriana*.]

NARDOSTACHYS JATAMANSI. An Indian plant of the order *Valerianaceæ*, the root of which appears to be the *spikenard* of the ancients.

NARIS. *Cava naris.* The nostril, the hole of the *nasus*, or nose.

[NARTHEX. A genus of plants of the natural order Umbelliferæ.]

[*Narthex Assafœtida.* (*Ferula Assafœtida*, Willd.) A species, indigenous to Persia and adjoining countries, which furnishes the officinal Assafœtida.]

[NASAL (*nasus*, the nose). Relating or belonging to the nose. See *Nasus.*]

NASCENT STATE (*nascor*, to be born). A term applied to the state of gases, *at the moment of their generation*, before they have acquired the repulsive power.

[NASTURTIUM OFFICINALE. Water-cress. A cruciferous plant, eaten as a salad, and esteemed useful in scurvy and visceral obstruction. The *N. palustre* and *N. amphibium* possess the same virtues as the *N. officinale.*]

NASUS. The nose, or organ of smell; the *external* part of the nose.

1. *Nasal fossæ.* Two irregular, compressed cavities, extending backwards from the nose to the pharynx, and constituting the *internal* part of the nose.

2. *Nasal duct.* A short canal leading from the lacrymal sac to the inferior meatus of the nose.

3. *Alæ nasi.* The two movable sides, or *wings*, of the nose.

[NATANS (*nato*, to swim). Swimming. Applied in botany to the leaves of aquatic plants which float on the water.]

[NATATION (*nato*, to swim). The act of swimming, or of floating and moving in the water by the action of the muscles of locomotion.]

NATES. The buttocks. The name of the upper pair of the tubercula quadrigemina of the brain; the lower pair is called the *testes.*

NATRIUM. A term formerly used to designate *sodium.*

NATRON. Native carbonate of soda. It is found in mineral seams or crusts, and is hence called the *mineral alkali.*

NATRON VITRIOLATUM. Glauber's salt, or sulphate of soda. *Natron carbonicum* is the bi-carbonate of soda, or the sesquicarbonas of the London Pharmacopœia.

NAUCLEA GAMBIR. The plant which yields an extract called *gambir.* Dr. Pereira considers this gambir not to form any of the *kinos* of the shops, but to be one of the substances called *catechu* in commerce. See *Kino.*

NAUCUM. An old Latin term applied by botanists to the exterior coat of the drupe; it is soft and fleshy, and separable from the interior, hard, and bony coat, which is called the *endocarpium*, or stone. Gærtner applied the term *nauca* to seeds which have a very large hilum, as that of the horse-chestnut.

NAUSEA (sea-sickness; from *ναῦς*, a ship). Sickness of the stomach; loathing; tendency to reject, but without regurgitation.

[*Nauseants.* Medicines which excite nausea.]

[NAVEL-WORT. Common name for *Cotyledon umbilicus.*]

[NAVICULAR. *Naviform* (*navicula*, a little ship). Boat-shaped. *Scaphiform*, *Scaphoid.*]

NAVICULARE OS (*navicula*, dim. of *navis*, a boat). A boat-shaped bone of the carpus, and of the tarsus. The term *navicular* is applied in botany to the glumes of grasses, owing to their boat-shaped appearance. It signifies the same as the term *carinated*, or keeled. See *Keel.*

[NEATS-FOOT OIL. The oil prepared from the bones of the *Bos domesticus.* It has recently been recommended as a substitute for cod-liver oil.]

[NEBUEL, or NEBUED. The name given by the natives to the tree which furnishes the red gum Senegal.]

NEBULA. A cloud. Haziness, or dulness; a slight form of opacity.

[NECRÆMIA (*νεκρος*, death; *ἁιμα*, blood). Death beginning with the blood. A term given by Dr. C. J. B. Williams to those fatal cases, in which the first and most remarkable change is exhibited in the blood.]

[NECROPHOBIA (*νεκρος*, death; *φοβος*, fear). An exaggerated fear of death, a common symptom of hypochondriasis.]

[NECROPSIA (*νεκρος*, death; *ὄπτομαι*, to see). *Necropsy*, *Necroscopia.* An examination of the body after death.]

NECROSCOPICAL (*νεκρὸς*, dead; *σκοπέω*, to examine). Relating to post-mortem examination, or autopsia.

NECRO'SIS (*νεκρόω*, to mortify). Literally, mortification; it is confined to that affection of the bones, and is the consequence either of an unfavourable termination of inflammation of the bone in a bad constitution, or of its vascular supply being cut off by the destruction of its periosteum or medullary membrane. It is termed—

1. *Simple;* when it is confined to one bone, the patient being in other respects healthy.

2. *Compound;* when several parts of the same bone, or several distinct bones, are affected at the same time; when the health is bad, &c.

3. *Necrosis ustilaginea.* The name given

by Sauvages to that species of mortification which arises from the use of grain infected by "ustilago," or blight.

[NECTANDRA. A genus of plants of the natural order Lauraceæ.]

[1. *Nectandra cinnamomoides.* Santa Fé Cinnamon. The bark of this species has the smell and flavour of cinnamon, and is employed as a substitute for it in some parts of South America.]

[2. *Nectandra cymbarum.* Orinoko Sassafras. The bark of this species is bitter, aromatic, and stomachic.]

[3. *Nectandra puchury.* A South American species supposed to furnish the "Pichurim Beans."

[4. *Nectandra Rodiei.* A species growing in British Guiana, believed to afford the Bebeeru Bark, from which is obtained the alkaloid bebeerin, much extolled lately as a substitute for quinia.]

NECTARY. That part of a flower which secretes *nectar*, or honey. The term has been vaguely applied to several parts which have no such function.

NEEDHAMIANA CORPORA. A term applied to the spermatozoa, or organized animals, found in the seminal reservoirs of the loligo, as observed by Needham.

NEGRO CACHEXY. *Mal d'estomac* of the French. A propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa, and probably similar to *chlorosis.*

[NEOPLASTY (*νεος*, new; *πλασσω*, to form). The reparation of parts by granulations, adhesions, or autoplastic processes. —*Burdach.*]

NEPENTHES (*νη*, neg.; *πενθος*, grief). The ancient name of a drug, probably opium, mentioned in Homer. Hence the old pharmacopœia termed the common opiate pills *nepenthes opiatum.*

[NEPETA CATARIA. Catnip. Cataria. Ph. U. S. A Labiate plant, an infusion of which is used in domestic practice, in amenorrhœa, infantile colic, hysteria, &c.]

[NEPHRODIUM FILIX MAS (Richard). *Polypodium filix mas* (Linn). *Aspidium filix mas* (Schwartz). See this last.]

[NEPHROID (*νεφρός*, a kidney; *εἶδος*, likeness). Reniform. Resembling a kidney.]

NEPHROS (*νεφρός*). *Ren.* A kidney; the secreting organ of the urine.

1. *Nephr-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Pain of the kidneys, from calculus, or gravel.

2. *Nephr-itic.* Belonging to the kidney; a medicine which acts on the kidney.

3. *Nephr-itis.* Inflammation or other disease of the kidney.

4. *Nephro-logy* (*λόγος*, an account). An account or description of the kidneys.

5. *Nephro-tomy* (*τομή*, section). The operation of cutting a stone out of the kidney.

NERA, or TODDY. A saccharine juice, obtained in large quantities by wounding the spadices of the *Saguerus saccharifer*, or Gomuto Palm, and receiving the liquor in earthenware pots or bamboos. See *Jaggary.*

NEROLI OIL. *Oleum Aurantii.* Oil procured from the flowers of the *Citrus Aurantium*, or sweet orange.

NERVES (*nervus*, a string). White cords arising from the brain or the spinal marrow, and distributed to every part of the system.

I. *Cerebral Nerves.*

1. *First pair*, or olfactory nerves, expanding on the membrane of the nose.

2. *Second pair*, or optic nerves, terminating at the middle of the retina.

3. *Third pair*, or oculo-motory nerves, distributed to the muscles of the eye.

4. *Fourth pair*, or nervi pathetici seu trochleares, distributed to the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

5. *Fifth pair*, trigemini, or trifacial nerves, the grand sensitive nerves of the head and face. It includes—

1. The large, ganglionic, or *trifacial* portion, the sentient and organic nerve of the face; and—
2. The small, aganglionic, or *masticatory* portion, the motor nerve of the temporal, masseter, &c.

6. *Sixth pair*, or abducens, distributed to the external rectus of the eye.

7. *Seventh pair*, consisting of the *portio dura*, facial, or the respiratory of the face, of Bell; and the *portio mollis*, or auditory.

8. *Eighth pair*, or grand respiratory nerve, consisting of—

1. The *glosso-pharyngeal*, penetrating into the back of the tongue;
2. The *pneumo-gastric*, nervi vagi, par vagum, or middle sympathetic; and—
3. The *spinal accessory*, nervus ad par vagum accessorius, or superior respiratory of the trunk, of Bell.

9. *Ninth pair*, sublingual, or hypoglossal, terminating in the tongue.

II. *Spinal Nerves.*

1. *Cervical nerves.* Eight pairs; the first passing between the occipital bone and atlas, and termed *sub-occipital*, or *tenth* nerve of the head; the last passing between the seventh cervical vertebra and the first dorsal.

2. *Dorsal nerves.* Twelve pairs; the first issuing between the first two dorsal vertebræ, the last between the twelfth dorsal and the first lumbar vertebra.

3. *Lumbar nerves.* Five pairs; the first issuing between the first two vertebræ of the loins, the last between the last vertebra and the sacrum.

4. *Sacral nerves.* Generally six pairs; the first issuing by the upper sacral holes, the last by the notches at the upper part of the coccyx.

III. *Respiratory Nerves, arising from the Medulla Oblongata.*

1. The *fourth pair,* or pathetici.
2. The *portio dura* of the seventh.
3. The *glosso-pharyngeal* nerve.
4. The *par vagum,* and accessorius.
5. The *phrenic* nerve.
6. The *external respiratory.*
7. The fifth, and certain spinal nerves, with the par vagum, should be distinguished as *exciters* of respiration, the rest being *motors.—Dr. M. Hall.*

IV. *Sympathetic Nerve.*

A collection of ganglia and branches connected with the sixth nerve, the Vidian portion of the fifth, the portio dura, the eighth, ninth, and all the spinal nerves. It is, in fact, a collection of branches from almost every nerve in the frame, which join it at the adjacent ganglia.

NERVINE (*nervinus;* from *nervus,* a nerve). Neurotic; that which relieves disorders of the nerves, as antispasmodics, &c.

[NERVOUS. Belonging or relating to the nerves; strong, vigorous; excessive irritability or mobility of the nervous system.]

[1. *Nervous centres.* The parts from which the nerves originate, the brain, spinal marrow, and ganglions.]

[2. *Nervous fluid.* A fluid supposed to circulate in the nerves, and believed to be the agent of sensation and motion.]

3. *Nervous Quinsy.* A name given by Dr. Heberden to the *globus hystericus* of Dr. Darwin and other writers.

[4. *Nervous system.* The nerves of the body considered collectively.]

5. *Nervous Texture. Neurine.* One of the chief component textures of organic bodies. It exhibits two forms: the *vesicular* nervous matter, which is grey or cineritious in colour, and granular in texture, and contains nucleated nerve-vesicles; and the *fibrous* nervous matter, which is white and tubular, though in some parts its colour is gray and its fibres solid. When both these kinds of nervous matter are united into a variable-shaped body, this is termed a nervous centre; and the threads of fibrous matter which pass to and from it are termed nerves. See *Internuncial.*

NESTS. *Edible Birds' nests.* The nests of a species of swallow inhabiting the Indian Archipelago. They are formed of a mucous slime secreted in the stomach of the bird, and ejected for the purpose of siding in the construction of the nest. They are used for thickening soup.

[NETTLE. *Urtica Dioica.*]

NETTLE-RASH. Elevations of the cuticle, or wheals resembling the sting of the nettle. See *Urticaria.*

NEURAL ARCH (*νεῦρον,* a nerve). That arch of the vertebra which is placed above the "centrum," for the protection of a portion of the nervous axis. See *Hæmal Arch.*

NEURAL AXIS. *Cerebro-spinal axis.* The central column of the nervous system, comprising the cerebrum and the spinal cord.

NEURAPOPHYSIS (*νεῦρον,* a nerve; *ἀπόφυσις,* an apophysis). The name applied by Professor Owen to the autogenous element on each side of the "neural arch" of the vertebra. See *Vertebra.*

NEURINE (*νεῦρον,* a nerve). Another name for nervous matter. See *Nervous Texture.*

NEURON (*νεῦρον*). A nerve; a cord arising from the brain or spinal marrow.

1. *Neur-algia* (*ἄλγος,* pain). Nerve-ache, or pain in a nerve. It occurs in nerves of the face, and is then called *face ague, tic douloureux,* &c.

2. *Neuri-lemma* (*λέμμα,* a coat). The sheath of a nerve.

3. *Neuro-logy* (*λόγος,* a description). The doctrine of the nerves.

[4. *Neuroma, Neuromation.* A powerful tumour on a nerve. Odier has given the term *Neuroma,* to movable, circumscribed, and very painful tumours, caused, according to him, by the swelling of a nerve. Craigie gives the epithet neuromation to those pisiform painful tumours or hard tubercles which form beneath the skin, and which are seated in the subcutaneous nervous twigs. These are termed painful subcutaneous tubercle by Wood.]

[5. *Neuromalacia* (*μαλακια,* softening). A softening of the nerves.]

[6. *Neuro-plasty* (*πλασσω,* to form). A term given by Serres to a ganglionary transformation of the ramifications of the nerves of life, of relation, and of organic life.]

7. *Neuro-ptera* (*πτερὸν,* a wing). Net-winged insects, as the dragon-fly, ant-lion, &c.

8. *Neuroses.* Nervous diseases. A class of diseases of Cullen.

9. *Neuro-sthenia* (*σθένος*, force). An excess of nervous irritation; an inflammatory affection of the nerves.

10. *Neuro-tica.* Medicines which produce a specific influence on the nervous system. A term synonymous with *nervines.*

11. *Neuro-tomy* (*τομή*, section). Dissection of the nerves.

12. *Neur-ypno-logy* (*ὕπνος*, sleep; *λόγος*, a description). An account of nervous sleep, considered in relation to animal magnetism.

NEUROSES (*νεῦρον*, a nerve), Nervous diseases, in which sense and motion are impaired, without idiopathic pyrexia, or any local disease; the second class of diseases in Cullen's nosology, comprising the orders comata, adynamiæ, spasmi, and vesaniæ.

[NEUTRAL MIXTURE. Liquor Potassæ Citratis. Ph. U. S. This is best prepared by saturating fresh lemon juice with bicarbonate of potassa, and filtering. It is a valuable diaphoretic. The dose is from ℥ij. to ℥ss.]

NEUTRAL OINTMENT. Compound ointment of lead, applied by Mr. Higginbottom as a defence for ulcers after the application of nitrate of silver.

NEUTRAL SALTS. Salts in which the base is perfectly saturated with the alkali, thus possessing the character neither of acid nor alkaline salts.

NEUTRALIZATION. A term denoting the loss of characteristic properties, which frequently attends chemical combination. It is exemplified when an acid and alkali are combined in such proportions that the compound does not change the colour of litmus or violets. The compound is called *neutral*, and one ingredient is said to be *neutralized* or saturated by the other. See *Sal.*

NICARAGUA WOOD. *Peach wood.* A tree of the same genus (*Cæsalpinia*) as the Brazil wood; it grows near the lake of Nicaragua. It is used as a dye.

NICKEL. A scarce white metal, occurring in combination with other metals. It is employed in potteries, and in the manufacture of porcelain.

[1. *Sulphate of Nickel.* This salt is said by Prof. Simpson to be a gentle tonic, and to have been given by him with great benefit in obstinate periodic headache. The dose is from half a grain to a grain, three times a day.]

2. *Cupfer-nickel.* False copper; a name given by the German miners to the arsenical ore of nickel, after their vain attempts to extract copper from it.

3. *Speiss.* An artificial arseniuret.

NICOTIANA. A genus of plants, of which the species *tabacum* yields the Virginian, Havana, and pigtail tobaccos of the shops; the *rustica*, the Syrian and Turkish tobaccos; and the *persica*, the fragrant tobacco of Shiraz. The term *Nicotiana* is derived from the name of Joan Nicot, who sent the seeds or the plant to France about the year 1560.

1. [*Nicotia, Nicotina,*] *Nicotine.* An organic base existing in the leaves, root, and seeds of different species of Nicotiana.

2. *Nicotianin.* Concrete volatile oil of tobacco, or *tobacco-camphor*, obtained by submitting tobacco leaves with water, to distillation.

NICTITATIO (*nictito*, to wink). [Nictitation.] Twinkling of the eyelids; winking. It occurs as a symptom in amaurosis, generally accompanying a convulsive state of the iris. See *Membrana nictitans.*

[NIGELLA SATIVA. *Nutmeg-flower. Small fennel-flower.* A Ranunculaceous plant, native of south of Europe and Syria, and formerly used in medicine.]

[*Nigellin.* A peculiar bitter principle obtained from *Nigella Sativa.*]

[NIGHTBLINDNESS. See *Hemeralopia.*]

NIGHTMARE. See *Incubus.*

[NIGHTSHADE, AMERICAN. *Phytolacca decandria.*]

[NIGHTSHADE, DEADLY. *Atropa Belladonna.*]

[NIGHTSHADE, PALESTINE. *Solanum sanctum.*]

[NIGHTSHADE, WOODY. *Solanum dulcamara.*]

NIGRITIES (*niger*, black). Blackness; thus, a caries is called *nigrities ossium*, or a blackness of the bone.

NIHIL ALBUM. Literally, *white nothing;* a former name of the flowers of white oxide of zinc; *lana philosophica*, or philosophical wool, is a scarcely less curious designation.

[NIMA. A genus of plants of the natural order Simarubaceæ.

[*Nima quassioides.* A bitter tonic, and used as such in the north of India.]

[NINE DAY FITS. A vulgar name for *Trismus nascentium.*]

NIOBIUM. A new metal discovered in the Bavarian tantalite. Rose has given it the name above stated, after *Niobe*, the daughter of Tantalus, to show the analogy of the metal to Tantalium. See *Pelopium.*

NIPPLE. *Papilla.* The prominent part of the integument in the centre of the areola of the mamma.

NIRLES. The popular appellation of the *herpes phlyctænodes*, or miliary herpes of Bateman.

NISUS FORMATIVUS. Literally, a formative effort; a principle similar to gravitation, applied by Blumenbach to organized matter, by which each organ is endowed, as soon as it acquires structure, with a vita propria.

NITRARIA, ARTIFICIAL. *Saltpetre plantations.* Name given to those places in which nitre is artificially produced.

NITRAS. A nitrate; a compound of nitric acid with a salifiable base.

1. *Nitras potassæ.* The salt known by the name of *nitre*, or *saltpetre.*

2. *Nitras sodæ.* Formerly called *cubic* or *quadrangular nitre.*

3. *Nitras calcis.* Formerly called *calcareous nitre.* The ignited nigrate of lime is called *Baldwin's phosphorus.*

4. *Nitras ammoniæ.* Formerly called *nitrum flammans*, from its property of exploding at the temperature of 600°.

5. *Nitras magnesiæ.* Also called *magnesian nitre;* it combines with the preceding salt, and forms a triple salt, called the *ammoniaco-magnesian nitrate.*

6. *Nitras argenti.* Fused nitrate of silver, or *lunar caustic.*

NITRATION. The hypothetical nitrate-radical of hydrated nitric acid, or aqua fortis, which becomes the *nitrationide* of hydrogen instead of the nitrate of water. So the nitrate of potash becomes the nitrationide of potassium, and so of all other nitrates.

NITRE. *Saltpetre.* The common name of the nitrate of potash. When fused, and poured into moulds, it is called *sal-prunella*, or *crystal mineral;* when mixed with charcoal, and burnt, the residuum was formerly called *clyssus of nitre;* mixed with carbonate of potash and sulphur, in a warm mortar, it forms the *fulminating powder;* mixed with sulphur and charcoal, it forms *gunpowder;* and when mixed with sulphur and fine saw-dust, it constitutes the *powder of fusion.*

NITRIC ACID. A constituent of nitre or saltpetre. From its corrosive qualities, it is commonly called *aqua fortis*, [q. v.]

NITROBENZIDE. *Nitrobenzole, Nitrobenzule.* A heavy oil, formed when benzole is dissolved to saturation in fuming nitric acid, and water added to the hot solution.

NITROGEN (*νίτρον*, nitre; *γεννάω*, to produce; so called from its being a generator of nitre). *Azote.* An elementary principle, constituting four-fifths of the volume of atmospheric air. It was formerly called *mephitic air*, and, by Priestley, *phlogisticated air.*

1. *Nitrous oxide.* Formerly called by Priestly, who discovered it, *dephlogisticated nitrous air;* but more properly protoxide of nitrogen. Its common name is *laughing gas.*

2. *Nitric oxide*, or nitrous gas. Formerly called *nitrous air;* but, more properly, deutoxide of nitrogen. When mixed with atmospheric air, *nitrous acid vapours* are produced, of a red or orange brown colour.

3. *Nitrous acid.* Formerly called *fuming nitrous acid.* An acid of uncertain constitution, termed *hyponitrous* by Turner.

4. *Peroxide of nitrogen.* A compound forming the principal part of the *nitrous acid vapours* above mentioned; the nitrous acid of Turner, the hyponitric acid or nitrous gas of Berzelius.

5. *Nitric acid.* A constituent of nitre or saltpetre, and existing only in combination. It is called *aqua fortis*, Glauber's spirit of nitre, &c.

6. *Nitro-saccharic acid.* An acid procured from the sugar of gelatine and nitric acid, by heat.

7. *Nitro-leucic acid.* An acid formed by treating lucine with nitric acid.

8. *Nitro-muriatic acid.* A compound acid formed by the union of the nitric and muriatic acids; it is generally known by the name of *aqua regia*, from its property of dissolving gold.

9. *Nitro-naphthalase,*
10. *Nitro-naphthalese,*
11. *Nitro-naphthalise.*

Three new products obtained by the action of nitric acid on naphthaline, and named according to Laurent's plan of distinguishing compounds obtained successively from the same root by the vowels, *a, e, i, o,* &c.

NITROGENIZED FOODS. Substances containing nitrogen, and supposed to be the only substances capable of being converted into blood, and of forming organic tissues; hence they have been termed by Liebig the *plastic elements of nutrition.*

Non-nitrogenized foods. Substances which contain no nitrogen, and supposed to be incapable of forming organized or living tissues. Liebig states that their function is to promote the process of respiration, and he therefore terms them *elements of respiration.*

NITRONAPHTHALE. A crystalline substance, formed by the long-continued action of nitric acid on naphthaline. For the other compounds, see *Nitrogen.*

NITROPICRIC ACID. *Carbazotic acid; nitrophenisic acid.* These are syno-

nymes of picric acid, formed by the action of nitric acid on various substances.

NITROSALICIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on hydruret of salicyl. It forms yellow prisms, and, with bases, yields yellow detonating salts.

[NITROPRUSSIDES. A series of salts made by saturating nitroprussic acid, generated by the action of nitric acid on ferrocyanuret of potassium, with different bases.]

[NITROUS OXIDE WATER. *Searles' Oxygenous aërated water.* Water impregnated by pressure with five times its volume of nitrous oxide, said to possess tonic, resolvent, exhilarant, and diuretic properties.]

NITROUS POWDER. A combination of nitrate of potash with tartar emetic and calomel.

NITRUM FLAMMANS. A name given to nitrate of ammonia, from its property of exploding, and being totally decomposed, at the temperature of 600°.

NITRUM PRISMATICUM. Prismatic nitre; a designation of nitrate of potash, owing to its crystallizing in the form of a six-sided prism, with dihedral summits, which belongs to the "right prismatic" system. See *Crystals.*

NITRUM SATURNINUM. *Plumbum nitricum.* Nitrate of lead.

NOCTAMBULATIO (*nox, noctis*, night; *ambulo*, to walk). Sleep-walking; literally, night-walking.

[NOCTURNAL EMISSION. Spermatorrhœa.]

NODE (*nodus*, a knot). A swelling of a bone, or a thickening of the periosteum, from a venereal cause. In botany, the term *node* signifies the thickened part of a stem or branch from which a leaf is developed. The space between two nodes is termed an *internode.*

NODOSITY (*nodus*, a node). A calcareous concretion found in joints, in gout or articular rheumatism.

NODULE (dim. of *nodus*, a node). A little node; a small woody body found in the bark of the beech, and some other trees, and formed of concentric layers of wood arranged around a central nucleus. Dutrochet terms it an *embryo-bud.*

NODUS CEREBRI. A designation of the *pons Varolii*, or tuber annulare of the brain.

NOLI ME TANGERE (*touch me not*). A name given by various writers to *lupus*, the seventh genus of the *Tuberculæ* of Bateman. It is the *cancer lupus* of Sauvages, and the *dartre rougeante* of the French writers. The disease is termed from its impatience of handling, and its being aggravated by most kinds of treatment. See *Lupus.*

NOMA (*νομάω*, to eat). Water-canker; a form of sphacelus occurring generally in children, and also called stomacace gangrenosa seu maligna, necrosis infantilis, gangrenous aphthæ, &c.

[NOMAD, NOMADIC (*νομη*, pasturage). Roving, wandering; a name given to people who have no fixed habitation, but rove with their flocks from place to place.]

NOMENCLATURE. A general designation for the terms employed in any art or science.

[NON-NATURALS. The ancient physicians comprehended under this term, air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind; or, in other words, those principal matters which do not enter into the composition of the body, but at the same time are necessary to its existence.]

NOOTH'S APPARATUS. An apparatus invented by Nooth for the purpose of making a solution of carbonic acid gas.

NORDHAUSEN SULPHURIC ACID. This is the *fuming* or *Saxony* sulphuric acid, as prepared at Nordhausen. It is usually a dark brown oily liquid, intermediate between the anhydrous and the monohydrated acid, and gives out copious white fumes in the air.

NORMAL (*norma*, a rule). That which is regular; that in which there is no deviation from the ordinary structure. See *Abnormal.*

NOSE. *Nasus.* The organ of smell. It is composed, superiorly, of bones, and inferiorly of cartilages; and it is lined by a mucous membrane, termed the *membrana pituitaria*, or *Schneiderean membrane;* the two movable sides are called *alæ nasi*, or the wings of the nose.

[NOSOCOMIAL (*nosocomium*, a hospital). Relating to a hospital. Nosocomial practice, i. e., hospital practice.]

NOSOCOMIUM (*νόσος*, disease; *κομέω*, to take care of). A hospital; a place where diseases are treated.

NOSOGRAPHY (*νόσος*, disease; *γράφω*, to describe in writing). A description or treatise of diseases.

NOSOLOGY (*νόσος*, disease; *λόγος*, description). An arrangement of diseases according to their classes, orders, genera, and species.

NOSTALGIA (*νόστος*, a return; *ἄλγος*, pain). Home-sickness; a vehement desire to return to one's country. *Nostomania* is the same morbid desire aggravated to madness. *Nostrassia* is a similar term, derived from *nostras*, of our country.

NOSTRUM. Literally, *our own;* a term applied to a quack medicine, and indicative of exclusivenesss.

[NOTENCEPHALUS (*νωτος*, the back; *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain). An epithet bestowed by G. St. Hilaire on monsters who have their head with the brain on their back.]

[NOTHUS (*Νοθος*, spurious). Spurious, Bastard.]

NOTOCHORD (*νῶτος*, the back; *χορδη*, a chord; *Chorda vocalis*). A term applied to the fibro-cellulo-gelatinous column, constituting the central basis of the neuro-skeleton in the embryo of every vertebrate animal. See *Skeleton.*

[NOUFFER'S VERMIFUGE. Three drachms of the root of the *male fern*, reduced to a fine powder, and mixed with water: this constitutes one dose. Two hours after taking the powder, a bolus of calomel, scammony, and gamboge is to be administered.]

NOVARGENT. A substance used for re-silvering plated articles, and prepared by moistening chalk with a solution of oxide of silver in a solution of cyanide of potassium.

NOYAUX (*noyau*, the stone of a fruit). A liqueur made from bitter almonds.

NUCHA. *Cervix.* The hind part or nape of the neck.

[NUCLEATED (*nucleus*, a kernel). Having a nucleus. Applied to the elementary cell which is furnished with one or more cytoblasts or nuclei. See *Cytoblast.*]

NUCLEUS. The kernel of a nut. The solid centre around which the particles of a crystal are aggregated. This term is applied to the centre of the red particles of the blood, and also to the pulp of the teeth.

1. *Nucleus cicatriculæ.* A granular mass situated beneath the germinal disk in the hen's egg, also called *cumulus proligerus*, or nucleus of the germinal disk.

2. *Nucleus germinativus.* The germinal spot found in the germinal vesicle of the ovum. It is synonymous with *macula germinativa.*

3. *Nucleus, in plants.* A pulpy, conical mass, constituting the central part of the ovulum.

NUCULA (dim. of *nux*, a nut). A term applied by Desvaux to the fruit of the oak, the hazel, &c. It is commonly called *glans.*

NUCULANIUM. A superior, indehiscent, fleshy fruit, containing two or more cells, and several seeds, as the grape. By Desvaux it was called *bacca;* from which it differs, however, in being superior.

NUMBER. A term applied in Phrenology to an organ which has been described under the term *Calculation.*

NUMBNESS. Insensibility of touch, or general feeling.

NUMMULARY (*nummus*, money). A term applied to the *sputa* in phthisis, when they flatten at the bottom of the vessel like a piece of money.

NUT. A dry, bony, indehiscent, one-celled fruit, proceeding from a pistil of three cells, and inclosed in a cupule, as the hazel, acorn, &c.

NUTANS (*nuto*, to bend). Nodding; inclining from the perpendicular with the upper extremity pointing downward.

NUTGALL. An excrescence of the bark of the *Quercus infectoria*, or the Gall or Dyers' Oak, caused by the puncture of a hymenopterous insect, of the tribe called *Gallicolæ.* The egg is deposited and hatched inside the *gall*, the young insect undergoes its transformations, and, in its imago state, perforates the gall and escapes. The galls from which the insect has escaped, are called *white galls*, from their lighter colour; those gathered before the insect has escaped are called *black* or *blue*, and *green galls.*

NUTMEG. The seed of the Myristica Officinalis, [*Myristica moschata*, Willd.] or Nutmeg tree. The common nutmeg of commerce was formerly called the *female nutmeg;* a longer kind of nutmeg, imported in the shell, being called the *male nutmeg.*

[NUTMEG-FLOWER. *Nigella Sativa.*]

NUTRITION (*nutrio*, to nourish). The process of nourishing the frame.

[NUTRITIVE CENTRE. A cell, the nucleus of which is the permanent source of successive broods of young cells, which, from time to time fill the cavity of their parent, and carrying with them the cell-wall of the parent, pass off, in certain directions, and under certain forms, according to the texture or organ of which their parent forms a part.—*Goodsir.*]

NUX. A nut; a term applied by some botanists to the fruit of the borago, the lithospermum, &c. It is more generally called *achænium.*

Nux baccata. A term sometimes applied to the fruit of the taxus, &c. Desvaux calls it sphalerocarpum.

[NUX MOSCHATA. Nutmeg. The kernels of the fruit of the *Myristica moschata.*]

NUX VOMICA. The common term for the seeds of the *Strychnos nux vomica.*

The plant yields a poisonous principle called *strychnia*.

Nux vomica bark. This has been determined to be identical with *false Angustura*, and is sold at Calcutta under the name of *rohun*.

NYCTALOPIA (*νὺξ, νυκτὸς*, night; *ὤψ*, the eye). *Visus nocturnus.* Night-eye, or *day-blindness*, vulgarly called owl-sight; an affection of the sight, in which the patient is blind in the day, but sees very well at night. It is sometimes called *night-blindness.* The term has been confounded with *hemeralopia;* the following distinction is given by Dr. Forbes:—

1. *Nyctalopia.* Vision lost or obscure *by day*, comparatively good *at night*—night-sight, day-blindness.

2. *Hemeralopia.* Vision lost or obscure *by night*, good, or comparatively good, *by day*—day-sight, night-blindness, hen-blindness.

NYMPHÆ (*Νύμφαι*, Nymphs). *Labia minora.* Two semi-circular glandular membranes, situated within the labia majora of the pudendum; so called because they direct the course of the urine, and preside over its emission, as the Nymphs do over fountains.

1. *Nympho-mania* (*μανία*, madness). Lascivious madness in females; in males it is the *satyriasis furens* of Cullen.

2. *Nympho-tomia* (*τομὴ*, section). The operation of removing the nymphæ.

[NYMPHÆA. A genus of plants of the natural order Nymphæaceæ.]

[1. *Nymphæa alba.* White water-lilly. A European species, the root of which was, by the ancients, considered aphrodisiac.]

[2. *Nymphæa odorata.* Sweet-scented water-lilly. An indigenous plant, the root of which is very astringent, and has been used in the form of poultice as a discutient application.

NYSTAGMUS (*νυσταγμὸς*, from *νυστάζω*, to be sleepy). A term applied by Plenck to denote habitual squinting. It occurs in amaurosis, as an involuntary pendulum-like rolling of the eyeball.

O

OAK-APPLE. A well-known *gall*, of spongy texture, produced on the *Quercus pedunculata.* See *Nutgall.*

OAK-BARK. The bark of the *Quercus pedunculata*, or common British Oak; employed for its astringent properties, which are similar to those of other vegetable products containing tannic acid.

OAK-GALL. *Gall-nut.* An excrescence found on the *Quercus infectoria*, or Gall, or Dyers' oak, a native of Asia Minor. See *Gallæ.*

OAT-MEAL. *Farena ex avenæ seminibus.* A meal prepared by grinding the grains (caryopsides) of the *Avena sativa*, or Common Oat.

OATS. *Semina avenæ cruda.* The grains (caryopsides) of the *Avena sativa*, or Common Oat. When deprived of their integuments, they are called *groats*, or grutum; and these, when crushed, are termed *Embden groats.* By grinding the oat, a farina is obtained, called *oat-meal;* and, by boiling an ounce of this, with three quarts of water, to a quart, *water gruel* is prepared.

OB. A Latin preposition, employed in some botanical terms, and denoting *inversion;* thus, *ob*ovate means inversely ovate; *ob*cordate, inversely cordate; *ob*conical, inversely conical. Hence it is evident that this prefix must be restricted to terms which indicate that the upper and lower parts of a body are of a different width.

OBESITY (*obesus*, corpulent; from *ob* and *edo*, to eat). Fatness, corpulency; an excessive development of fat in the body; it is synonymous with *polysarcia.* There are two varieties, viz.:

1. *General obesity*, extending over the body and limbs; a kind of dropsy of animal oil, instead of a dropsy of water.

2. *Splanchnic obesity*, confined to the organs. It most generally overloads the omentum, and gives that rotundity to the abdomen which is vulgarly called *pot-belly*, and described, in the person of Falstaff, as "a huge hill of flesh,"—"a globe of sinful continents."

OBLIQUUS. Oblique or slanting; not direct, perpendicular, or parallel.

1. *Obliquus externus.* A muscle of the abdomen, also called *descendens*, arising from the eight lowest ribs, and inserted into the linea alba and the pubes.

2. *Obliquus internus.* A muscle situated within the preceding, also called *ascendens* or *minor*, arising from the spine of the ilium, &c., and inserted into the cartilages

of the seventh and all the false ribs, &c. This, and the preceding muscle, turn the trunk upon its axis, &c.

3. *Obliquus inferior.* A muscle which arises from the outer edge of the orbitar process of the upper jaw-bone, and is inserted into the sclerotica. It is also called *brevissimus oculi*, from being the shortest muscle of the eye. This and the following muscle are said to roll the eye, and have hence been named *circumagentes;* and, from the expression they impart, *amatorii.*

4. *Obliquus superior.* A muscle which arises from the optic foramen, passes through the ring of the cartilaginous pulley which is in the margin of the socket, and is inserted into the sclerotica. It is also called *longissimus oculi*, from being the longest muscle of the eye; and *trochlearis*, from its passing through the trochlea or pulley.

OBLITERATION (*oblitero*, to efface). The closure of a canal or cavity of the body, by adhesion of its parietes.

OBLIVION (*oblivisco*r, to forget). *Amnestia.* Forgetfulness; failure of memory.

OBOMA'SUM. The fourth stomach of the Ruminantia. See *Omasum.*

OBSIDIANUM. A species of glass, discovered by one Obsidius, in Ethiopia. Pliny says that Obsidianum was a sort of colour with which vessels were glazed; and Libavius applies the term to glass of antimony.

OBSTE'TRIC (*obstetrix*, a midwife). Belonging to midwifery. Pliny uses the term *obstetricia*, sc. *officia*, for the office of a midwife.

OBSTIPATIO (*obstipo*, to stop up). A form of costiveness, in which the fæces, when discharged, are hard, slender, and often scybalous; one of the *epischeses* of Cullen.

OBSTI'PUS (*ob*, and *stipes*, a stake). Stiff, awry. Hence the term *caput obstipum*, for torticollis, or wry-neck.

OBSTRUENTS (*obstruo*, to shut up). Medicines which close the orifices of vessels, &c.

OBTUNDENTS (*obtundo*, to make blunt). Substances which sheathe, or *blunt*, irritation; a term applied by the humoral pathologists to remedies which are supposed to soften the acrimony of the humours.

OBTURA'TOR (*obturo*, to stop up). The name of two muscles of the thigh, and of a nerve, [an artery, vein, foramen, and ligament]:—

1. *Obturator externus;* arising from the obturator foramen, &c., and inserted into the root of the trochanter major. It is sometimes called *rotator femoris extrorsum.*

2. *Obturator internus;* arising and inserted as the externus, and formerly called *marsupialis*, or *bursalis.* This and the preceding muscle move the thigh backwards, and roll it upon its axis.

3. *Nervus obturatorius.* The obturator nerve, which comes principally from the second and third lumbar nerves, and sometimes from the fourth.

[4. *Obturator artery.* This arises most commonly from the hypogastric, but not unfrequently from the epigastric.

[5. *Obturator vein.* This corresponds generally to the artery.

[6. *Obturator* or *thyroid foramen.* A large oval foramen between the ischium and pubis.

[7. *Obturator ligament* or *membrane.* A tendino-fibrous membrane stretched across the obturator foramen, having an opening in the upper part for the passage of the obturator vessels and nerve.]

OBVOLUTE. A form of vernation or æstivation, in which the margins of one leaf alternately overlap those of the leaf which is opposite to it.

[OCCIPITAL. Belonging to the occiput.]

OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS. The name of a muscle which arises from the transverse ridge of the occipital bone, passes over the upper part of the cranium, and is inserted into the orbicularis palpebrarum and the skin under the eyebrows. A slip, sometimes called *pyramidalis nasi*, goes down over the nasal bones, and is fixed by its base to the compressor nasi. This muscle has been also termed *epicranius*, *biventer*, or *digastricus, capitis*, &c. It raises the eyebrow, wrinkles the forehead, &c.

OCCIPUT (*ob caput*). The back part of the head; the part *opposite* to the front or *sinciput.*

Os occipitis. The occipital bone, situated at the posterior, middle, and inferior part of the skull. It was termed by Soemmering *pars occipitalis ossis spheno-occipitalis*, because he considered the sphenoid and occipital as but one bone, they being never found separate in the adult.

OCCLUSIO (*occludo*, to close up). [Occlusion.] Total or partial closure of a vessel, cavity, or hollow organ.

1. *Occlusio pupillæ lymphatica.* Closure of the pupil by an adventitious membrane.

2. *Occlusio pupillæ cum synechiâ posteriori.* Closure of the pupil, with adhesion of its margin to an opaque capsule, the

lens being at the same time generally, if not always, opaque; a consequence of iritis.

OCCULT (*occultus*). Hidden; as applied to *diseases*, the causes and treatment of which are not understood; or to *qualities* of bodies, which do not admit of any rational explanation.

[OCHLESIS (ὀχλος, a crowd). A term applied by Gregory to designate the general condition of disease, produced by the accumulation of a vast number of sick persons under one roof.]

OCHRE (ὠχρὸς, pale). An argillaceous earth, impregnated with iron of a *red* or *yellow* colour; used in painting.

OCHREA. Literally, a boot. A membraneous tube, sheathing the stem of rhubarb and other plants, and consisting of two stipules cohering by their margins.

[OCIMUM. A genus of plants of the natural order Labiatæ.]

[*Ocimum Basilicum*. Basil. This species is a native of India and Persia, and has the ordinary properties of the aromatic plants. The seeds are used in India as a remedy in gonorrhœa and nephritic affections.]

OCTA'NA (*octo*, eight). Sub. *febris*. An erratic intermitting fever, which returns every eighth day.

OCTANDRIA (ὀκτὼ, eight; ἀνὴρ, a male). The eighth *class* of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by their flowers having eight stamens. Hence—

Octandrous; having eight stamens of nearly equal length.

Octo-gynia (γυνὴ, a female). The name given by Linnæus to those *orders* of plants which have eight pistils in their flowers.

[OCTARIUS. The eighth part of a wine-gallon.]

OCULAR SPECTRES. *Phantasmata*. Imaginary objects floating before the eyes, and assuming the form of muscæ volitantes, net-work, sparks, iridescent appearance, &c.

OCULIST (*oculus*, the eye). One who practices in diseases of the eye.

[OCYTOCIC (ὠξυς, quick; τοκος, labour). That which quickens parturition.]

OD. A name proposed by Reichenbach for the peculiar force or influence produced on the nervous system by all magnetic agents, and, according as it is found in crystals, magnets, the living body, heat, light, &c., he terms it *crystalloid, magnetoid, biod, thermod, photod*, &c.

ODORAMENTA (*odor*, odour). Odoraments; substances employed in medicine on account of their odour: as *sachet*, or sweet-bag; *pot-pourri*, or scent-jar, &c.

ODAXISMUS (ὀδαξέω, to bite). Pain or irritation of the gums, indicating the period of teething.

ODOUS (ὀδοὺς, ὀδόντος). *Dens*. The Greek term for a tooth.

1. *Odont-agra* (ἄγρα, a seizure). Gout in the teeth; pain in the teeth, as a sequela of gout or rheumatism.

2. *Odont-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Toothache; pain in the teeth. Remedies for the toothache are called *odontalgics*.

3. *Odontiasis*. Dentition, or the cutting of teeth.

4. *Odont-oïdes* (εἶδος, likeness). Tooth-like; the name of a process of the *dentata*, or second vertebra.

[5. *Odontology* (λόγος, a discourse). A treatise on the teeth.]

ŒDE'MA (οἴδημα, from οἰδέω, to swell). Literally, a swelling of any kind: but now confined to a swelling of a dropsical nature, situated in the cellular tissue, and commonly called watery swelling or puffing. The affection, when extensive, and accompanied with a general dropsical tendency, is termed *anasarca*.

[ŒNANTHE (οἶνος, wine; ἄνθος, a flower). A genus of plants of the natural order Umbelliferæ. Apiaceæ (Lindley).

1. *Œnanthe crocata*. Hemlock-dropwort, or Dead-tongue; the most energetic of the narcotico-acrid *Umbelliferous* plants. It has been called *five-fingered root*.

[2. *Œnanthe phellandrium*. Fine leaved water-hemlock. The seeds have been said to be aperient, diuretic, expectorant, and sedative.]

ŒNANTHIC ETHER (οἶνος, wine; ἄνθος, flower). An oily liquid, which gives the characteristic odour to all wines.

Œnanthic acid. An acid found in the foregoing compound, in combination with ether.

[*Œnanthin*. A peculiar resinoid principle found by M. Gerding in *Œnanthe fistulosa*.]

ŒNANTHOL. A colourless, limpid, aromatic liquid, produced in the distillation of castor oil. It rapidly oxidizes in the air, and becomes *œnanthylic acid*. By the action of nitric acid, it yields an isomeric compound called *metœnanthol*.

ŒNANTHYLIC ACID. An acid procured by the action of nitric acid on castor oil.

[ŒNOTHERA BIENNIS. Tree Primrose, Evening Primrose, Scabish, Scabious. An indigenous plant, the bark of which is mucilaginous and astringent, and a decoction of it has been beneficially employed by Dr. R. E. Griffith in infantile eruptions, in tetter, &c.]

ŒSOPHAGUS (*οἴω, οἴσω*, to carry; *φάγω*, to eat. The carrier of food; the gullet; a musculo-membranous canal, extending from the lower part of the pharynx to the superior orifice of the stomach.

1. *Œsophageal cords.* Two elongated cords, formed of the pneumogastric nerves, which descend along the œsophagus.

2. *Œsophageal glands.* A name sometimes given to the mucous follicles of the œsophagus.

[3. *Œsophagitis* (terminal *itis*). Inflammation of the œsophagus.]

4. *Œsophago-tomy* (*τομή*, section). The operation of cutting into the œsophagus, for the purpose of extracting any foreign body.

[ŒSTRUM (*οἶστρος*, venereal orgasm). The orgasm or strong excitement experienced during the operation of the appetites or passions.]

ŒSTRUS (*οἶστρος*). The Breeze, or Gad-fly; a variety of *ascaris*, the larvæ of which, called *bots*, are found convoluted in the mucus and fæces of man, but more generally in those of the horse.

OFFICINAL (*officina*, a shop). A term applied to any medicines directed by the colleges to be kept in the shops.

OFFSET. *Propagulum.* A short branch of certain herbaceous plants, which is terminated by a tuft of leaves, and is capable of taking root when separated from the parent plant, as in Houseleek. It differs little from the *runner*.

OIDUM ABORTIFACIENS (*ᾠόν*, an egg; *εἶδος*, likeness). A mucedenous fungus, supposed to be the same as the *ergot-mould*. This substance has recently been referred to the genus *Hymenula*, and species *clavus*.

OIL (*oleum*, from *olea*, the olive). The designation of a number of unctuous liquors, which give a greasy stain to paper. These have been divided into the fixed oils and the volatile oils.

1. *Fixed Oils.* These are comparatively fixed in the fire, and give a permanently greasy stain to paper. The term *philosopher's oil* was formerly given to them when acrid and empyreumatic; and *oil of brick*, from their being sometimes obtained in this state, by steeping hot brick in oil, and submitting it to distillation. They are vegetable or animal.

1. *Vegetable Oils;* obtained from vegetables by expression, with or without heat: in the latter case they are termed *cold-drawn*. Some of them lose their limpidity on exposure to the air, and are hence called *drying oils*.

2. *Animal Oils;* obtained from animals, by boiling. They are *solid* or *fluid*.

2. *Volatile Oils.* These are so called from their evaporating, or flying off, when exposed to the air; they are also called *essential*, from their constituting the chief ingredient, or *essence*, of the vegetable from which they are obtained; the other parts being considered as an useless *caput mortuum*.

OIL OF SPIKENARD. Grass oil of Namur; a volatile oil, yielded by the *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*. It is not the spikenard of the ancients, which Professor Royle conceives to be the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*. The name of the oil of spikenard is, therefore, incorrect.

OIL OF WINE. *Heavy oil of wine.* The Oleum æthereum of the pharmacopœia. See *Etherole*.

[OINTMENT. See *Unguentum*.]

[OKRA. *Okra gumbo. Hibiscus esculentus.* A malvaceous annual the fruit of which abounds in mucilage.]

OLD OIL. The name given by watchmakers to olive oil, after it has been purified and reduced to limpidity.

OLEA DESTILLATA. Distilled, volatile, or essential oils. The British pharmacopœia directs these to be prepared by distillation only; the French Codex orders several of them to be prepared by expression.

[The following are officinal (Pharm. U. S.):—

1. *Oleum Anisi.* Oil of Anise. See *Pimpinella Anisum*.

2. *Oleum Cari.* Oil of Caraway. See *Carum carui*.

3. *Oleum Caryophylli.* Oil of Cloves. See *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

4. *Oleum Chenopodii.* Oil of Wormseed. See *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

5. *Oleum Cubebæ.* Oil of Cubebs. See *Piper Cubeba*.

6. *Oleum Fœniculi.* Oil of Fennel-seed. See *Fœniculum vulgare*.

7. *Oleum Gaultheriæ.* Oil of Partridgeberry. See *Gaultheria procumbens*.

8. *Oleum Hedeomæ.* Oil of Pennyroyal. See *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

9. *Oleum Juniperi.* Oil of Juniper. See *Juniperus communis*.

10. *Oleum Lavandulæ.* Oil of Lavender. See *Lavandula vera*.

11. *Oleum Menthæ piperitæ.* Oil of Peppermint. See *Mentha piperita*.

12. *Oleum Menthæ viridis.* Oil of Spearmint. See *Mentha viridis*.

13. *Oleum Monardæ.* Oil of Horsemint See *Monarda punctata*.

14. *Oleum Origani.* Oil of Origanum See *Oraganum vulgare*.

15. *Oleum Pimentæ.* Oil of Pimento. See *Myrtus pimenta.*

16. *Oleum Rosmarini.* Oil of Rosemary. See *Rosmarinus officinalis.*

17. *Oleum Sabinæ.* Oil of Savine. See *Juniperus Sabina.*

18. *Oleum Sassafras.* Oil of Sassafras. See *Sassafras officinale.*

19. *Oleum Valerianæ.* Oil of Valerian. See *Valeriana officinalis.*

20. *Oleum Copaiba.* Oil of Copaiba. See *Copaifera officinalis.*

21. *Oleum Succini.* Oil of Amber.

22. *Oleum Succini Rectificatum.* Rectified oil of Amber.

23. *Oleum Tabaci.* Oil of Tobacco. See *Nicotiani Tabacum.*]

OLEA EXPRESSA. Expressed or fixed oils. These are obtained from animal matter by fusion, and from vegetables by expression, or decoction with water.

OLEACEÆ. The Olive tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* regular, monopetalous, hermaphrodite, or dicœcious; *stamens* two; *ovarium* simple, superior, 2-celled; *seeds* pendulous.

Olea Europœa. The European Olive, the products of which are a resiniform exudation, called *lecca gum;* and a drupaceous fruit, which, in the unripe state, constitutes the *olive* of commerce, and in the ripe state yields *olive oil.*

OLEAGINOUS (*oleum*, oil). That which contains or resembles oil.

OLECRANON (ὠλένη, the ulna; κράνον, the head). The large *apophysis*, constituting the elbow, or head of the ulna.

OLEFIANT GAS (*oleum*, oil; *fio*, to become). A compound gas consisting of carbon vapour and hydrogen, and now viewed as a compound of the organic radical acetyl with hydrogen. Its name was derived from its forming an *oily* substance with chlorine.

OLEIC ACID (*oleum*, oil). An acid forming the essential part of fat oils which are not drying, as oil of almonds.

1. *Oleïne.* The oleate of oxide of glyceryl, forming the greater part of the fat oils, and of most of the solid fats found in nature.

2. *Oleĕne.* This and *elaĕne* are two hydrocarbons formed by distillation of the metoleic and hydroleic acids.

OLEO-RESINS. Native compounds of volatile oil and resin, the proper juices of coniferous and other plants.

OLEO-RICINIC ACID. An acid procured by distillation from castor oil, along with the ricinic and stearo-ricinic acids.

OLEOSACCHARUM (*oleum*, oil; *saccharum*, sugar). The name given to a mixture of oil and sugar incorporated with each other, to render the oil more easily diffusible in watery liquors.

OLERA. Plural of *olus*, a pot-herb. A class of alliaceous and cruciferous plants, yielding the allyle oils, and constituting the "officinal, volatile, pungent stimuli" of Dr. Duncan.

OLERACEOUS (*olus*, any garden herbs for food). An epithet applied to pot-herbs, or plants grown for food.

OLEUM (*olea*, the olive). Oil; an unctuous liquid, animal or vegetable. See *Oil* and *Olea.*

1. *Oleum animale.* Animal oil; an empyreumatic oil obtained by distillation from animal substances, and called *Dippel's oil.*

2. *Oleum æthereum.* Ætherial oil, or *oil of wine*, used as an ingredient in the compound spirit of æther.

3. *Oleum sulphuratum.* Sulphuretted oil, formerly simple balsam of sulphur.

4. *Oleum e vitellis.* Oil of eggs; obtained by boiling the yolks, and then submitting them to pressure; fifty eggs yield about five ounces of oil. It is used on the continent for *killing* mercury.

5. *Oleum vivum.* A name given by some Latin writers to bitumen, when in a fluid state. See *Bitumen.*

[6. *Oleum Amygdalæ.* Oil of Almonds. The fixed oil of the kernels of the fruit of *Amygdalus communis.*]

[7. *Oleum Amygdalæ amaræ.* Oil of Bitter Almonds. The oil obtained by distilling with water the kernels of the fruit of *Amygdalus communis*, variety *amara.*]

[8. *Oleum Bergamii.* Oil of Bergamot. The volatile oil of the rind of the fruit of *Citrus Limetta.*]

[9. *Oleum Bubulum.* Neats-foot oil. The oil prepared from the bones of *Bos domesticus.*]

[10. *Oleum Cinnamomi.* Oil of Cinnamon. The volatile oil of the bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, and of *C. aromaticum.*]

[11. *Oleum Limonis.* Oil of Lemons. The volatile oil of the rind of the fruit of *Citrus Limonum.*]

[12. *Oleum Lini.* Flaxseed oil. The oil of the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum.*]

[13. *Oleum Morrhuæ.* Cod-liver oil. A fixed oil obtained from the liver of *Gadus Morrhua.*]

[14. *Oleum Myristicæ.* Oil of Nutmeg. The volatile oil of the kernels of the fruit of *Myristica moschata.*]

[15. *Oleum Olivæ.* Olive oil. The oil of the fruit of *Olea Europœa.*]

[16. *Oleum Ricini.* Castor oil. The oil of the seeds of *Ricinus communis.*]

[17. *Oleum Rosæ.* Oil of Roses. The volatile oil of the petals of *Rosa centifolia.*]

[18. *Oleum Terebinthinæ.* Oil of Turpentine. The volatile oil distilled from the turpentine of *Pinus palustris,* and other species of *Pinus.*]

[19. *Oleum Tiglii.* Croton oil. The oil of the seeds of *Croton tiglium.*]

OLFACTORY (*olfacio,* to smell). Belonging to the smell; the name of the first pair of cerebral nerves, &c.

OLFACTUS (*olfacio,* to smell). The sense of smell, or the act of smelling.

OLIBANUM. A gum-resin, the produce of the *Boswellia serrata.* It has been supposed to be the *thus,* or frankincense of the ancients.

OLIGO- (ὀλίγος, little, few). A term used in Greek compounds, to denote that the number of any thing is small, not indefinite. It is contrasted by the prefix *poly-* (πολύς, many), signifying that the number is large and not definite. Thus we have *oligo*-spermous and *poly*-spermous fruits.

OLIVARIS (*oliva,* an olive). Resembling an olive; hence, the term *corpora olivaria* denotes two olive-shaped eminences of the medulla oblongata.

OLIVE OIL. The oil expressed from the ripe fruit of the *Olea Europæa.* There are four kinds of olive oil, known in the districts where it is prepared, viz., in Aix and Montpellier:—

1. *Virgin oil.* The oil which separates spontaneously from the paste of crushed olives; or, that obtained from the olives ground to a paste, and submitted to slight pressure.

2. *Ordinary oil.* The oil prepared by pressing the olives, previously crushed and mixed with boiling water; or, that made from the olives which have been used for obtaining the *virgin oil.*

3. *Oil of the infernal regions.* The oil which remains mixed with the water employed in the preceding operation; the water is conducted into large reservoirs, called the *infernal regions,* and the oil collects on the surface. It is used for lamps, and is sometimes called *lamp-oil.* It never occurs in commerce.

4. *Fermented oil.* The oil obtained by leaving the fresh olives in heaps for some time, and pouring boiling water over them before pressing the oil. It is rarely met with in commerce.

OLIVILE. The name given by Pelletier to a peculiar substance which remains after gently evaporating the alcoholic solution of the gum which exudes from the olive tree.

OLIVINE. A bitter crystalline matter found in the leaves of the olive tree.

OLOPHLYCTIS (ὅλος, whole; φλύζω to be full, or hot). A small hot eruption, covering the whole body; when partial, it is termed phlyctæna.

OMA'SUM. *Manyplies.* The third stomach of the Ruminantia. The food, having been softened in the first and second stomachs, termed respectively the *paunch* and the *reticulum,* is after a time returned to the œsophagus and mouth, and having been a second time masticated, descends through the œsophagus into the third stomach, whence it passes by a narrow opening into the fourth stomach, or *obomasum.*

OMENTUM (*omen,* an omen). *Epiploon.* The caul; a fold or reflexion of the peritoneum. There are four of these, sometimes considered as separate omenta, viz.:—

1. The *hepato-gastric,* or *smaller* omentum, surrounding the liver, and passing to the stomach.

2. The *great* omentum, surrounding the stomach, and returning to the transverse colon.

3. The *colic* omentum, surrounding the transverse colon, and passing backward to the vertebral column.

4. The *gastro-splenic* omentum, connecting the spleen to the stomach.

OMNIVOROUS (*omnis,* all; *voro,* to devour). A term applied to animals which feed on *all* substances indifferently. A synonymous, though unclassical, term is *omniphagous.*

OMO- (ὦμος, the shoulder). Words compounded with this term belong to muscles attached to the scapula.

1. *Om-agra* (ἄγρα, a seizure). Gout in the shoulder; pain of the shoulder.

2. *Omo-hyoïdeus.* The name of a muscle which arises from the shoulder, and is inserted into the os hyoïdes. It depresses that bone and the lower jaw.

3. *Omo-plata* (πλατύς, broad). A name of the scapula, or shoulder-blade.

OMPHALOCELE (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus; κήλη, a tumour). A rupture, or hernia, at the umbilicus.

1. *Omphalo-mesenteric.* The name of the vessels which, at an early period of uterine life, are seen to pass from the umbilicus to the mesentery. They are the first developed vessels of the germ.

2. *Omphalo-tomia* (τομή, section). The separation of the umbilical cord, or navel-string.

OMPHALODIUM (ὀμφαλός, the umbilicus). A term applied by Turpin to the centre of the hilum of the seed, through

which the nutrient vessels pass to the embryo.

[ONANISM. Masturbation.]

ONEIRODYNIA (*ὄνειρος*, a dream; *ὀδύνη*, pain). Disturbed imagination during sleep, comprehending *nightmare* and *somnambulism*.

[ONION. *Cepa*. The bulb of *Allium cepa*.]

ONISCUS ASELLUS. The Woodlouse, or slater; the name of an insect, otherwise called *millepede*. It is found in rotten wood, and has obtained a place in the pharmacopœia as a medicinal agent, but it is seldom used in this country.

[ONOPORDIUM ACANTHIUM. The Cotton Thistle. A plant of the order Compositæ, the expressed juice of which has been extolled as an external application for the cure of cancer.]

ONYCHIA (*ὄνυξ*, the nail). An abscess near the nail of the finger. See *Whitlow*.

ONYX (*ὄνυξ*, the nail). *Unguis*. A small collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the aqueous humour, so named from its being shaped like a nail; it is of the same nature as *hypopyum*. Some denote, by this term, a small abscess between the layers of the cornea.

OOLITE (*ὠόν*, an egg; *λίθος*, a stone). A limestone; so named from its being composed of rounded particles, like the roe or eggs of a fish. The term is also applied to a large group of strata, characterized by peculiar fossils, in which limestone of this texture occurs.

OPACITY (*opacitas*, from *opacus*, opaque). Popularly, *film*. Any change which affects the transparency of the cornea, from a slight film to an intense whiteness, like that of marble or chalk. Opacities are distinguished into *leucoma* or *albugo*, the denser form; *nebula*, or haziness, the slighter form; and *macula*, a small patch or speck.

OPAL. A stone, distinguished by the name *precious opal*, of which there are several varieties, found in different parts of Europe. Some have the property of emitting various-coloured rays; these are distinguished by lapidaries by the term *Oriental;* and, by mineralogists, by that of *nobilis*. Opal is almost entirely composed of silica.

[OPALINE. Of a milky, irridescent colour, like the opal.]

OPERATION. Any exercise of the surgical art performed by the hand, or by the assistance of instruments. It is termed—

1. *Simple*, when one kind of operation only is required, as incision, &c.

2. *Complicated*, when it consists of more than one kind, as in the operation for cataract, requiring incision, extraction, &c.

OPERCULATE. Having an operculum or lid.

OPERCULUM (*operio*, to shut up). A cover or lid; a term applied to the *lid-like* extremity of the pitcher-like leaf of Nepenthes and Sarracenia; also to the *lid* which closes the sporangium of mosses. Also to the appendage which serves to open and close the branchial fissure on each side in the fish. It consists of four bones: the one articulated to the tympanic pedicle is called *pre-opercular;* the other three are, counting downwards, the *opercular*, the *sub-opercular*, and the *inter-opercular*.

[OPHELIA CHIRAYTA. One of the systematic names for Chiretta.]

OPHI'ASIS (*ὄφις*, a serpent). A term applied by Celsus to a variety of Area, which spreads in a *serpentine* form, round both sides of the head, from the occiput. That which spreads in irregular patches he denominates *alopecia*.

[OPHIDIA (*ὄφις*, a serpent). An order of the class Reptilia, comprising the serpent tribe.]

OPHIOSTOMA (*ὄφις*, a serpent; *στόμα*, a mouth). A genus of intestinal worms, having their mouths furnished with two lips; one species has been found in the human subject.

OPHTHALMIA (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). Inflammation of the eye.

1. *Catarrhal ophthalmia*. Arising from atmospheric causes, and popularly designated by the terms *cold*, or *blight;* the expression *ophthalmia mucosa* denotes the increased mucous discharge, which accompanies it. It is seated in the conjunctiva.

2. *Purulent ophthalmia*. Acute ophthalmia, attended with a puriform secretion. This is the *blepharo-blennorrhœa* and *ophthalmo-blennorrhœa* of Schmidt and Beer. Its forms are—

1. *Purulent ophthalmia of infants*. This is the *ophthalmia neonatorum;* or the "*purulent eye*" of children.
2. *Purulent ophthalmia* after infancy. This is the *Egyptian* ophthalmia, so called from being endemic in Egypt, and brought to Europe by the French and English troops; *contagious* ophthalmia, &c.
3. *Gonorrhœal ophthalmia*. This is the blepharophthalmia, and ophthalmia gonorrhoica vera of Beer.

3. *Rheumatic ophthalmia*. Inflammation chiefly confined to the sclerotica, and caused by exposure to cold.

4. *Catarrho-rheumatic ophthalmia*. An

active externa. inflammation, embracing the mucous and fibrous coats of the eye.

5. *Erysipelatous ophthalmia.* A modification of conjunctival inflammation, and attended with erysipelatous redness and swelling of the palpebræ, and the surrounding parts.

6. *Pustular ophthalmia.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane, attended with the formation of pustules, and constituting an intermediate link between catarrhal and strumous inflammation.

7. *Scrofulous* or *strumous ophthalmia.* An external inflammation of the eye, occurring in scrofulous subjects.

8. *Variolous ophthalmia.* Occuring in small-pox; *morbillous,* occurring in measles; and *scarlatinous,* in scarlet fever.

9. *External ophthalmia.* Inflammation of the outer coats of the eye; the *ophthalmitis externa idiopathica* of Beer. The modifications of this species are called *ophthalmia levis, ophthalmia angularis, taraxis,* and sometimes *chemosis,* and *ophthalmia sicca.*

10. *Internal ophthalmia.* Idiopathic inflammation of the internal textures of the eyeball.

[11. *Ophthalmitis.* This term is at present applied to inflammation involving nearly all the tissues of the eye-ball. It occurs sometimes in connection with phlebitis, puerperal fever, gout, rheumatism, &c., and is then designated as phlebitic, puerperal, arthritic, or rheumatic ophthalmitis.]

OPHTHALMODYNIA (*ὀφθαλμὸς,* the eye; *ὀδύνη,* pain). Pain of the eye, producing a sensation as if the ball were forcibly compressed. Neuralgia of the eye.

[OPHTHALMOLOGY (*ὀφθαλμὸς,* the eye; *λόγος,* a discourse). A treatise on the eye, in health and disease.]

OPHTHALMOPLEGIA (*ὀφθαλμὸς,* the eye; *πλήσσω,* to strike). Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye; a local complication of amaurosis.

OPHTHALMOPTO'SIS (*ὀφθαλμὸς,* the eye; *πτῶσις,* prolapsus). Prolapsus of the globe of the eye. This term is applied by Beer, when the displacement is caused by division of the nerves and muscles of the orbit, or by paralysis of the latter.

[OPHTHALMOSCOPE (*ὀφθαλμὸς,* the eye; *σκοπεω,* to regard attentively). An instrument lately invented for examining the condition of the deep-seated tissues of the eye.]

[OPIANIA, OPIANINE. Name given by Hinterberger to a supposed new alkaloid discovered by him in some narcotina obtained from Egyptian opium. It possesses narcotic properties.]

OPIANE. *Narcotine.* A new principle called *Salt of Derosne,* from its discoverer; it is procured by digesting opium in sulphuric ether.

OPIANIC ACID. A crystalline substance obtained by the oxidation of narcotine.

OPIATE (*opiatum,* sc. *medicamentum*). An anodyne; a medicine which acts like opium, in producing sleep, &c.

[OPINE (Berzelius). A synonyme of *Porphyroxin,* one of the constituents of opium.]

OPISTHOTONOS (*ὄπισθεν,* backwards; *τείνω,* to bend). Tetanus of the extensor muscles, the body being rigidly bent backwards. See *Emprosthotonos.*

OPIUM (*ὀπὸς,* juice; quasi, *the juice,* par excellence). The juice which exudes from incisions made into the half-ripe capsule of the *Papaver somniferum.* The following table shows in what proportion opium is contained in some compound medicines of the [United States] Pharmacopœia:—

1. *Confectio Opii,* in about thirty-six grains, contains one grain of opium.

2. *Pilulæ Saponis compositæ,* in five grains, contains one grain of opium.

3. *Pulvis Cretæ compositus cum Opio,* Lond., in two scruples, contains one grain of opium.

4. *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ compositus,* in ten grains, contains one grain of opium.

5. *Pulvis Kino compositus,* Lond., in one scruple, contains one grain of opium.

OPOBALSAMUM (*ὀπὸς,* juice; *balsamum,* balsam). *Balsam of Mecca.* The most valued of all the balsams, yielded by the wounded bark of the *Protium gileadense.*

OPOCALPASUM. A dark-coloured bitter balsam. The tree which yields it is not ascertained.

OPODELDOC. A solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and volatile oils.

OPOIDIA GALBANIFERA. The name of the plant to which the *Dublin College* has recently referred the gum-resin galbanum. It grows in the province of Khorasan, near Durrood.

OPOPONAX. A fetid gum resin formed of the milky juice which exudes from the wounded root of the *Opoponax chironium,* a plant of the order Umbelliferæ. It occurs in *lumps* and in *tears.*

OPPILATION (*oppilo,* to close up). Obstruction; the closing of a cavity by adhesion of its parietes. The term *oppilatives* has been applied to remedies which close the pores.

OPPONENS POLLICIS. A muscle

which arises from the annular ligament of the wrist, &c., and is inserted into the thumb. It brings the thumb inwards, so as to *oppose* the fingers.

OPTIC (*ὄπτομαι*, to see). Belonging to the sight; a term applied to the second pair of nerves, to two *thalami* of the brain, &c.

OPTICS (*ὄπτομαι*, to see). That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of *light* and *vision*. It is distinguished into—

1. *Optics*, properly so called, which treats of *direct* vision.

2. *Catoptrics*, which treats of *reflected* vision, or the progress of rays of light after they are reflected from plane and spherical surfaces, and of the formation of images from objects placed before such surfaces.

3. *Dioptrics*, which treats of *refracted* vision, or the progress of rays of light which enter into transparent bodies, and are transmitted through their substance.

OPUNTIA COCHINILLEFERA. The *Nopal*, a cactaceous plant on which the cochineal insects feed.

ORA SERRATA. A *serrated border*, or dentated line, constituting the posterior edge of the ciliary processes.

[ORANGE. The fruit of the *Citris aurantium*.]

ORANGEADE. Essence of orange-peel, added to lemon-juice, with water and sugar.

[ORANGE-FLOWER WATER. The distilled water of the flowers of *Citrus vulgaris*. See *Aurantii aqua*.]

ORANGE-LAKE. A colouring matter formed of arnotto, pearl-ash, and alum.

ORANGE-PEAS. The young unripe fruit of the *Citrus aurantium*, or Sweet Orange, dried, and turned in a lathe, constituting the *issue peas* of the shops.

ORANGE-RED. *Sandix*. A pigment made by calcining white lead. It is of a brighter colour than red lead.

[ORANGE-ROOT. A common name for *Hydrastis canadensis*.]

ORANGE-SKIN. An orange hue of the skin, chiefly observed in newly-born infants, and improperly termed *ephelis lutea* by Sauvages.

ORBICULARE OS (*orbiculus*, a little orb). *Os lenticulare*. The small orbed bone of the ear, articulating with the head of the stapes.

ORBICULARIS. The name of two muscles of the face:—

1. *Orbicularis oris*; a muscle constituting the substance of the lips, and often termed *constrictor oris*, *sphincter*, or *osculator*. It has been considered as consisting of two semi-circular muscles, called the *semi-orbicularis superior* and *inferior*. The *nasalis labii superioris* is a small slip of this muscle, sometimes extending to the tip of the nose.

2. *Orbicularis palpebrarum*; a muscle arising from the outer edge of the orbitar process, and inserted into the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. It shuts the eye.

ORBICULUS CILIARIS. *Annulus* or *circulus ciliaris*. The white circle formed by the ciliary ligament, marking the distinction between the choroid and iris. A similar circle defines the boundary of the cornea.

ORBIT (*orbita*, an orbit, a track). The cavity under the forehead, in which the eye is fixed. The angles of the orbit are called *canthi*.

[ORBITAL, ORBITAR. Of, or belonging to, the orbit.]

ORBITOSPHENOID. The name of two bones in the human skull, constituting the "neurapophyses" of the frontal vertebræ, viewed in relation to the archetype vertebrate skeleton.

ORCHELLA. Dyers' Orchil. The *Rocella tinctoria*, a cryptogamic plant of the order *Lichenes*, which yields the colouring matter called *orchil* or *archil*.

1. *Orcin*. A colourless substance obtained from the *Lichen dealbatus*, and assuming a deep violet colour when exposed to the joint action of ammonia and air, owing to the formation of *orcein*.

2. *Orcein*. A red colouring principle found in *archil*, and referred by Dr. Kane to a mixture of two substances, differing in their proportion with the age of the archil; these he calls *alpha-orcein* and *beta-orcein*, the latter being produced by oxidation of the former.

[ORCHILLA WEED. *Rocella tinctoria*.]

ORCHIL-LIQUOR. The name of two liquid or thin pulpy substances procured from the lichen Orchilla. They are called the *blue* and the *red*; but they differ merely in the degree of their red tint.

ORCHIS (*ὄρχις*). The testis. Hence, the term *mon-orchid* denotes a person possessed of only one testis.

1. *Orchitis*. Inflammation of the testis; a term adopted by Dr. M. Good, as more appropriate than the unmeaning name *hernia humoralis*.

2. *Orcho-tomy* (*τομή*, section). Castration; the operation of extirpating one or both of the testes.

ORCHIS MASCULA. The Male Orchis; a plant, from the tubers of which is prepared the substance called *salep*, so remarkable as the source of *bassorine*.

ORDER. A term in Phrenology indicative of a love of physical arrangement. Its organ is situated above the eyebrow, between those of Colouring and Calculation.

ORENBURGH GUM. *Gummi Orenburgense.* A gum which issues from the medullary part of the trunk of the *Pinus larix,* when the larch forests in Russia take fire.

[OREODAPHNE. A genus of plants of the natural order Lauraceæ.

[1. *Oreodaphne cupularis.* Isle of France cinnamon. The bark of this species resembles cinnamon in its properties.]

[2. *Oreodaphne opifera.* A Brazilian species which abounds in a volatile oil, reputed to be an excellent discutient. The fruit also yields a fragrant oil much used in Brazil in pains of the limbs, contractions of the joints, &c.]

ORES. The mineral bodies from which metals are extracted. These are termed *sulphurets,* when combined with sulphur; *oxides,* when combined with oxygen; and *salts,* when combined with acids.

ORGAN (*ὄργανον*). A part which has a determinate office in the animal economy. There are organs—

1. Of *Circulation,* as the heart, the arteries, veins, capillaries, &c.

2. Of *Absorption,* as the lymphatic vessels and glands, the lacteals, &c.

3. Of *Sensation,* as the eye, ear, nose, tongue, skin, the muscles, &c.

4. Of *Digestion,* as the mouth, the stomach, the intestines, &c.

5. Of *Respiration,* as the lungs, the trachea, the bronchia, &c.

6. Of the *Voice,* as the larynx, the cartilages and muscles of the throat, &c.

7. Of *Secretion,* as the liver, for the secretion of the bile; the kidneys for that of the urine; the lacrymal gland for that of the tears, &c.

8. Of *Generation,* as the testes, penis, &c., in the male; the pudendum, uterus, &c., in the female.

[ORGANIC. Having organization. Relating to an organ. Applied to alterations of structure, *organic* diseases, in contradistinction to those of function merely, *functional* diseases.]

ORGANIC ATTRACTION. A term applied to the phenomenon by which blood is attracted into parts which are capable of erection, and which are, at the same time, in a state of excitement; to the union of germs by which a part of the double monsters is to be explained, &c.

ORGANIC FORCE. A term applied to that power which resides in organized bodies, on which the existence of each part depends, and which has the property of generating from organic matter the individual organs necessary to the whole. It exists already in the germ, and creates in it the essential parts of the future animal. The germ is *potentially* the whole animal; during the development of the germ, the essential parts which constitute the *actual* whole are produced. The result of the union of the organic creative power and organic matter is called *organism,* or the organized state.

ORGANIC MOLECULES. A term applied by Spallanzani to certain floating bodies supposed to exist in the male semen, and which he regarded as primordial monads of peculiar activity, existing through all nature, and constituting the nutrient elements of living matter. These are the *animalcules,* or *homuncular tadpoles,* of Leewenhoeck; the *vital germs* of Darwin, &c.

ORGANIZATION. A term applied to a system composed of several individual parts, each of which has its proper function, but all conduce to the existence of the entire system.

ORGASMUS (*ὀργάω,* to desire vehemently). Orgasm. A term denoting evanescent congestive phenomena, which manifest themselves in one or in several organs at once.

ORGEAT. A sweetened emulsion of almonds with orange-flower water.

ORICHALCUM (*aurichalcum;* from *aurum,* gold; and *χαλκὸς,* brass). The brass of the ancients; their *æs* was a species of bronze.

ORIFICIUM (*os,* a mouth; *facio,* to make). An orifice; a mouth or entrance to any cavity of the body; hence, *orificium vaginæ,* that part of the pudendum which is below the level of the urethra.

[ORIGANUM. A genus of plants of the natural order Labiatæ; the pharmacopœial name for the herb of *Origanum vulgare.*]

1. *Origanum marjorana.* Sweet Marjoram. Principally used as a condiment in cookery; but an infusion of it is also employed, in domestic practice, as a stimulating diaphoretic to hasten the eruption in exanthematous affections.]

2. *Origanum vulgare.* Common Marjoram; a Labiate plant, which yields the *oil of thyme* of the shops.

ORIGIN (*origo*). The commencement of a muscle from any part. Its attachment to the part it moves is called its *insertion.*

[ORNITHOGALUM. A genus of plants of the natural order Liliaceæ.]

[1. *Ornithogalum altissimum.* A species growing in South Africa, and the bulb of which resembles squills in medical properties.]

ORNITHOLOGY (ὄρνις, a bird; λόγος, an account). That department of Natural History which treats of birds.

[ORNUS. A genus of plants of the natural order Oleaceæ.]

1. *Ornus Europæa.* The European Flowering Ash; an Oleaceous plant, which yields *manna.*

[2. *Ornus rotundifolia.* This species also yields the manna of commerce.]

[OROBANCHE VIRGINIANA. Cancer-Root. Beech-drops. An indigenous, parasitic plant, growing upon the roots of the beech tree, and supposed to be an ingredient in the nostrum, once celebrated in this country as Martin's Cancer Powder. Other species of *Orobanche*, as the *O. Americana, O. uniflora*, &c., are said to have similar properties with the *O. Virginiana*, and like it are called *Cancer-root.*]

ORPIMENT (*auri pigmentum*). See *Arsenicum.*

ORRIS ROOT. The rhizome of the *Iris Florentina*, and perhaps also of the *Iris pallida.*

ORSEDEW. *Manheim*, or *Dutch Gold.* An inferior sort of gold-leaf, prepared of copper and zinc, sometimes called *leaf-brass*, and principally manufactured at Manheim.

ORTHO- (ὀρθός, straight). A Greek adjective, denoting *straightness* or *erectness* of position.

1. *Orth-pædia* (παιδεία, the rearing of children). The rearing of children with reference to the prevention or cure of physical deformity.

[2. *Ortho-gnathous* (γναθος, a jaw).—Having a straight or vertical jaw, as when the facial angle approaches a right angle.]

3. *Ortho-pnœa* (πνέω, to breathe). An affection of the breathing when it takes place only in the erect position.

4. *Ortho-ptera* (πτερὸν, a wing). Straight-winged insects, as the locust, grasshopper, &c.

5. *Ortho-tropal* (τρέπω, to turn). That which is straight, and has the same direction as the body to which it belongs, as applied to the embryo of the seed, when its radicle coincides with the hilum; the embryo is then erect with respect to the seed, as in the apple, &c.

6. *Ortho-tropous* (τρέπω, to turn). A term applied by Mirbel to the axis of the *ovule* in plants, when it is rectilinear, the foramen being at the extremity most remote from the hilum, as in cistus, urtica, &c.

ORYCTOLOGY (ὀρυκτὸς, buried under ground; λόγος, a description). That branch of geology which comprehends the study of *fossils*, or organic remains. It is sometimes known by the name *orycto-gnosy*; from γνῶσις, knowledge or science.

ORYZA SATIVA. The grain, or rather the endosperm of the seed of rice, used for making ptisans, &c.

OS, ORIS. A mouth; a passage or entrance into any place.

1. *Os tincæ.* The tench's mouth; the *os uteri*, or orifice of the uterus.

2. *Os externum.* The entrance of the vagina; so named to distinguish it from the *os internum*, or orifice of the uterus.

OS, OSSIS. A bone; a portion of the skeleton, constituting a *passive* organ of locomotion, as distinguished from a muscle, or *active* organ of this faculty. See *Tissue of Bones.*

1. *Ossa longa* vel *cylindrica.* The long or cylindrical bones, occurring in the limbs. Their middle part is called the *body* or *diaphysis*, and their centre is traversed by a cylindrical cavity, called the *medullary canal.*

2. *Ossa lata* vel *plana.* The flat or broad bones which protect important viscera, or form the walls of certain cavities, as those of the cranium.

3. *Ossa crassa.* The short bones, generally of a globular, tetrahedral, cuboïdal, cuneiform, or polyhedral form, and occurring in the tarsus, the carpus, and the vertebral column.

4. *Processes of bones.* The name given to certain eminences by which the surface of bones is frequently surmounted. The following is an enumeration of the different kinds of processes, together with their peculiar characters:—

5. Processes which belong to the movable articulations are termed *heads*, when they are nearly hemispherical; and *condyles*, when they are broader in one direction than in the others.

6. Processes which belong to the immovable articulations are termed *serræ*, or *dentations*, as in the bones of the cranium; *roots*, as in the teeth; and *ridges*, as in those articulations called *schindyleses.*

7. Processes which serve for the insertion of fibrous organs, whose points of attachment they multiply are termed—

1. According to their general form; *impressions*, or irregular eminences, not much elevated, but rather broad,

and formed of a great number of small tubercles placed very close together, and separated by slight depressions; *lines*, or unequal eminences, long, but not very prominent; *crests*, or eminences resembling lines, but broader and more prominent; *prominences*, when rounded, broad, and smooth; and *tuberosities*, when rounded and rough.

2. After the bodies to which they have been compared; *spinous processes*, of the form of a spine; *styloïd*, resembling a style or pen; *coracoïd*, like a crow's beak; *odontoïd*, like a tooth; and *mastoïd*, like a nipple.

3. According to their uses; *trochanters*, or those which are subservient to the act of turning; and *orbitar*, belonging to the orbit, &c.

4. According to their direction and relative situation; *ascending processes*, *vertical*, *transverse*, *superior*, &c.

8. Processes which serve for the reflection of certain tendons which deviate from their original direction, are termed *processes of reflection*.

9. Processes which correspond to cavities existing on the surface of some organs are called *processes of impression*.

10. *Membrane of bones.* A dense fibrous membrane, surrounding the bones in their fresh state, except at the surfaces by which they are articulated to each other; on the skull it is called *pericranium*; on the cartilages, *perichondrium*; on the bones in general, *periosteum*.

OSCHEOCELE (*ὄσχεον*, the scrotum; *κήλη*, a tumour). A hernia which has descended into the scrotum.

[OSCHEOPLASTY (*ὄσχεον*, the scrotum; *πλασσω*, to form). Operation for the formation of a new scrotum.]

OSCILLATION (*oscillum*, an image hung on ropes, and swung up and down in the air). A term applied by Boerhaave to muscular irritability. See *Irritability*.

OSCILLATORIA. A filamentous Algaceous plant, interesting to the physiologist, as exhibiting the first traces of organic contractility in its simplest condition.

OSCILLATORIUS. [Oscillating.] Versatile, or that which is slightly attached by its middle to any body, so that the two halves are balanced, and swung backwards and forwards; a term applied to the *anther* of certain plants.

OSCITANCY (*oscito*, to gape; from *os ciere*, to stretch the mouth). Yawning, or gaping.

OSCULATOR (*osculor*, to kiss). A name given to the *orbicularis oris*, or muscle forming the substance of the lips.

OSMAZOME (*ὀσμὴ*, odour; *ζωμὸς*, broth). *Alcoholic extract of meat.* An alcoholic extract obtained from muscular fibre, brain, &c., having the taste and smell of broth.

OSMIUM (*ὀσμὴ*, odour). A new metal lately discovered by Mr. Tennant among platina, and so named by him from the pungent and peculiar smell of its oxide.

Osmic acid. The volatile oxide of osmium, of extremely acid and penetrating odour.

OSMOMETER (*ὠσμὸς*, impulsion; *μέτρον*, a measure). An apparatus for exhibiting the osmotic force. It consists of a porous vessel, filled with a saline solution, and immersed in pure water. The passage of the salt *outward* takes place entirely by diffusion, and this molecular process is not sensibly impeded by the intervention of a thin membrane. But the flow of water *inward* affects sensible masses of fluid, and is the only one of the movements which can be correctly described as a current. This is called *osmose*, and it cannot be accounted for on the principle of diffusion.

OSMOTIC FORCE (*ὠσμὸς*, impulsion). [OSMOSIS.] A name applied to the power by which liquids are impelled through moist membrane, and other porous septa, in experiments of endosmose and exosmose.

OSSA ALBA. *White bones.* The name given by Van Helmont to the precipitate formed by the natural salt of the urine, in the production of calculus. It was called by Paracelsus, *tartar*.

OSSA DEUSTA ALBA. *Ossa calcinata.* Bone ash; the white product obtained by calcining bones in open vessels, until the whole of the carbonaceous matter is burnt off. It is also called *terra-ossium*, or bone-earth.

OSSICULUM (dim. of *os*, *ossis*, a bone). A little bone. Hence the *ossicula auditûs*, a series of four small bones contained in the cavity of the tympanum, viz., the malleus, the incus, the orbiculare os, and the stapes; they are subservient to the propagation of sound.

OSSIFICATION (*os*, *ossis*, a bone; *fio*, to become). The formation of bone; the deposition of calcareous phosphate, or carbonate on the soft solids of animal bodies.

OSTEINE (*ὀστέον*, a bone). Another name for the osseous substance, or bony tissue.

OSTEO- (*ὀστέον*, a bone). A prefix denoting the presence of *bone*.

1. *Osteo-anabrosis* (*ἀνάβρωσις*, absorption). A name given by Dr. Cumin to the simple absorption of bone, unaccompanied by secretion of pus. It is by this process that Nature produces the removal of the milk-teeth, &c.

2. *Osteo-Dentine.* A term applied to that modification of the fundamental tissue of the tooth, in which the cellular basis is arranged in concentric layers around the "vascular canals," and contains "radiated cells," like those of the osseous tissue. The transition of *dentine* to *vaso-dentine*, and from this to *osteo-dentine*, is gradual, and the resemblance of the last to true bone is very close.

3. *Osteo-geny* (*γένεσις*, formation). The growth of bones.

4. *Osteo-graphy* (*γράφω*, to describe). A description of the bones.

[5. *Ostoid tumour.* A tumour of irregularly protuberant surface; sometimes of rapid, sometimes of slow growth; occasionally attaining a very considerable magnitude; consisting of a cancellous bony tissue, which is plunged amid a grayish white, vascular, fibrous material, in which a sparing quantity of cells and nuclei are discernible. Rokitansky regards it as simply cancer, in which the stroma has undergone true ossification; while Lebert distinguishes it from cancer.]

6. *Osteo-logy* (*λόγος*, an account). A treatise of the bones.

7. *Osteoma.* Bony tumour; a calcareous concretion, occasionally found in the brain.

8. *Osteo-malacia* (*μάλακδς*, soft). Softening of the bones, or rachitis.

9. *Osteo-pædion* (*παιδίον*, a child). *Lithopædion.* An osseous or stony mass into which the fœtus is sometimes found to have been converted in the uterus.

[10. *Osteo-plastic diathesis.* A disposition to the formation of bone.]

11. *Osteo-sarcoma* (*σάρξ*, flesh). *Osteosarcosis.* The growth of a fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous mass within a bone.

12. *Ost-hexia* (*ἕξις*, a habit). Ossific diathesis; an affection in which soft parts become indurated by a deposit of ossific matter.

13. *Ost-itis.* Inflammation of a bone.

[*Osteotomist.* An instrument for breaking up the bones of the child's head, particularly at the base of the skull, so as to enable the operator to extract the fœtus through a narrow pelvis.]

[OSTEOPHYTE. A bony vegetation growing from the surface of bone, or encircling the articulations, generally the product of an inflammatory process in the superficial part of the bone, and in the periosteum. It differs from exostosis in its greater irregularity, and its being easily separated from the bone.]

[There are several varieties of this adventitious growth.]

[1. *Gelatinous osteophyte.* Osteophyton gelatinosum (Gluge). This is said by Gluge to be formed by the ossification of a fluid, gelatinous mass, effused on the surface of bone; the mass consisting of granular cells, which are successively converted into cartilage and bone-corpuscles disposed in rows or layers, forming lamellæ or spiculæ at right angles to the bone.]

[2. *Velvety villous osteophyte.* Puerperal osteophyte, (*Rokitansky*). Diffused and fibro-reticular osteophyte, (*Lobstein*). An osseous layer investing a bone which is otherwise healthy; sometimes removable, at others firmly soldered to it; and, under a lens, presenting a furrowed surface, or appearing to be composed of minute upright spiculæ. This variety, Rokitansky appears to regard as a uniform accompaniment of pregnancy, and it generally occupies the frontal and parietal bones, but is sometimes found covering the whole inner surface of the cranial vault, and scattered in patches over the base of the skull.]

[3. *Splintered* or *laminated osteophyte.* This presents itself in excrescences and lamellæ several lines in length, of a conical shape, and terminating in a sharp point, which are found chiefly in the neighbourhood of the cancellous parts of bone affected with caries.]

[4. *Gouty* and *rheumatic osteophyte.* This is distinguished by forming excrescences of a warty and stalactitic character, which are developed in the vicinity of joints of persons labouring under gout or rheumatism.]

[5. *Botryoidal* or *cauliflower osteophyte.* This is described by Lobstein as a large sessile tumour, which is more or less compact at the base, and becomes spongy towards the surface, sometimes attaining the size of the head of a seven-months' child; it occasionally merely forms a capsule to other hetereogeneous matter.]

OSTIOLUM (dim. of *ostium*, a door). A little door; the orifice of the perithecium of some Fungaceous plants, as sphæria.

OSTIUM (*os*, the mouth). The door of a chamber, the mouth of a river.

1. *Ostium abdominale.* The orifice at the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian

tube,—*the only place in the whole body where a serous membrane communicates with the exterior.*

2. *Osteum uterinum.* The orifice at the uterine extremity of the Fallopian tube.

OSTREA EDULIS (*ὄστρακον*, a shell). The common edible Oyster, a Conchiferous Molluscous animal.

Testæ præparatæ. Prepared oyster-shells. The shells are freed from impurities by boiling water, then crushed and pulverized previous to elutriation. They consist principally of carbonate of lime, and therefore possess the same medicinal properties as chalk.

OTALGIA (*οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *ἄλγος*, pain). *Otitis.* Ear-ache; pain in the ear. It has been distinguished into—

1. *Externa*, which generally suppurates, and forms what is vulgarly called an *imposteme* or *impost hume* in the head—a term corrupted from *aposteme.* It sometimes becomes chronic, and is then called *otorrhœa.*

2. *Interna*, or internal imposteme.

[OTIC (*οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear). Of, or belonging to, the ear.]

[OTITIS. Inflammation of the living membrane of the cavity of the tympanum.]

OTOCONITE (*οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *κόνις*, dust). A calcareous deposit found in the sacs of the vestibule, analogous to the otolites, or calcareous crystalline masses found in the vestibular sac of fishes.

OTOCRANE (*οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *κρανίον*, the skull). The cavity formed by the modified vertebral elements for the reception of the auditory nerve.

OTOLITES (*οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *λίθος*, a stone). [*Otolithe.*] Calcareous concretions found in the labyrinth of fishes and fish-like amphibia, which, by being in contact with the membranous parts of the labyrinth, increase by their resonance the sonorous vibrations.

[OTOPLASTICE (*οὖς*, the ear; *πλαστικος*, forming). [*Otoplasty.*] Plastic operation for the restoration of the ear.]

OTORRHŒA (*οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *ῥέω*, to flow). The designation of *otitis*, when it has passed into a chronic state; it then becomes an otitic catarrh.

OTOSTEAL (*οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *ὀστέον*, a bone). The proper ear-bone of the cod; it is as hard as shell, and resembles half a split almond.

OTTO or ATTAR OF ROSES. Prepared from the petals of the damask and other roses, by distillation, exposing the product to the night air, and skimming off the fine oil floating on the surface.

OURETIC ACID (*οὖρον*, urine). A supposed new acid of Proust and Bergmann, shown by Klaproth to be biphosphate of soda.

[OVAL (*ovum*, an egg). Egg-shaped.]

OVAL or ELLIPTICAL SKULL. Under this name, Dr. Prichard describes that form of the skull which Blumenbach termed *Caucasian.* It is distinguished by the symmetry of its form,—there being no excess either of prominence or compression. The cranial cavity is large, the forehead full and elevated, the face small in proportion; thus indicating the predominance of the intellectual powers over the instinctive propensities more directly connected with sensation.

OVARIUM (*ovum*, an egg). An organ containing the ova of animals. The ovaries of the human subject, formerly called *testes muliebres*, are two small oval bodies placed in the substance of the broad ligaments.

Ovarium, in plants. The hollow case at the base of the pistil, inclosing the ovules. It is said to be *inferior*, when the tube of the calyx contracts an adhesion with its sides; *superior*, when no such adhesion exists; consequently, an inferior ovary involves a *superior calyx*; a superior ovary, an *inferior calyx.* When an ovary adheres to the calyx merely by its back, it is termed *parietal.*

Ovate. Egg-shaped; oblong or elliptical, and broadest at the lower end.

OVICAPSULE. The capsule of the ovum, which, in many invertebrata, is insulated from the proper tissue of the ovary, and may even escape with the ovum; but, in the oviparous vertebrata, coalesces with the theca of the ovary, forming there what is termed the *calyx.*

[OVIDUCT (*ovum*, an egg; *ductus*, a canal). The canal through which the ovum or egg passes. In the mammalia the Fallopian tube is so called.]

OVIPAROUS. See *Ovum.*

[OVISAC. The parent cell, within which each ovum is developed.]

[OVO-VIVAPOROUS. See *Ovum.*]

[OVULE. See *Ovulum.*]

[OVULATION. The formation of ova in the ovary, and their discharge therefrom.]

OVULIGER (*ovulum*, a little egg; *gero*, to bear). The name of a new kind of hydatid, supposed to be formed in the articulation of the wrist. See *Hydatis.*

OVULUM (dim. of *ovum*, an egg). A little egg; a term commonly used synonymously with *ovum.* See *Ovum.*

1. *Ovula Graafiana.* Serous vesicles

found in the structure of the ovarium—the ova in which the future embryo is developed.

2. *Ovula of Naboth.* [Glandulæ Nabothii.] Small vesicles found in and around the os uteri, and mistaken by Naboth for ova.

3. *Ovule of plants.* A small pulpy body borne by the placenta, and gradually changing into a seed. It consists of two tunics and a nucleus.

OVUM. An egg; a small vesicle within the ovarium, containing the embryo, or rudiments of the fœtus.

1. *Ovalis.* Egg-like. Hence the term *ovale* is applied to a *foramen* between the auricles in the fœtus.

2. *Ovi-duct* (*ductus*, a canal). A name sometimes given to the Fallopian tube, which conducts the ovum to the uterus.

3. *Ovi-parous* (*pario*, to bring forth). Animals which bring forth their young in the egg.

4. *Ovo-viviparous.* Animals which bring forth their young in a living state, the egg having been previously hatched within the body of the parent.

OXALATES. Compounds of oxalic acid with a salifiable base.

OXALIC ACID. An acid existing, in the form of an acid salt of potash, in many plants, particularly in the species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex;* combined with lime, it forms a part of several lichens.

[OXALIC ETHER. Oxalate of Ethyle.]

OXALIDACEÆ. The Wood-sorrel tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, undershrubs, or trees, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* symmetrical; *stamens* hypogynous; *fruit* capsular.

1. *Oxalis Acetosella.* Common Wood-sorrel, a plant which yields the binoxalate of potash, or *salt of wood-sorrel.*

[2. *Oxalis crassicaulis.* A Peruvian species, the leaves of which yield, by expression, an acid, astringent juice, said to be useful in hemorrhages, chronic catarrh, bowel affections, and gonorrhœa.]

OXALOVINIC ACID. A designation of the acid oxalate of ethyl, formed when the alcoholic solution of the double oxalate of ethyl and potash is treated by fluosilicic acid.

[OXALURIA. That condition of the urine in which oxalates are developed.]

OXALYL. The hypothetical radical of oxalic acid.

OXAMETHANE. Oxamate of ethyl, or oxalate of ethyl *plus* oxamide. An analogous compound is *oxamethylane*, formed by the action of dry ammonia on the oxalate of oxide of methyl, and consisting of oxamate of oxide of methyl.

OXAMIC ACID. An acid procured by the action of heat on oxalate of ammonia, in the form of a honey-yellow residue, which remains in the retort.

OX-BILE. [Ox-Gall.] *Fel bovinum* vel *tauri.* Extract of ox-bile, recently reintroduced into practice in dyspepsia and biliary derangements.

OXEOLES (ὄξος, vinegar). *Acetica.* The name given by the French pharmacologists to *medicated vinegars*, or solutions of medicinal substances in vinegar.

OXIDATION. The process of converting metals or other substances into oxides, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen. It differs from *acidification*, in the addition of oxygen not being sufficient to form an acid with the substance oxidated.

OXIDES (formerly called *calces*). Substances combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid. Oxides are distinguished by the prefixes—

1. *Proto* (πρῶτος, first), denoting the minimum of oxygen, as *proto*xide.

2. *Deuto* (δεύτερος, second), denoting a second proportion as *deuto*xide. This is also called *bin*oxide.

3. *Trito* (τρίτος, third), denoting a third proportion, as *trito*xide. This is also called *ter*oxide.

4. *Per* (*very much*), denoting the maximum of oxidation, as *per*oxide.

OXIODINE. *Acidum Iodicum.* Iodic acid; a white, transparent solid, obtained by boiling iodine with nitric acid, or by decomposing iodate of baryta by dilute sulphuric acid.

OXY- (ὀξύς, acid). A prefix, denoting, in some terms, the presence of *acidity;* in others, the presence of *oxygen;* in a third class of terms, *acuteness of sense* or function; and, lastly, *sharp-pointedness.*

1. *Oxy-gen* (γεννάω, to generate). A gas which forms about a fifth of atmospheric air, is capable of supporting flame, and is essential to the respiration of animals. Its present name was proposed by Lavoisier, from the supposition that it was the sole cause of acidity. It was called by Priestly *dephlogisticated air;* by Scheele, *empyreal air;* and by Condorcet, *vital air.*

2. *Oxygen acid salts.* A term applied to all compounds consisting of a binary acid oxide with a binary basic oxide.

3. *Oxygen water.* A solution of oxygen in water. This must not be confounded with oxygenated water, which is the peroxide of hydrogen; nor with Searle's *oxygenous aërated water*, which is an aqueous solution of the protoxide of nitrogen.

4. *Oxy-mel* (μέλι, honey). A compound of honey and acetic acid.

5. *Ox-acid.* An acid containing oxygen. The relative number of atoms of oxygen in different acids formed by the same element with this substance is indicated by prefixes and terminations.

6. *Oxy-chloride.* A combination of an oxide and a chloride of the same metal, excepting the potassium family. The oxychlorides are commonly termed *submuriates*, on the supposition that they consist of hydrochloric acid combined with two or more equivalents of an oxide.

7. *Oxy-crat* (κράω, to mix). A mixture of vinegar and water.

8. *Oxy-croceum.* A warm discutient plaster, consisting of wax, resin, pitch, turpentine, saffron, and several gums.

9. *Oxy-genation.* A term often used as synonymous with oxidation; it differs, however, from it in being of more general import, every union with oxygen being an *oxygenation;* whereas *oxidation* takes place only when an oxide is formed.

10. *Oxy-alcohol blowpipe.* An apparatus contrived by Dr. Marcet for increasing temperature. It consists in urging the flame of an alcohol lamp by a blow-pipe supplied with oxygen gas. The oxygen may be furnished from an air-holder, a gas-bag, or any other vessel in which it has been stored.

11. *Oxy-hydrogen blowpipe.* An apparatus, by means of which a stream of hydrogen is supplied with pure oxygen as it escapes from a nozzle, and an intense heat thus produced.

12. *Oxy-iodine.* A name given by Sir H. Davy to *anhydrous iodic acid,* or the compound of oxygen and iodine. Its compounds with metallic bases were called *oxyiodes,* and by Gay Lussac *iodates.*

13. *Oxy-muriate of lime.* Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, prepared by exposing thin strata of recently slaked lime in fine powder to an atmosphere of chlorine. The gas is absorbed in large quantity, and combines directly with the lime.

14. *Oxy-muriatic acid.* The former name of chlorine; it was also formerly called *dephlogisticated marine acid;* and by the French, *oxygenized muriatic acid.* See *Chlorine.*

15. *Oxy-prussic acid.* A name formerly given to chloro-cyanic, or chloro-prussic acid, from its being supposed that the hydro-cyanic acid had acquired oxygen on being mixed with chlorine.

16. *Oxy-salt.* A compound in which oxygen is found both in the acid and the base; thus, in phosphate of soda, it is associated with phosphorus in phosphoric acid, and with sodium in soda.

17. *Oxy-opia* (ὄψις, vision). Acuteness of sight. Increased sensibility of the retina, by which the smallest objects are clearly seen for a few moments in an extremely weak light; yet, excepting at such periods, even larger objects are not seen in the same degree of light.

18. *Oxy-phonia* (φωνή, voice). Acuteness or shrillness of voice; synonymous with *paraphonia clangens.*

19. *Oxy-urus* (οὐρά, a tail). The Vermicular Ascaris; a parasitic animal, sometimes found in the uterus, or its appendages, the intestines, &c.

[OXYTOCIA (ὀξυς, quick; τικτω, to bring forth). Rapid parturition.]

[OXYTOCIC. A medicine which hastens delivery, as ergot.]

OYSTER-SHELLS, PREPARED.—*Testæ preparatæ.* The shells of the *Ostrea edulis,* or common Oyster; they yield carbonate of lime, intimately blended with some phosphate of lime and animal matter.

OZÆNA (ὄζη, a stench). An ulcer, situated in the nose, discharging a fœtid, purulent matter, and sometimes accompanied with caries of the bone. In its early state it is generally termed catarrh: when more advanced it is called cancer of the nostril or throat, as it occupies principally the one or the other of these parts.

OZONE (ὄζω, to smell). A new elementary substance, to which Schönben ascribes the peculiar smell evolved, in electrical operations, at the anode or positive surface. He supposes it to be a constituent of an electrolyte, small quantities of which exist in both air and water.

P

PABULUM. Forage, food for cattle. The animal heat and animal spirits are called the *pabula vitæ,* or food of life.

PACCHIONI'S GLANDS. The *granulations* found in the superior longitudinal sinus of the membranes of the brain.

PACHYBLEPHAROSIS (παχὺς, thick; βλέφαρον, the eyelid). Thickening of the

tissue of the eyelid, from chronic inflammation.

PACHYDERMATA (*παχὺς*, thick; *δέρμα*, skin). Thick-skinned animals, as the elephant; the seventh order of the class Mammalia.

[PACINIAN CORPUSCLES. A name given by Henlé and Kölliker to small bodies connected with the nerves, first described by Pacini. They are found in the human subject in great numbers, in connexion with the nerves of the hand and foot, and sparingly on other spinal nerves, and on the plexuses of the sympathetic, but have not been observed on the nerves of motion. They are more or less oval, often elongated and bent, nearly transparent, and consist, first, of a series of membranous capsules, from thirty to sixty or more in number, enclosed one within the other; and secondly, of a single nervous fibre, of the tubular kind, enclosed in the stalk, and advancing to the central capsule, which it traverses from end to end. Their office is unknown.]

PÆDOTROPHIA (*παῖς*, a child; *τρέφω*, to nourish). That branch of hygiene which treats of the nourishment of infants and children.

[PÆONIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Ranunculaceæ.

[*Pæonia officinalis*. Peony. A native of Southern Europe, the root, flowers, and seeds of which were formerly officinal, but are not now used in regular practice.]

[PAGLIARI'S STYPTIC. A styptic liquid which acquired some reputation as an hæmostatic.]

[PÆTERIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Cinchonaceæ.]

[*Pæteria fœtida*. The leaves of this species are fœtid, and a decoction of them is employed in India to relieve retention of urine, and in certain febrile affections. The root is said to be emetic.]

PA'GINA. Literally, a page of a book. A term applied to the surface of a leaf, the upper surface being called *pagina superior*; the lower surface, *pagina inferior*.

PAINTERS' COLIC. *Colica pictorum*. A species of colic, incident to painters from the use of lead.

Painters' purge. A medicine used in painters' colic, and consisting of a decoction of half an ounce of senna in a pound of water, mixed with half an ounce of sulphate of magnesia, and four ounces of the wine of antimony.

PAKFONG. The white copper of the Chinese, said to be an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc.

PALÆONTOLOGY (*παλαιὸς*, ancient; *ὄντα*, beings; *λόγος*, a discourse). The science which treats of fossil remains, both animal and vegetable; of their forms and relations, of the changes which they have undergone, and of the causes which have produced their immersion in the strata.

PALATUM. *Fornix palati*. The palate, or upper wall of the mouth.

1. *Velum palati*. The soft palate; the posterior limit of the palate.

2. *Palato-labialis*. The name given by Chaussier to the external maxillary or facial artery.

3. *Palato-pharyngeus*, or thyro-staphylinus. A muscle which arises from the arch of the palate, and is inserted into the thyroïd cartilage and the pharynx. It draws the uvula downwards and backwards, and closes the back of the nostrils. See *Salpingo-pharyngeus*.

4. *Palato-salpingeus*. A designation of the circumflexus palati muscle, from its origin and insertion.

[*Palatine*. Relating or belonging to the palate.]

PALEA. Chaff. The term *paleæ* is applied to the minute colourless bracts at the base of the florets of a capitulum; and to the floral envelope of grasses, which immediately surrounds the sexual organs. Hence—

Paleaceous. Chaffy; covered with palea, or membranous scales.

[PALICOUREA. A genus of plants of the natural order Cinchonaceæ. Many of the species possess active properties. The *P. maregravii* is poisonous; the leaves of *P. longifolia, diuretica, officinalis, strepens*, &c., are active diuretics; the leaves of *P. speciosa* are said to be diuretic and antisyphilitic; and the root of *P. crocea* is emetic.]

PALLADIUM. A new metal found by Wollaston in the ore of platinum.

PALLIATIVES (*pallio*, to be concealed; from *pallium*, an upper garment worn by the Greeks). Medicines which produce merely temporary relief, thus palliating or *cloaking* the disease.

PALLOR (*palleo*, to be pale; from *πάλλω*, to quiver). Paleness, pale colour; the usual colour of those who quiver from fear or other cause.

PALM OIL. The produce of the palm called *Elais guineensis*, and, according to Burnett, of some species of Bassia and other Sapotaceæ.

PALM SUGAR. *Jaggary*. The sugar of palms in the crude state.

PALMA. The palm of the hand; the internal soft part of the hand.

1. *Palmar arch*. A branch of the radial

artery, which passes over the metacarpal bones. The *superficial palmar arch* is a continuation of the ulnar artery, which also crosses the metacarpus.

2. *Palmaris longus.* A muscle arising from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and spread out into the *palmar aponeurosis*, which is finally fixed to the roots of all the fingers. It is a flexor of the wrist.

3. *Palmaris brevis.* A muscle arising from the annular ligament of the wrist and the palmar aponeurosis, and inserted into the skin of the inner edge of the hand; it is sometimes called *palmaris cutaneus.* It contracts the skin of the palm.

PALMA CHRISTI. The *Ricinus Communis*, or castor oil plant.

PALMACEÆ. The Palm tribe of Monocotyledonous plants. Plants with an arborescent trunk, covered with the sheathing bases of leaves; *leaves* terminal, clustered, pinnate, or flabelliform; *flowers* hexapetaloïdeous; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* superior, 3-celled; *fruit* baccate, or drupaceous, with fibrous flesh.

PALMATE. A form of leaf, having fine lobes, with the midribs radiating from a common point at the base of the leaf, and resembling the palm of the hand.

Palmatifid. A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided as far down as half the breadth of the leaf.

Palmatipartite. A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided beyond the middle, and the parenchyma is not interrupted.

Palmatisected. A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma is interrupted.

Palmatilobate. A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the leaves are divided to an uncertain depth.

PA'LMIC ACID. A fatty acid, formed by the action of nitrous acid on castor oil.

PALMINE. A solid, odorous fat, procured by the action of hyponitrous acid on castor oil.

PALMIPEDES (*palma*, the palm of the hand; *pes, pedis*, a foot). Web-footed animals, as the goose; the sixth order of the class *Aves.*

PALMITIC ACID. An acid obtained by decomposing a soap of the palm oil of commerce.

Palmaitine. Palmitate of glyceryl.

PALO DE VACA. The Cow Tree; a native of the Caraccas, from which the *vegetable milk*, or glutinous or milky sap, is obtained by incision.

PALPATION (*palpo*, to feel). The act of feeling; manual examination, or a method of exploring the abdomen by touch and pressure, for the purpose of ascertaining its form, size, &c.

PALPEBRA. The eyelid. The utmost edge of the palpebra, out of which the hairs grow, is called *cilium*, a term also applied to the hairs themselves; while the eyebrow, or ridge of hair above the eyelid, is called *super-cilium.*

[PALPEBRAL. Belonging or relating to the Palpebræ.]

PALPITATION (*palpito*, to throb). An increase in the force or frequency of the heart's contraction, or in both. When this affection results from loss of blood, it is termed *reaction.*

PALSY. Paralysis.

PAMPINIFORM (*pampinus*, a tendril; *forma*, likeness). Resembling a tendril; as applied to the smaller veins of the spermatic cord, from their peculiar tendril-like arrangement.

PAN- (neuter gender of πᾶς, all). *Panta.* All; every one. Hence—

1. *Pan-chrestus* (χρηστὸς, useful). A term applied to a medicine in the same sense as *panacea*, from its general usefulness.

2. *Pan-chymagogues* (χυμὸς, juice; ἄγω, to expel). The former name of purgatives which caused evacuations mixed nearly equally with the humours of the intestinal canal. Thus, calomel was called *panchymagogum minerale.*

3. *Pan-demic* (δῆμος, the people). Affecting all the people of a district; a term synonymous with epidemic.

4. *Pant-agoga* (ἄγω, to expel). Medicines which expel all morbid matters; a term synonymous with *panchymagogues.*

5. *Panto-phobia* (φόβος, fear). A fear or dread of all things; a term used by the old writers as expressive of some of the symptoms of hydrophobia.

PANACEA (πᾶν, all; ἀκέομαι, to heal). A universal remedy. A term formerly applied to remedies of high repute.

1. *Panacea anticancrosa.* The name given by Mr. Justamond to the liquid inverted by him for external use in cancers; it partook considerably of the nature of the *tinctura ferri muriatis*, which, indeed, with an equal quantity of spirit of wine, was sometimes substituted for it.

2. *Panacea duplicata* vel Holsatica. The bisulphate of potassa.

3. *Panacea Glauberiana.* The Kermes mineral, a sulphuret of antimony.

4. *Panacea lapsorum.* This name has been given to *Arnica*, or Leopard's bane, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, from its long reputation in internal pains and congestions from bruises, or more probably in *prolapsus.*

5. *Panacea mercurialis.* Calomel; the sub-muriate or chloride of mercury.

6. *Panacea vegetabilis.* The croci stigmata, or saffron.

PANADA (*pane*, bread, Ital.). Bread pap; bread boiled in water to a proper consistence, as food for children.

PANARIS (*παρά*, near; *ὄνυξ*, the nail). *Panaritium;* a term probably corrupted from paronychia, or whitlow.

PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM. An Araliaceous plant, the root of which constitutes the *American ginseng*, or radix ginseng. The *Asiatic ginseng*, or radix ninsi, is the root of the *Panax schinseng.*

PANCREAS (*πᾶν*, all; *κρέας*, flesh). A conglomerate gland, situated transversely across the posterior wall of the abdomen. In cattle it is called the *sweet-bread.*

1. *Small pancreas.* A small glandular mass, frequently found beneath the pancreas, and of similar structure. The French term it *pancreas d'Aselli.*

2. *Pancreatic duct.* The duct formed by the union of the numerous excretory ducts proceeding from the lobules of the pancreas.

3. *Pancreatic juice.* The peculiar fluid secreted by the pancreas.

4. *Pancreatic liquor.* A colourless, limpid fluid, apparently designed for the special digestion of oils and fat.

5. *Pancreat-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Pain of the pancreas. The term is seldom used.

[6. *Pancreatic sarcoma.* A variety of tumour described by Abernethy, occurring among the lymphatic glands of the subcutaneous tissue, and having the tuberculated appearance and colour of the pancreas.]

7. *Pancreat-itis.* Inflammation of the pancreas; from *pancreas*, and the terminal particle *itis.*

8. *Pancreat-oncus* (*ὄγκος*, tumour). Swelling of the pancreas; the *emphraxis pancreatis* of Swediaur.

PANCREA'TICA (*πάγκρεας*, the pancreas). Medicines which affect the pancreas. They are probably the same as the *sialica*, or those which affect the salivary glands.

[PANDEMIC (*πᾶν*, all; *δῆμος*, people). An epidemic which affects a whole population.]

PANDICULATIO (*pando*, to spread). [*Pandiculation.*] Stretching; elongation of the extensor muscles.

PANDURIFORM (*pandura*, a fiddle; *forma*, likeness). Fiddle-shaped; obovate, with a deep sinus on each side.

PA'NES SACCHARA'TI PURGA'NTES. Purgative cakes or biscuits, consisting of jalap, flour, eggs, and sugar.

PANICLE (*panicula*, the woof wound round the quill in the shuttle). A form of inflorescence, in which the flower-buds of a raceme have in elongating developed other flower-buds, as in the oat. When the rachis of inflorescence separates irregularly into branches, so as to lose the form of an axis, this is called, by Willdenow, a *deliquescent panicle.*

PANIFICATION (*panis*, bread; *fio*, to become). The process of making bread.

PANIS. Bread. The following terms are of usual occurrence:—*panis triticeus*, wheaten bread; *mica panis*, crumb of bread; *panis tostus*, toasted bread, for making toast-water; *panis furfuraceus*, brown or bran bread; *panis biscoctus*, biscuit; *panis nauticus*, sea-biscuit.

Panis triticeus. Wheaten bread. It is of two kinds: *panis fermentatus*, fermented or leavened bread, made of wheat-flour, salt, water, and yeast; and *panis sive fermento, panis azymus*, or unfermented bread, which is distinguished into the *heavy* and *compact*, as in sea-biscuit, and the *light* and *porous;* the latter kind owes its lightness and porosity to the addition of some substance, as solid sesquicarbonate of ammonia, &c.

PANNICULUS CARNOSUS (*panniculus*, dim. of *pannus*, a covering; and *caro, carnis*, flesh). A fleshy covering; a set of subcutaneous muscular bands, which serve to erect the "quills upon the fretful porcupine," the hedgehog, &c.

PANNUS. Literally, a piece of cloth, or a rag. The designation of that state of vascularity of the cornea, in which its mucous covering is so loosened and thickened as to present the appearance of a dense pellicle.

PA'NNUS VESI'CATORIUS. *Taffetas vesicant.* Blistering cloth; prepared by digesting powder of cantharides in sulphuric ether, distilling the tincture, evaporating the residue, and spreading the oily mass which remains, melted with twice its weight of wax, on cloth prepared with waxed plaster.

[PANOPHOBIA (*πᾶν*, a Greek deity; *φοβος*, fear). That kind of melancholy principally characterized by groundless fears.]

[PANSY. Common name for the *Viola tricolor.*]

[PANTHODIC (*πας*, all; *οδος*, a way). A term employed by M. Hall to designate the course of nervous action from one point in all directions.]

[PAPAVARINA, PAPAVARINE. A name given by Dr. Merck to a supposed new alkaloid obtained by him from opium.]

PAPAVERACEÆ. The Poppy tribe of

Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* divided, alternate; *flowers* polypetalous, single on long peduncles; *petals* 4, or some multiple of 4, cruciate; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* solitary; *seeds* numerous.

1. *Papaver somniferum.* The White Poppy, the capsules of which yield opium.

2. *Papaver rhœas.* The Corn or Red Poppy, the petals of which are used to impart their fine red colour to syrup.

PAPAW. The *Carica Papaya;* a tree with a milky juice, containing fibrin in such abundance, that the juice bears a most extraordinary resemblance to animal matter.

PAPER COAL. A bituminous shale, which separates into thin laminæ of coal, like paper.

PA'PIER E'PISPA'STIQUE. Epispastic Paper; a blistering paper, made of white wax, spermaceti, turpentine, powdered cantharides, and water, boiled together, strained, and spread on paper.

PAPILIONACEOUS (*papilio,* a butterfly). A form of corolla resembling a butterfly, and found in all the leguminous plants of Europe. Of the five petals, the uppermost is dilated, and called *vexillum* or the standard; the two lateral are contracted and parallel, and called *alæ,* or the wings: the two lower are contracted, parallel, generally coherent by their anterior margin, and termed *carina,* or the keel.

PAPILLA (dim. of *papula,* a pimple). A teat, or nipple. The term *papillæ* denotes the small eminences which constitute the roughness of the upper surface of the tongue. They are distinguished as—

1. *Papillæ circumvallatæ.* Situated on the dorsum of the tongue, near its roof, and forming a row on each side, which meets its fellow at the middle line, like the two branches of the letter A. They resemble cones attached by the apex to the bottom of a cup-shaped depression, and are hence named *calyciformes.* This cup-shaped cavity forms a kind of fossa around the papillæ, and hence they are called *circumvallatæ.*

2. *Papillæ conicæ* et *filiformes.* Covering the whole surface of the tongue in front of the circumvallatæ, but most abundant at the tip; of a conical and filiform shape, with their points directed backward.

3. *Papillæ fungiformes.* Irregularly dispersed over the dorsum of the tongue, and having rounded heads.

PAPILLA CONICA. The small flattened prominence formed by the optic nerve in the interior of the globe, at its fundus.

PAPPUS (*πάππος*). The down or mossiness of the under lip, the cheek, &c. The botanical term for the feathery appendage which crowns the fruit of many Composite plants, and which is, in fact, a reduced calyx.

PAPULA ("of the matter or nature of *pappus;* from *πάππος,* the sprouting of down or buds; and *ὕλη* (*ulè* or *ilè*), matter."—*Good*). A pimple; a small, acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, very seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf; it is the *ecthyma* and *exormia* of the Greeks. The varieties of papulous eruptions, according to Bateman, are scrophulus, lichen, and prurigo.

Papulæ ardentes. A term applied by Gotwald to the trailing vesications which occurred in the Dantzic plague, and which Goodwin translates *fire-bladders.* At first they were as small as a millet-seed; and, when larger, they were termed in Holland, *grana piperis.*

PARA- (*παρά*). A Greek preposition, signifying *through, near, about,* &c. In some chemical compounds it denotes *near to,* and expresses a close alliance between two compounds.

1. *Para-centésis* (*κεντέω,* to perforate). The operation of tapping, or making an opening into the abdomen, thorax, or bladder, for the purpose of discharging the fluid contained in them in disease.

2. *Par-acusis* (*ἀκούω,* to hear). A peculiar state of the hearing, in which deaf persons hear sounds better when a loud noise prevails at the same time. Of this, Willis describes two cases;—one, of a person who could maintain a conversation only when a drum was beat near him; the other, of a person who could hear only when a bell was ringing.

3. *Para-cyanogen.* A black coaly matter, obtained by decomposing cyanide of mercury.

4. *Para-lysis* (*λύω,* to relax). Palsy; the total loss, or diminution, of sensation or of motion, or of both; the resolutio nervorum of Cullen.

5. *Para-lysis agitans.* The Shaking Palsy of Mr. Parkinson; the *scelotyrbe festinans* of Sauvages; and, from the peculiarity of the patient's gait, it has been called by Good, synclonus *ballismus,* a term derived from *βαλλίζω,* to dance.

6. *Para-menispermia.* [*Paramenispermin.*] A crystalline substance, *besides menispermia,* found in the seed-coat of cocculus indicus.

7. *Para-morphia.* Another name for

theboine, a crystallizable base existing in opium, and named from its being isomeric with morphia.

8. *Para-naphthaline*. A substance which accompanies naphthaline in tar.

9. *Para-phimosis* (*φιμόω*, to bridle). Circumligatura. An affection of the prepuce, when it is drawn quite behind the glans penis, and cannot be brought forward again. This is the *strangulating phimosis* of Good. Compare *Phimosis*.

10. *Para-plegia* (*πλήσσω*, to strike). That species of paralysis in which the lower half of the body is more or less impaired in its nervous power.

11. *Para-site* (*σῖτος*, provisions). Literally, a hanger-on at the tables of the great. This term is used to designate animals which are found in the organs, intestines, blood, &c., of other living animals, and appear to live at their expense, as the hydatids of the brain, intestinal worms, &c. It is also the general name of plants which grow upon others, as moss, mistletoe, &c.

[12. *Para-spadia* (*σπαω*, to draw). A preternatural opening of the urethra at the side of the penis.]

13. *Para-stata* (*ἵσταμαι*, to be placed). Another name for the epididymis.

14. *Para-tartaric*. The name of an acid resembling the tartaric, and also called racemic.

15. *Par-egoric* (*παραγορεύω*, to mitigate). A medicine which allays pain. The *paregoric elixir* is the Tinctura Camphoræ composita of the pharmacopœia.

[16. *Par-encephalocele* (*εγκεφαλος*, the brain; *κήλη*, a rupture). Hernia of the cerebellum.]

17. *Par-enchyma* (*ἐγχύω*, to pour in). A term employed by Erasistratus, from an idea that the common mass, or inner substance of a viscus, is produced by concreted blood, strained off through the pores of the blood-vessels, which enter into its general structure, or membranes. It is now applied to the spongy substance composing the lungs, the liver, &c.; and to all the pulpy parts of plants.

18. *Par-isthmitis* (*ἰσθμὸς*, the fauces). Paristhmia of Hippocrates. Inflammation about the throat; the squincy or squinancy of the old writers, and the cynanche, or angina, of the moderns.

19. *Par-onychia* (*ὄνυξ*, the nail). An abscess at the end of the finger, near the nail; a whitlow. When the effusion is beneath the periosteum, it is the most severe form, and is termed *felon*.

20. *Par-otid* (*οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear). The name of the large salivary gland situated near the ear. Its excretory ducts, uniting form the *duct of Steno*.

21. *Par-otitis* (*παρωτὶς*, the parotid gland). Inflammation of the parotid gland; the *cynanche parotidæa* of Cullen. It is called, in this country, *mumps;* in Scotland, *branks;* and in France, *oreillons* and *ourles*.

[22. *Par-ovarium*. A name given by Kobelt to a body analogous in structure to the epidimus, situated in the broad ligament, between the Fallopian tube and the ovary.]

23. *Par-oxysm* (*ὀξὺς*, sharp). A periodical exacerbation, or fit, of a disease.

24. *Par-ulis* (*οὖλον*, the gum). Inflammation, boil, or abscess of the gums.

25. In the following terms, used by Dr. Good, the preposition *uniformly* signifies *faultiness*, or a morbid state.

Par-acusis ..... Morbid hearing.
Par-apsis ..... Morbid touch.
Para-bysma ..... Morbid congestion.
Para-cyesis ..... Morbid pregnancy.
Para-geusis ..... Morbid taste.
Para-menia ..... Mis-menstruation.
Para-phonia ..... Altered voice.
Par-odinia ..... Morbid labour.
Par-oniria ..... Depraved dreaming.
Par-opsis ..... Depraved vision.
Par-osmis ..... Morbid smell.
Par-ostia ..... Mis-ossification.
Par-uria ..... Mis-micturition.

PARABA'NIC ACID. A new and powerful acid, formed by boiling alloxan or uric acid with nitric acid.

PARAFFINE. *Petroline*. A particular hydro-carbon produced in the distillation of wood. Its name is derived from *parum affinis*, denoting its remarkable indifference to other bodies, in a chemical point of view.

[PARAGUAY TEA. The leaves of the *Ilex Paraguaiensis* (*I. Mate*, St. Hilaire), an infusion of which is extensively consumed in the interior of South America as a beverage. They contain a principle identical with caffeine.]

[PARALACTIC ACID. A name proposed by Heintz for the acid from flesh, considered by him as isomeric with lactic acid.]

PARALLINIC ACID. The name given by Batka to *smilacin*, the active principle of sarsaparilla.

PARALY'TICA (*παράλυσις*, paralysis). Agents which diminish the irritability of the muscles, and occasion weakness or paralysis. When employed in the treatment of spasmodic affections, they are termed *antispasmodics*.

PARAPO'PHYSIS (*παρὰ*, transverse;

ἀπόφυσις, apophysis). A process extending outwards from the "centrum," or body of the vertebra in fishes, commonly called the "inferior transverse process." See *Vertebra*.

PA'RARRHODEORE'TIN (παρά, besides; ῥόδεος, rose-red; ῥητίνη, resin). A simple resin, obtained from the male or fusiform jalap, or *Ipomœa Orizabensis*.

PAREIRA BRAVA. Literally, *wild vine;* the root of the *Cissampelos Pareira*, employed in discharges from the urinogenital mucous membrane.

PARIES, PARIETIS. The wall of a house, or any other building.

1. *Parietal.* Belonging to the walls of an organ; the *placenta* of a plant is so called when it is attached to the *walls* of the ovarium, as in poppy, violet, &c.

2. *Parietalia.* The name of the bones of the cranium, which serve as *walls* to the brain.

[PARIETARIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Urticaceæ.]

[*Parietaria officinalis.* Wall Pellitory. An European plant, formerly employed in various complaints, but now seldom used except in domestic practice. It is diuretic and refrigerant.]

PA'RIETINE. *Parietinic acid.* These are names given to chrysophanic acid (formerly called rhabarberine), from its having been found in the *Parmelia parietina*. For the same reason it has also been called *parietinic acid.*

PARIGLIN. The name given by Palotta to *similacin*, a principle of sarsaparilla.

PARI-PINNATE. Equally pinnate, abruptly pinnate; when the petiole of a pinnate leaf is terminated by neither a leaflet nor a tendril. [When the petiole is terminated by a single leaflet or tendril, it is termed *Impari-pinnate.*]

PARME'LIA PARIE'TINA. Common Yellow Wall-Lichen, usually sold under the name of *common yellow wall-moss.* It has been proposed as a test for alkalies, which communicate to its yellow colouring matter, called *parietin*, a beautiful red tint.

PAR-OCCIPITAL BONE. In the doctrine of *Homologies*, this bone is called the "diapophysis." See *Vertebra.*

[PARSLEY. The common name for *Petroselinum sativum.*]

[PARTHENIUM. A genus of plants of the natural order Compositæ.]

[*Parthenium integrifolium.* Prairie Dock. An indigenous plant, the flowering tops of which are said to be powerfully antiperiodic.]

PA'RTHENOGE'NESIS (παρθένος, a virgin; γένεσις, generation). "Virgin-generation, or the successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum." This is the name of a work, published by Prof. Owen in 1849; the author shows the intent of the "cleavage process," as it has been called, to be that by which the spermatic principle is distributed throughout the germ-mass; and he there points out the consequent relation of such inherited subdivision of the spermatic principle to future developments of embryos in virgin-parents. See *Metagenesis.*

PARTITE. Parted or divided into a fixed number of segments, which are divided nearly down to the base, as applied to leaves: a leaf with two divisions is *bipartite;* with three, *tripartite;* with many, *pluripartite*, &c.

PA'RTRIDGE-BERRY. The name of the *Gaultheria procumbens;* an American plant, known in the United States by the names of *grouse-berry, deer-berry*, &c. The volatile oil is sold in this country under the name of *oil of winter-green.* See *Gaultheric Acid.*

PARTURIFACIENT (*parturio*, to bring forth; *facio*, to cause). A medicine which excites uterine action, or facilitates parturition, as ergot.

PARTURITION (*parturio*, to bring forth). The act of bringing forth, or being delivered of, children.

PAR VAGUM (wandering pair). The name of the eighth pair of nerves, or pneumo-gastric. See *Nerves.*

[PASSIVE. Applied in medicine to those diseases in which the vital forces are deficient, and there is little or no reaction.]

PA'STA ARSENICA'LIS. Arsenical paste, made of cinnabar, powdered dragon's blood, and finely levigated arsenious acid, made into a paste with saliva or mucilage.

PA'STA CACA'O CUM CHO'NDRO. Carrageen Cocoa, prepared from roasted and decorticated cacao seeds, white sugar, and powdered carrageen, mixed and formed into quadrangular sticks.

PA'STA ESCHARO'TICA. The name sometimes given by continental writers to the *Potassa cum calce* of the London Pharmacopœia.

[PASTEL. A common name for *Isatis tinctoria.*]

PASTI'LLI FUMA'NTES. Fumigating or aromatic pastiles, made of benzoin, balsam of tolu, labdanum, &c. The *species ad suffiendum* consists of benzoin, amber, and lavender flowers.

PASTILLUS. Literally, a perfumed or

sweet ball. A medicine in the form of a small round ball; a lozenge.

[PASTINACA OPOPANAX. An European plant of the natural order Umbelliferæ, which yields the gum resin, opopanax, formerly employed as an antispasmodic, deobstruent, and emmenagogue.]

PA'TCHOULI. The dried foliaceous tops of a strongly odoriferous plant, called, in Hindostan, *puchá pât*. It is a species of *Pogostemon*; and belongs to the family Labiatæ. In Europe it is principally used for perfumery purposes; in India, it is employed with tobacco for smoking, and for scenting the hair of women.

PATE. *Pasta.* A paste; a preparation of sugary and mucilaginous substances. *Pâte de guimauve* is a demulcent lozenge prepared from the root of the *Althæa officinalis*.

PATE ARSENICALE. Arsenical paste, composed of cinnabar, dragon's blood, and arsenious acid, and employed to cauterize cancerous wounds.

PATELLA (dim. of *patina*, a pan). Literally, a small pan. The knee-pan.

PATHETICI (*πάθος*, passion). *Trochleares.* A name given by Willis to the fourth pair of nerves, because the eyes, by means of these, express certain passions.

[PATHOGENY (*πάθος*, disease; *γενεσις*, generation). That branch of pathology which relates to the origin and development of diseases.]

PATHOGNOMONIC (*πάθος*, disease; *γνώμων*, a discerner). A term applied to symptoms which are characteristic of, and peculiar to, a disease.

PATHOLOGY (*πάθος*, disease; *λόγος*, an account). That branch of medicine which investigates the nature of diseases.

[PATNA OPIUM. *Bengal opium.*]

PAULINA CONFECTIO. A warm opiate, similar to the *confectio opii*.

PAULLI'NIA. *Guarana.* A powder, prepared from the seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*, of South America. It contains a principle resembling *Caffein*.

[PAULLINIA SORBILIS. A Brazilian plant of the natural family Sapindaceæ, from the seeds of which is prepared the Paullinia or Guarana, a medicine recently introduced into Europe by Dr. Gavrelle, who extols it as a useful tonic. Martius found in it a crystallizable principle, which he named guaranin, and which appears from the researches of Berthemot and Dechastelus to be identical with *caffein*.]

PAVILION. The name of the *ala*, or greater part of the external ear.

[PEACH-LEAVES. The leaves of *Amygdalus Persica*. They abound in hydrocyanic acid, and have been used as a vermifuge and purgative.]

PEACH-WOOD. A dye-wood, yielded by a species of *Cæsalpinia*; employed in calico-printing.

PEARL. A spherical concretion formed within the pearl oyster. Sir Everard Home considered that the abortive ova of the animal were the nuclei upon which the pearls were formed.

PEARL ASH. The name of potash when it is calcined, and of a whitish pearly lustre. It is employed in making flint glass, soap, &c.

PEARL BARLEY. Common barley divested of its cuticle, and rounded and polished in a mill, so as to acquire a pearly appearance.

PEARL EYE. *Pearl in the eye.* The old English name of cataract.

PEARL POWDER. A powder used by perfumers, and obtained from the nitric solution of bismuth, by adding a proportion of muriatic acid, and then precipitating by a small quantity of water. In this way it is obtained in the form of minute scales of a pearly lustre.

[PEARL SAGO. Refined sago made into grains.]

[PEARL TAPIOCA. A factitious tapioca in small spherical grains, supposed to be prepared from potato starch.]

PEARL WHITE. *Magistery of Bismuth*; the sub-nitrate of bismuth.

[PEARSON'S ARSENICAL SOLUTION. One grain of arseniate of soda dissolved in a fluid ounce of water.]

PEAS FOR ISSUES. These are made of tow, or flax, rolled up with gum water and wax; to which are sometimes added powdered savine, cantharides, or verdigris; orange peas from the unripe Curacoa oranges are also used.

PECCANT (*pecco*, to be in fault). A term applied by the humoral pathologists to those humours of the body which were supposed to be faulty in quality or in quantity.

[PECHURIM. See *Pichurim*.]

[PECTASE. *Pectin ferment.* A peculiar, uncrystallizable substance, existing in vegetables, which possesses the remarkable property of transforming, in a short time, pectin into a gelatinous substance, insoluble in cold water, without any apparent chemical intervention of its elements in the transformation.]

PECTEN, PECTINIS (*pecto*, to comb). A comb, or crest. A pyramidal plicated process, situated in the posterior and ex-

ternal part of the cavity of the eye in birds, and covered with pigment. It is also called *marsupium*.

1. *Pectinati musculi*. A designation of the muscular fasciculi of the heart, from their resemblance to the teeth of a comb.

2. *Pectineus*. A flat quadrangular muscle arising from the pectineal line of the os pubis, and inserted into the line leading from the trochanter minor to the linea aspera.

PECTIC ACID (*πηκτὶς*, a coagulum). A substance obtained from the carrot and other vegetables, so named from its remarkable tendency to gelatinize.

PECTIN. A principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly.

PECTINATE (*pecten*, a comb). A modification of the pinnatifid leaf, in which the segments are long, close, and narrow, like the teeth of a comb.

PE'CTORAL DECO'CTION. The Decoctum Hordei compositum of the London Pharmacopœia, consisting of decoction of barley, figs, liquorice-root, raisins, and water.

PECTORA'LIS (*pectus*, the breast). The name of two muscles of the trunk.

1. *Pectoralis major*, arising from half the clavicle, all the edge of the sternum, and the cartilages of the three lower true ribs, and inserted into the outer border of the occipital groove of the humerus. It moves the arm forwards, &c., and is a muscle of respiration.

2. *Pectoralis minor*, arising from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and inserted into the coracoïd process of the scapula. It draws the shoulder-bone forwards and downwards, and elevates the ribs.

PECTORALS (*medicamenta pectoralia*; from *pectus, pectoris*, the breast). Medicines which relieve disorders of the chest.

PECTORILOQUY (*pectus*, the breast; *loquor*, to speak). A chest-sound; a voice which appears to proceed directly from the chest, and to traverse the tube of the stethoscope.

[PECTOSE. An immediate principle, insoluble in water, existing in all vegetables, and which is transformed under the influence of acids and heat into pectin.]

PEDATE (*pes*, a foot). A modification of the palmate leaf, in which the two lateral lobes are themselves subdivided, as in helleborus niger. The same modifications occur as in the palmate leaf, with similar terms, as *pedatifid, pedatipartite, pedatisected, pedatilobate*.

PEDICEL (*pedicellus*, dim. of pediculus). A partial flower-stalk. When several peduncles spring from the axis, at short distances from each other, the axis is termed *rachis*, and the peduncles are called *pedicels*.

PEDICULATION (*pediculus*, a louse). *Phtheiriasis*. An affection in which lice are bred under the skin.

PEDICULUS (dim. of *pes*, a foot). Literally, a little foot. A louse.

1. *Pediculus humanus*. The common louse, infesting the head.

2. *Pediculus pubis*. The morpio, or crab-louse, infesting the pubes.

[PEDILANTHUS. A genus of plants of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ.]

[*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*. A species indigenous in the West Indies and South America, employed there in venereal cases, and also as an emmenagogue.]

PEDILUVIUM (*pes, pedis*, the foot; *lavo*, to wash). A foot-bath.

PEDUNCULUS (*pedo*, one that has broad or splay feet). A person somewhat splay-footed. A peduncle; the axis of the flower-bud, from the point of connexion with the stem, as far as the floral envelopes. The term *pedunculi* is applied to two medullary cords which connect the pineal gland to the optic thalami.

[PEGMIN (*πηγμα*, coagulum). A term given by Dr. R. D. Thomson to a coating of a buff colour, which usually exhibits itself on the surface of inflamed blood.

[PEGU CATECHU. A variety of catechu, so called from the section of country whence it is exported.]

[PELARGONATE OF ETHYLIC ETHER. *Pelargonic Ether*. Œnanthic Ether.]

[PELARGONIC ACID. Œnanthic acid.]

[*Pelargoneum roseum*. The systematic name for Rose geranium.]

PELLAGRA. An affection in which a morbid condition of the skin is a prominent symptom; it is very prevalent among the peasantry of the northern States of Italy. It is called *mal del sole*, from its being ascribed to the heat of the sun's rays; *Italian elephantiasis*, &c. The term is commonly derived from *pellis agria*, or wild skin; but it would seem that the old Italian name for it was *pellarella*.

PELLICLE (dim. of *pellis*, the skin or hide of a beast flayed off). A thin skin, or film. Among chemists, it denotes a thin surface of crystals uniformly spread over a saline liquor evaporated to a certain degree.

PELLI'CULA OVI. *Membrana putaminis*. An albuminous membrane which lines the shell of the egg. At the larger end of the egg it forms the *follicula aëris*, the air of which contains 23·475 per cent. of oxygen.

PELLITORY. The root of the *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, imported from the Levant under the name of *Pellitory of Spain*.

PELO'PIUM. A new metallic element found in the tantalite of Bavaria. See *Niobium*.

PELOSIN. A colourless substance lately extracted from the root of the *Cissampelos pareira*. It is a powerful base, forming salts with several acids.

PELTATE. (*pelta*, a shield). Shield-shaped; applied to leaves which are fixed to the petiole by their centre, or by some point within the margin.

[PELTIDIA APHTHOSA. A lichen said to possess purgative and anthelmintic properties.]

PELTI'DIA CANI'NA. Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort; a lichen which, mixed with half its weight of black pepper, formed the *pulvis antilyssus* of the London Pharmacopœia of 1721.

[PELTOBRYON. A genus of plants of the natural order Piperaceæ.]

[*Peltobryon longifolium*. A South American species, the fruit of which is there substituted for Long Pepper.]

[*Peltobryon parthenium*. A Brazilian species, used as a remedy in mucous discharges of genito-urinary organs, and in menorrhagia.]

[PELVIC. Of, or belonging to, the pelvis.]

[PELVIMETER (pelvis; *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the diameters of the pelvis.]

PELVIS (*πέλυς*, a basin). The basin, or the large bony cavity which terminates the trunk inferiorly, containing the urinary and genital organs, and, in women, the uterus.

[*Pelvis of the kidneys*. An irregularly oval, membranous sac, occupying the posterior fissure of the kidney. It is formed by union of the infundibula, from which it receives the urine, and conveys that fluid to the ureter.]

[PEMMICAN. Muscular flesh, cut in thin strips, thoroughly dried and reduced to powder, and then mixed with melted fat.]

PEMPHIGUS (*πέμφιξ*, *πέμφιγος*, a small blister or pustule). *Febris vesicularis*, *ampullosa*, vel *bullosa*. A term applied by Sauvages to vesicular or bladder fever, a disease belonging to the order *Bullæ* of Bateman. A form of this disease prevails among children in many parts of Ireland, where it is called *white blisters*, *burnt holes*, *eating hive*, &c.

[PENÆA. A genus of plants of the natural order Penæaceæ. Some of the species yield the peculiar vegetable product *Sarcocolla*. See *Sarcocolla*.]

PENICILLUS (dim. of *peniculum*, a brush). A tent, or pledget. Any thing which has its end divided like a painter's brush; in this sense the extremities of the vena porta have been termed *penicilli*.

PENIS. The male organ of generation, consisting of three lengthened bodies, closely united to each other, viz., the two *corpora cavernosa* and the *corpus spongiosum*.

PENNIFORM (*penna*, a feather or quill; *forma*, likeness). Feather-shaped; a term applied to those muscles which have their fibres arranged on each side of the tendon, as the rectus femoris.

Semi-penniform. Half-feather-shaped; the designation of those muscles which have their fibres arranged on one side of the tendon, as the peronæus longus.

PENNYROYAL. The common name of the *Mentha pulegium*. Under the same name, the *Hedeoma pulegioides* is highly reputed in North America as an emmenagogue.

[PENNY-WORT. One of the common names for *Cotyledon umbilicus*.]

PENTANDRIA (*πέντε*, five; *ἀνὴρ*, a man). Having five stamens; the character of the fifth class of plants in Linnæus's system.

Pentagynia (*πέντε*, five; *γυνὴ*, a woman). Having five pistils; an *ordinal* character in Linnæus's system of plants.

[PEONY. Common name for *Pæonia officinalis*.]

PEPO. A gourd; a three-celled fleshy indehiscent fruit, with parietal placentæ, as the cucumber.

PEPPER. The berries of the *Piper nigrum*. The hot acrid *black pepper* of the shops consists of the berries with the pulp adhering; the *white pepper* is the same thing, only the pulp is washed off before the fruit is dried. They yield a crystalline substance called *piperin*.

Long Pepper. The dried female spikes of the *Piper longum*, composed of firmly-united 1-seeded drupes.

[PEPPERMINT. Common name for *Mentha piperita*.]

PEPSIN (*πέπτω*, to digest). A peculiar animal principle secreted by the stomach, and present in the gastric juice. It is usually prepared by infusing the mucous membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, which is known as rennet.

PEPTIC (*πέπτω*, to ripen). Any substance which is digestible. Hence the term *peptics*, applied to medicines which promote digestion.

PER-. A Latin preposition, which, when prefixed to the name of an oxide, indicates the presence of the greatest quantity of oxygen which can exist in a compound of such materials, as in *per*-oxide.

Bi-per-. This double prefix is used when there is more than one atom of oxygen in the base, as well as an unequal number of atoms of acid and base, as in the *bi-per*-sulphate of mercury, where *bi* indicates the presence of two atoms of acid, and *per* that the mercury is in the form of a *per-oxide*.

PER-ACUTE. Very sharp; a term applied to diseases when greatly aggravated, or attended by considerable inflammation. *Per* is an intensive particle.

[PERCHLORIDE OF CARBON. An erroneous name sometimes applied to chloroform.]

PERCOLATION (*percolo*, to strain through). Filtration; the passing of fluids through a strainer [or percolator].

PERCUSSION (*percutio*, to strike). The act of striking upon the chest, abdomen, &c., with the view of producing sounds by which the state of the subjacent parts may be ascertained. This is distinguished into—

1. *Direct percussion*, which consists in striking the surface of the chest, &c., with one, two, or more fingers, and observing the degree and quality of the sounds produced; and,

2. *Mediate percussion*, which differs from the former chiefly in the employment of a small plate of ivory, called a *plexi-meter*, a piece of leather or caoutchouc, or the second phalanx of the forefinger of the left hand; one of these is placed on the part to be examined, and struck with the pulpy ends of the middle and forefinger of the right hand.

3. The *scale of sounds* which may be distinguished on the surface of the body are the following, beginning with the dullest: — the femoral, the jecoral, the cardial, the pulmonal, and the stomachal, the clearest of all. Besides these, there are the osteal, the humoric (when organs are filled with air and liquid), the hydatic, and—

4. The *bruit de pot fêlé*, a sound heard on percussing over a cavity near the surface of the lungs, usually at the upper part of the chest. It resembles the noise of a cracked earthenware vessel, when struck with the finger.

PERE'NNIBRA'NCHIA (*perennis*, perpetual; *branchiæ*, gills). A designation of the fish-like batrachia, or amphibious animals which retain more or less of the branchial apparatus through the whole period of their life, as the proteus, the siren, &c.

PERFOLIATE (*per*, through; *folium*, a leaf). A designation of a leaf, which, by union of its margins, encloses the stem, which thus seems to pass through it.

PERFORANS (*perforo*, to pierce through). A designation of the *flexor digitorum profundus*, from its perforating the tendon of the flexor sublimis.

Nervus perforans Casserii. Another name for the musculo-cutaneus, or external cutaneous nerve.

PERFORATION (*perforo*, to pierce). A term employed to denote a solution of continuity, from disease of the parietes of a hollow organ, as of the intestines.

Spontaneous perforation is that which occurs without having been preceded by any perceptible modification of function, local or general.

[PERFORATOR. An instrument for opening the head of the child in utero.]

PERFORATUS (*perforo*, to bore through). Bored through; a term applied to—

1. The *coraco-brachialis* muscle, from its being perforated by the external cutaneous nerve, as discovered by Casserius.

2. The *flexor digitorum communis sublimis* muscle, from its tendon being perforated by the tendon of the flexor profundus.

PERI- (*περί*). A Greek preposition, signifying *around*, &c.

1. *Peri-anthium* (*ἄνθος*, a flower). A collective term for the floral envelopes, when it is not evident whether they consist of calyx and corolla, or of calyx only, as in tulip.

2. *Peri-cardium* (*καρδία*, the heart). A fibro-serous membrane which surrounds the heart.

3. *Peri-carditis*. Inflammation of the pericardium. *Carditis* is inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

4. *Peri-carp* (*καρπός*, fruit). That part of a fruit which constituted the ovarium of the pistil. It consists of an outer coat, or *epicarp;* an inner coat, called *endocarp*, or *putamen;* and an intermediate substance termed *mesocarp*, and, when of a fleshy consistence, *sarcocarp*.

5. *Peri-chætial* (*χαίτη*, seta). A term applied to the peculiar leaves which surround the base of the seta, or stalk, of mosses.

6. *Peri-chondrium* (*χόνδρος*, cartilage). The synovial membrane which covers cartilage.

7. *Peri-cranium* (*κρανίον*, the skull). The periosteum or membrane which covers the bones of the cranium.

8. *Peri-didymis* (δίδυμοι, twins). The serous coat which covers the testes. By the older anatomists it was confounded with the fibrous coat, under the name of *tunica vaginalis*, or *elytroïdes*.

9. *Peri-glottis*. A mass of small glandular grains at the lower part of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

10. *Peri-gonium* (γονή, generation). A term synonymous with peri-anthium, and denoting the parts which surround the organs of generation, viz., the floral envelopes.

11. *Peri-gynous* (γυνή, a woman). That condition of the stamens of a plant in which they contract adhesion to the sides of the calyx, as in the rose.

12. *Peri-lymph*. See *Fluid of Cotunnius*.

[13. *Peri-mysium* (μυς, a muscle). The areolar sheath which surrounds a muscle or its fasciculi.]

14. *Peri-næum* (ναω, to flow). The inferior part of the trunk of the body, in which are situated the two great excretory outlets, the urethra and the anus.

15. *Peri-nephritis* (νέφριτις, inflammation of the kidney). Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the kidney.

[16. *Périnèvre*. A term given by M. Robin to a structure investing the primitive bundles of the nerves, forming an uninterrupted sheath, which extends from the point of exit of the nerves from the dura mater or the ganglia, to the peripheral terminations of the nerve-tubes; it is absent from the branches of the sympathetic, which present a grey colour and soft consistence, but exists in those which are white.]

17. *Peri-orbita*. The fibrous membrane which lines the orbit of the eye.

18. *Peri-osteum* (ὀστέον, a bone). The membrane which surrounds the bones. In the recent state of the teeth, their root is surrounded by a prolongation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, called the *alveolo-dentar periosteum*.

19. *Peri-ostitis*. Inflammation of the periosteum, or investing membrane of the bones.

20. *Peri-ostosis*. A tumour formed by swelling of the periosteum.

21. *Peri-pheric impulses*. A term applied by Naumann to the influence which is transmitted from the nerves of any particular part of the body to the centres of the nervous system, i. e., the brain and the spinal cord. On the other hand, by *central impulses* is meant the influence which is conveyed back again from those centres to the nerves of a particular part.

22. *Peri-phery* (φέρω, to carry). The circumference or external surface of a body.

23. *Peri-pneumonia* (πνεύμων, the lungs). Peripneumony; inflammation of the parenchyma of the lung. The term is synonymous with *pneumonia*, although it would seem to imply either a more intense degree of the disease, or a more *superficial* affection.

24. *Peri-pneumonia notha*. Spurious or bastard peripneumony; a form of bronchitis, termed by Dr. Badham, *asthenic*. It is sometimes called *catarrhus suffocativus*; and, by Frank, *catarrhus bronchiorum*.

25. *Peri-sperm* (σπέρμα, seed). Another name for the *albumen* or the substance lying between the integuments and the embryo of some seeds.

26. *Peri-staltic* (στέλλω, to contract). A term applied to the vermicular contractions of the intestines upon themselves. This motion is sometimes called *peristole*.

27. *Peri-staphylinus* (σταφυλή, the uvula). A term applied to two muscles of the palate; the *externus*, or the circumflexus palati; and the *internus*, or the levator palati mollis.

28. *Peristaphylo-pharyngeus*. The first or upper portion of the palato-pharyngeus muscle; the second or middle portion is termed *pharyngo-staphylinus*; the third or lower portion, *thyro-staphylinus*.

29. *Peri-stoma* (στόμα, the mouth). The membrane, or series of tooth-like processes, which closes the orifice of the theca of mosses.

30. *Peri-stroma* (στρῶμα, a cushion). Literally, rich tapestry-work, wherewith floors or beds were spread. This term is probably applied, by Pecquet, to the mucous or villous coat of the intestines, called by Bilsius *muscum villosum*; by Bartholine, *crusta membranosa*; and by De Graaf, *crusta vermicularis*.

31. *Peri-thecium* (θήκη, a theca). The bag of fructification in some fungi; the organ in which some asci are immersed.

32. *Peri-tonæum* (τείνω, to extend). The serous membrane which lines the interior of the abdomen, and invests all the viscera contained therein.

33. *Peritonæal fever*. Puerperal, or child-bed fever, so called from its occurring frequently after labour.

34. *Peritonitis*. Inflammation of the peritonæum. It is acute, or chronic.

35. *Peri-tropal* (τρέπω, to turn). A term applied to the embryo of the seed when it is directed from the axis to the horizon.

36. *Perityphlitis* (τύφλιτις, from τυφλός, cœcus). Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the cœcum.

37. *Peri-zoma* (ζώννυμι, to gird). Literally, a girdle; a truss. It has been used to designate the diaphragm.

PERIOD. The interval between the paroxysms in intermittent fever.

PERIODIC ACID. *Hyperiodic acid.* An acid consisting of iodine and oxygen.

[PERIODICITY. The aptitude of certain physiological and pathological phenomena, in health and disease, to recur at particular periods, after longer or shorter intervals, during which they completely cease. Diseases which manifest this character are termed *Periodical.*—*Nysten.*]

[PERIODOSCOPE (περιοδος, a period; σκοπεω, to view). An instrument devised by Dr. Tyler Smith for calculating with readiness the periodical functions of the female.]

[PERIPLOCA INDICA. (Willd.) One of the systematic names for *Hemidesmus Indicus.*]

PERKINISM. A mode of treatment introduced by Perkins, of America, and consisting in the application to diseased parts of the extremities of two needles made of different metals, called by him *metallic tractors.*

PERLATE ACID. The name ,given by Bergman to the acidulous phosphate of soda; the phosphate of soda had been previously called *sal mirabile perlatum.* It was named by Guyton-Morveau, *ouretic* acid.

PERMANENT INK. See *Ink.*

PERMANENT WHITE. Sulphate of baryta. At a high temperature it fuses into an opaque white enamel, which is used in the manufacture of fine earthenware, and as a pigment.

[PERMANGANATE OF POTASSA. *Hypermanganate of Potassa.* A salt recently extolled for its efficacy in diabetes, but its value is doubtful.]

PERMEABILITY (*per*, through; *meo*, to pass). That property of certain bodies by which they admit the passage of other bodies through their substance. The cellular tissue of plants is *permeable* by fluids, though at the same time imperforate.

[PERNAMBUCO WOOD. Brazil Wood.]

PERNIO (πέρνα, or πτέρνα, the heel). A chilblain, especially one on the heel; the effect of inflammation caused by cold.

1. *Pernio simplex.* Simple chilblain, in which the cuticle is unbroken.

2. *Pernio exulceratus.* Kibe; accompanied with ulceration.

PERONE' (περόνη, a brooch). The fibula, or small bone of the leg; so called from its resembling the pin of a brooch.

[1. *Peroneal.* Belonging to the fibula.]

2. *Peroneus longus.* A muscle placed at the outer part of the leg, and under the sole of the foot.

3. *Peroneus brevis.* A muscle having the same form as the preceding, but not so long. They are both *extensors* of the leg.

4. *Peroneus tertius.* A muscle which appears to be a part of the extensor longus digitorum, but may be considered as analogous to the flexor carpi ulnaris of the fore-arm.

5. *Nervus peroneus.* The external popliteal or peroneal nerve. The internal popliteal is the *tibialis.*

PEROXIDE. A term applied in chemical nomenclature to denote the *highest degree of oxidation,* of which a compound is capable. See *Per.*

PERRY. A fermented liquor made from pears, as cider from apples.

[PERSEA. A genus of plants of the natural order Lauraceæ.]

[*Persea gratissima.* Avocado Pear. A West India species; the seeds of the fruit are very astringent, and have been used in diseases of the bowels and in menorrhagia; and the leaves and buds are employed as emmenagogues, carminatives, vulneraries, antispasmodics, &c.]

PE'RSIAN BERRIES. *Grains d'Avignon.* The berries of the *Rhamnus tinctoria,* which yield a yellow colouring matter, called *rhamnine.*

PERSICA VULGARIS. The peach; a rosaceous plant of Persia, the drupaceous fruit of which has been termed *malum persicum.*

Persica lævis. The nectarine; distinguished from the peach by its smooth rind.

PERSICUS IGNIS. Persian fire; a term applied by Avicenna to that species of carbuncle which is attended with pustules and vesications.

[PERSIMMON. Common name for the *Diospyros Virginiana.*]

PERSISTENS FEBRIS. A regular intermittent, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated times.

PERSISTENT. A term applied to those parts of plants which do not fall at the usual period, as the corolla of campanula, the calyx of pæonia. See *Caducous.*

PERSONATE (*persona*, a mask). Masked. A term applied to that form of the gamopetalous corolla, in which the limb is unequally divided: the upper division, or lip, being arched; the lower prominent, and pressed against it, so that the whole resembles the mouth of a gaping animal, as in antirrhinum. See *Ringent.*

PERSPIRATION (*perspiro*, to breathe through). The watery vapour which is constantly passing off through the skin, is termed *insensible perspiration*; when it is so excessive as to collect in drops upon the surface, it constitutes *sensible perspiration*, or *sweat*.

Perspiratory ducts. Spiral tubes which commence apparently in the corium, proceed upwards between the papillæ, and terminate by open pores upon the surface of the cuticle.

[PERTURBATIO (*perturbo*, to disturb). Perturbation. Disturbance of the natural progress of a disease by therapeutic agents. *Perturbating medicine*, a term applied to a mode of treating diseases by very active means, fitted to change their natural course or arrest their progress.]

PERTUSSIS. The name first given by Sydenham to hooping-cough, so called from the peculiar *whooping* sound which it occasions. See *Hooping-cough*.

[PERUVIAN BALSAM. A fragrant resinous substance obtained from *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.]

[PERUVIAN BARK. The bark of different species of *Cinchona*.]

[PERUVIAN CALISAYA. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata* var. *Delondriana*, Weddell.]

PE'RUVINE. A neutral, light, oily body, obtained in the distillation of Peruvian balsam.

[PERVIGILIUM (*per*, much; *vigilo*, to watch). Wakefulness.]

PES. A foot. Hence, the term is applied to parts resembling a foot.

1. *Pes anserinus.* The goose's foot; the name of a plexus of nerves formed by the *facial*, or portio dura of the seventh pair, on the side of the face, and somewhat resembling the spreading foot of a palmipede.

2. *Pes accessorius.* A swelling on the outer wall of the cornu ammonis, somewhat resembling the hippocampus major, but of smaller size.

3. *Pes hippocampi.* The extremity of the hippocampus major, which has been likened to the club-foot of some animal, from its presenting numerous knuckle-like prominences on its surface.

PESSARY (*πεσσός*, a small stone). An instrument made of wood, &c., formerly employed to keep medicinal substances applied within the pudenda; but now used for preventing prolapsus of the uterus or vagina, or keeping up a particular kind of rupture. The various forms of the pessary are the *bung-shaped*, the *conical*, the *elytroïd* or sheath-like of Cloquet, the *cup-and-ball*, and the *ring* pessary.

[PESTILENTIAL (*pestis*, plague). Of the nature of plague; diseases of an epidemic and very fatal character.]

PESTIS (*perdo*, to destroy). A term applied to any thing pernicious, as plague, calamity, ruin, destruction: it is seldom used by good authors to signify infectious disorders. *Pestilentia* denotes infectious air, or a contagious disorder.

PETAL (*πέταλον*). A flower-leaf; the name of a division of the corolla. See *Monopetalæ*.

Petaloïd (*εἶδος*, likeness). That which resembles a petal, as applied to the expanded filament of certain stamens, as of nymphæa, &c.

PETECHIA (*petechio*, Italian, a fleabite). A speck or spot resembling a fleabite. These spots constantly occur in certain epidemic fevers, which were consequently described under the term *petechial fever*.

Petechiæ sine febre. A term applied by various authors to purpura simplex, or petechial scurvy; also called *hæmorrhœa petechialis*, land-scurvy, &c.

PETIOLE. The foot-stalk, or leaf-stalk, of a plant. The *apex* is the part inserted into the leaf; the *base*, that which comes from the stem. Hence—

Petiolate. A term applied to leaves formed with a stalk, whether long or short, simple or compound.

PETRO- (*πέτρα*, a rock). A term relating to the *os petrosum*, or petrous portion of the temporal bone, as *petro*-occipital, *petro*-sphenoïdal, &c.

Petro-salpingo-staphylinus. An unwieldy designation of the levator palati mollis, from its arising from the petrous process and the Eustachian tube, and being inserted into the velum palati.

PETROLE'UM (*πέτρα*, a rock; *ἔλαιον*, oil). Literally, *rock oil*. Barbadoes tar; a bituminous liquid, named from its oozing out of rocks.

Petrolene. According to Boussingault, bitumens may be considered mixtures of two bodies; viz., a liquid to which he has given the name of *petrolene*, and a solid, which he terms *asphaltene*.

PETRO'SAL (*petrosus*, rocky). A term applied to the ossified part of the ear-case of the cod, in which it is unusually large.

[PETROSELINUM. Ph. U. S. Parsley root. The root of the *Petroselinum sativum* (Hoffman), *Apium Petroselinum* (Willd.), an infusion of which is used as a diuretic.]

PETUNTSE'. The name of a species

of *feldspar*, used as the vitrifying ingredient in the porcelain of the Chinese.

PEUCE'DANINE. A very acrid crystalline principle derived from the root of the *Peucedanum officinale*, or Hog's fennel.

PEU'CILE (*πεύκη*, a fir-tree). A liquid obtained by the action of lime upon the hydrochlorate of oil of turpentine.

PEWTER. A factitious metal, the basis of which is tin; it is commonly called *étain* in France, where it is generally confounded with true tin. There are three kinds, distinguished by the names of *plate*, *trifle*, and *ley-pewter*.

PEYER'S GLANDS. *Plexus intestinales*. The *clustered glands* of the intestines, or aggregatæ, first discovered by Peyer. Each gland is surrounded by a circle of minute tubes, called *corona tubulorum*. See *Brunner's Glands*.

PHACIA (*φακία*, a lentil seed). The Greek term for *lentigo*, or freckles.

PHÆNOGAMOUS (*φαίνω*, to show; *γάμος*, nuptials). A term applied to those plants in which the sexual organs are visible. All others are called *cryptogamous*.

PHÆORE'TINE (*φαιός*, red brown; *ῥητίνη*, resin). Brown resin of rhubarb. See *Erythoretine*.

PHAGEDÆNA (*φάγω*, to eat). An ulcer which spreads, and, as it were, *eats away* the flesh.

PHALANX (*φάλαγξ*). A battalion in the Macedonian armies, composed of 16,000 men. Hence the term *phalanges* is applied to the bones of the fingers and toes, from their regularity.

[PHALARIS CANARIENSIS. A plant of the natural order Gramineæ, the seeds of which were formerly esteemed medicinal, but are now used only for emollient cataplasms and as food for Canary birds.]

PHANEROGAMOUS (*φανερός*, manifest; *γάμος*, nuptials). A term applied to those plants in which the reproductive organs are visible. It is synonomous with *phænogamous*.

PHANTASM (*φαντάζω*, to make appear). A perception of sensation in the organs of the senses, dependent on internal causes, and not excited by external objects. See *Hallucination*.

PHARBI'TIS NIL. A convolvulaceous tropical plant, with purgative seeds, which may be substituted for jalap.

PHARMACEUTICS (*φάρμακον*, a medicine). That branch of medicine which consists in compounding drugs.

PHARMACO'LOGY (*φάρμακον*, a poison or medicine; *λόγος*, a description). *Materia medica*. That branch of Acology which relates to medicines. *General* pharmacology treats of medicines generally, and embraces the subjects belonging to general pharmacodynamics. *Special* pharmacology treats of medicines individually. These are arranged by Pereira into two groups, the *inorganic* and the *organic*; the former is subdivided according to the chemical relations of its members, the latter according to its external, or, as they are usually termed, natural history characters.

PHARMACON (*φάρμακον*). A poison. A medicine, or drug.

1. *Pharmaco-dynamics*, (*δύναμις*, power). That branch of Materia Medica, which treats of the power or effects of medicines.

2. *Pharmaco-gnosy* (*γιγνώσκω*, to know). That branch of Materia Medica which treats of the natural and chemical history of unprepared medicines or simples. It is also termed pharmacography, pharmacomathia, &c.

3. *Pharma-cologia* (*λόγος*, description). The method of *administering* medicines.

4. *Pharmaco-pœia* (*ποιέω*, to make). The process of *preparing* medicines. The term is now used to denote a standard code of medicine.

5. *Pharmaco-pola* (*πωλέω*, to sell). A seller of drugs; a druggist.

PHARMACY (*φάρμακον*, a drug). The application of chemical, and to a certain extent of physical, knowledge, to the preparation of medicinal substances.

PHARYNX (*φάρυγξ*, the throat). A musculo-membranous bag, situated at the back part of the mouth, leading to the stomach.

[1. *Pharyngeal*. Relating to the pharynx.]

2. *Pharyngitis*. Inflammation of the pharynx. See *Cynanche*.

3. *Pharyngotomy* (*τομή*, section). The operation of cutting into the pharynx, for the purpose of extracting any foreign body.

4. *Pharyngotomus*. An instrument, invented by Petit, for scarifying the tonsils, and opening abscesses about the fauces.

5. *Pharyngo-staphylinus*. The second or middle portion of the palato-pharyngeus.

[PHASIANUS GALLUS. The systematic name for the common dunghill fowl.]

[PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM. Fine-leaved water-hemlock. An European Umbelliferous plant, the seeds of which are said to be stimulant and narcotic, and they have been given in asthma, intermittent fever, dyspepsia, atonic ulcers, &c.]

[PHENE. Benzole; Benzine; Benzene; hydruret of Phenyle.]

[PHENOMENON (*φαίνομαι*, to appear). Any appreciable change which takes place

in an organ or function. Any remarkable or unexpected occurrence.]

PHE'NYLE (*φήνη*, the osprey, a chemical synonym of benzole; and *ὕλη*, matter). The name of a radical hydrocarbon. Carbolic acid is the hydrated oxide of phenyle.

[PHENYLIC ACID. *Carbolic acid.* One of the products of the distillation of the oil of coal tar.]

[PHILADELPHIA FLEABANE. *Erigeron Philadelphicum.*]

PHILLYRIN. A substance obtained from the bark of the *Phillyrea media* and *latifolia.*

PHILO'NIUM. *Philo's Antidote.* A famous opiate electuary, invented by Philo, of Tarsus, in the time of Augustus. Hence the term is sometimes applied to a modern confection, as *Philonium Londinense,* for the Confection of Opium.

PHILOPROGE'NITIVENESS. A term in Phrenology, indicative of affection towards offspring. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is seated at the back of the head, immediately above Amativeness, extending to an equal distance on each side of the median line.

PHILOSOPHICAL CANDLE. A bottle fitted with a cork, through which a slender glass or metallic tube passes. On introducing the materials for generating hydrogen, and fixing the cork and tube air-tight, a jet of hydrogen is discharged, which may be ignited by the application of a burning body, or an electric spark.

PHILTRE (*φίλτρον*, from *φιλέω*, to love). A love-potion; a medicine supposed to inspire love.

PHIMO'SIS (*φιμός*, a muzzle). *Capistratio.* An affection of the prepuce, in which it cannot be drawn back, so as to uncover the glans penis. This is the *incarcerating* phimosis of Good. Compare *Paraphimosis.*

[PHLEBISMUS (*φλὲψ*, a vein.) A term devised by Marshall Hale to designate an arrest of the flow of blood through the veins.]

PHLEBI'TIS (*φλὲψ*, a vein). Inflammation of the veins. It is distinguished by a hard, cord-like, tender line, pursuing the course of a vein or veins, from an incision or wound. It is termed—

1. *Suppurative, and diffused;* and attended by *typhoid fever,* and abscesses.

2. *Suppurative, and adhesive;* and accompanied by distinct abscesses in the course of the inflamed vein, with protracted fever.

PHLEBOLITE (*φλὲψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein; *λίθος*, a stone). [Phlebolithe, vein-stone.] A small calcareous concretion found in the cavity of the veins.

PHLEBOTOMY (*φλὲψ*, a vein; *τομή*, section). *Venæsectio.* The opening of a vein, for the purpose of blood-letting.

PHLEGMA (*φλέγμα*). Phlegm; a thick, tenacious matter secreted in the lungs.

1. *Phlegm-agogues* (*ἄγω*, to excite). The ancient name of purgatives, which produced glairy evacuations, from excitement of the mucous follicles.

2. *Phlegmatic.* A term applied to the pituitous temperament. See *Temperament.*

3. *Phlegmo-rrhagia* (*ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth). Profuse pituitous secretion.

4. *Phlegma, in Chemistry,* denotes a watery distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spirituous liquor. Hence the term *dephlegmation* signifies the depriving any liquid of its superfluous water.

[PHLEGMASIA (*φλέγω*, to burn.) Inflammation.]

PHLEGMASIA DOLENS (*φλέγω*, to burn). Puerperal tumid leg; an affection depending on inflammation of the iliac and femoral veins. It has been termed *œdema lacteum, hysteralgia lactea, metastasis lactis, ecchymoma lymphatica;* by Dr. Cullen, *anasarca serosa;* and by Dr. Lee, *crural phlebitis.* The term consists of a Greek substantive and a Latin adjective, and denotes painful inflammation.

PHLEGMASIÆ (*φλέγω*, to burn). A general term used by Cullen, Sauvages, &c., for local inflammations; "but, as *phlegmasia* and *phlegmatic* import, in medical language, a very different and almost an opposite idea," Dr. Good prefers the term *phlogotica,* derived from the same root.

PHLEGMON (*φλέγω*, to burn). A tense, painful, red, circumscribed swelling, raised more or less above the level of the surrounding integuments, attended by a sense of throbbing, and a tendency to suppuration. See *Phyma.*

[PHLEGMONOUS (*εἶδος*, resemblance). Relating to or resembling phlegmon.]

[PHLOGISTIC (*φλογιζω*, to burn.) Inflammatory.]

PHLŒUM (*φλοιός*, bark). *Peridermis.* The name given by Mohl to one of the layers of bark, the *epi-phlœum* of Link. See *Bark of Plants.*

PHLOGI'STICATED AIR. The name given by Priestly to nitrogen, or the *mephitic air* of Rutherford.

PHLOGISTON (*φλέγω*, to burn). A name given by Stahl to an imaginary substance, which was the principle of inflammability. Combustible bodies were supposed to consist of an incombustible base, united to this phlogiston, which escaped

during *combustion*. This process is now attributed to the combination of combustible matter with oxygen, which is hence called a *supporter of combustion*.

PHLOGO'SIS (*φλογόω*, to inflame). An inflammation; a flushing. The first genus of the order *phlegmasiæ* in Cullen's nosology; it is distinguished into simple phlegmon and erysipelas, and is succeeded by abscess, gangrene, or sphacelation.

PHLORIDZIN (*φλοιός*, bark; *ῥιξα*, a root). A substance discovered in the bark of the root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum tree. It has been considered as crystallized salicin plus two atoms of oxygen.

1. *Phloretin*. A compound obtained by boiling a solution of phloridzin with any acid, except the nitric and chromic.

2. *Phloretic acid*. Obtained by the action of nitric acid on phloridzin.

3. *Phlorizein*. A red substance obtained by the joint action of air and ammonia on humid phloridzin.

PHLYCTÆNA (*φλύκταινα*, a vesicle, from *φλύζω*, to be full, or hot). A vesicle containing ichorous fluid; said to be synonymous with the *pustule* of Celsus.

PHLYCTENULA (dim. of *phlyctæna*). A watery vesicle of the ciliary margin.

PHLYSIS (*φλύζω*, to be hot). A term formerly employed to denote a cutaneous eruption filled with any kind of fluid, generally ichorous, or vesicular pimples. The term *phlyctæna* is now used.

PHLYZACIUM (*φλύζω*, to be hot). A pustule, commonly of a large size, raised on a hard circular base, of a vivid red colour, and succeeded by a thick, hard, dark-coloured scab.

PHOCENIC ACID (*phocæna*, a porpoise). *Delphinic acid*. A volatile acid contained in train oil or seal oil, and in the berries of *Viburnum opulus*.

Phocenin. A peculiar fatty substance contained in train oil or seal oil, mixed with elain.

PHŒNICIN (*φοινιξ*, purple). Indigo-purple; supposed to be a hydrate of indigo, with two equivalents of water.

[PHONATION (*φωνη*, the voice). The phenomena which concur to the production of the voice.]

[PHONICS (*φωνη*, sound.) A term synonymous with *acoustics*, denoting the doctrine of sound. The phenomena of direct, reflected and refracted sound have given rise to the three corresponding terms of phonics, cataphonics, and diaphonics.]

PHORANTHIUM (*φέρω*, to bear; *ἄνθος*, a flower). The term applied by Richard to that form of the *receptacle* in plants, which is not fleshy, but is surrounded by an involucrum, as in Compositæ. It is also termed *clinanthium*, and more commonly *thalamus*.

PHOSGENE GAS (*φῶς*, light; *γεννάω*, to produce). Chloro-carbonic acid gas; a compound of chlorine and protoxide of charcoal. It is named from the peculiar power of the sunbeam in effecting this combination.

PHO'SPHAM. The name given by Gerhardt to nitride of phosphorus; a compound of phosphorus, nitrogen, and hydrogen.

PHOSHAS. A phosphate; a salt formed by the union of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

[1. *Phosphas Ammoniæ*. Phosphate of Ammonia. The neutral tribasic phosphate of ammonia has been extolled by Dr. T. H. Buckler as a remedy for gout and rheumatism.]

2. *Phosphas Calcis*. Phosphate of Lime, or the *cornu ustum* of the pharmacopœia.

[3. *Phosphas Ferri*. Phosphate of Iron. A valuable chalybeate.]

[4. *Phosphas Potassæ*. Phosphate of Potassa. The neutral tribasic phosphate of potassa, lately come into use as an alterative in scrofula and phthisis.]

5. *Phosphas Sodæ*. Phosphate of Soda. Tasteless purging salt, prepared from bones and carbonate of soda. It was first discovered combined with ammonia, in urine, by Shockwitz, and was called *fusible* or *microcosmic salt*.

PHOSPHATIC DIATHESIS. A morbid state of the constitution, characterized by the formation of the phosphates of magnesia, ammonia, and lime. See *Calculus*.

[PHOSPHENE (*φῶς*, light; and *φαίνω*, I cause to appear). The annular luminous appearance caused by abrupt pressure on the eyeball, behind the line of juncture of the cornea and sclerotica.]

PHOSPHITE. A salt formed by the union of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base.

PHOSPHORESCENCE (*φῶς*, light; *φέρω*, to carry). A term applied to the luminous appearance of the sea, especially in the track of sailing vessels, occasioned, according to Meyen, 1. by mucus dissolved in the sea-water; 2. by animals covered with a luminous mucus, as medusæ; and, 3. by animals possessing phosphorescent organs, as oniscus fulgens. See *Solar Phosphorus*.

PHOSPHORUS (*φῶς*, light; *φέρω*, to bring; so called from its luminous appearance in the dark). A yellow, waxy substance, originally prepared from urine, and afterwards from bones.

1. *Oxide of phosphorus*. A red matter,

obtained by burning phosphorus in air or oxygen.

2. *Hypo-phosphorous acid.* An acid obtained by the action of water upon the phosphuret of barium.

3. *Phosphorous acid.* An acid produced in the form of a white volatile powder, by the slow combustion of phosphorus. Its salts are called *phosphites.*

4. *Phosphoric acid.* An acid obtained in the form of white flakes, by igniting phosphorus under a large bell jar. Its salts are called *phosphates.*

5. *Meta-phosphoric acid.* A provisional name for a modification of phosphoric acid (from *μετὰ*, together with), implying phosphoric acid and something besides.

6. *Pyro-phosphoric acid* (*πῦρ*, fire). A term indicative of phosphoric acid as modified by heat.

7. *Phospho-mesitic acid.* An acid obtained by Dr. Kane, by causing chloride of phosphorus to act upon acetone.

8. *Phosphuret.* A compound of phosphorus with a combustible or metallic oxide.

9. *Phosphorus of Baldwin* is the ignited muriate of lime; *phosphorus of Canton*, oyster-shells, calcined with sulphur; and *phosphorus of Bologna*, the sulphate of barytes. These are consequently misnomers.

PHOSPHORUS BOTTLE. A contrivance for obtaining instantaneous light. It is made by stirring a piece of phosphorus about in a dry bottle with a hot wire; the phosphorus undergoes a partial combustion, and forms a highly combustible coat over the interior; a common sulphur match rubbed against the inside of the bottle, and drawn out into the air, immediately inflames.

PHOTOGENIC DRAWING (*φῶς, φωτὸς*, light; *γεννάω*, to produce.) [Photography.] A process of drawing by the action of light introduced by M. Daguerre. See *Daguerreotype.*

PHOTOMETER (*φῶς, φωτὸς*, light; *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of light. It consists of Leslie's differential thermometer with one of the balls blackened. The clear ball transmits all the light that falls upon it, and therefore its temperature is not affected; the black ball, on the contrary, absorbs all the light, and a corresponding elevation of temperature takes place. The action of the photometer depends, therefore, on the heat produced by the absorption of light.

PHOTOPHOBIA (*φῶς, φωτὸς*, light; *φόβος*, fear). Intolerance of light, a symptom of retinitis, &c.

PHOTOPSIA (*φῶς, φωτὸς*, light; *ὄψις*, sight). *Visus lucidus.* Luminous vision, a symptom of amaurosis. It is the *marmaryge* of Hippocrates.

PHRENES (plural of *φρήν*, the mind). The diaphragm; so called because the ancients supposed it to be the seat of the mind. Hence the term—

1. *Phrenic.* A designation of the internal respiratory nerve, which goes to the diaphragm.

2. *Phrenica* (*φρήν*, the mind). Phrenics; medicines which affect the mental faculties. They are *exhilarants, inebriants*, and *narcotics.*

3. *Phrenitis.* Phrensy; inflammation of the brain; a term under which have been confounded *arachnoïditis* and *encephalitis.* It constitutes the third genus of the order *phlegmasiæ* of Cullen.

4. *Phreno-logy* (*λόγος*, an account). A description of the mind; a science, introduced by Gall and Spurzheim, by which particular characters and propensities are indicated by the conformation and protuberances of the skull.

[5. *Phreno-magnetism. Phreno-mesmerism.* A term applied to a pretended power of exciting particular phrenological organs in mesmerized persons.]

PHTA'LAMIDE. A crystalline solid, obtained by acting on anhydrous phtalic or naphthalic acid by ammonia.

PHTALIC ACID. Another name for *naphthalic acid*, formed by the action of nitric acid on chloride of naphthaline.

PHTHEIRIASIS (*φθεῖρ*, a louse). *Pediculi ciliorum.* Lice of the eyelashes.

PHTHISIS (*φθίνω*, to corrupt). Consumption; pulmonary consumption, or decline; emaciation of the body, and debility, attended with a cough, hectic fever, and generally purulent expectoration. It is also termed *marasmus*, tabes pulmonalis, &c.

PHTHOE (*φθίνω*, to corrupt). Ulceration of the lungs. This, and *phthisis*, are the two branches under which the Greek pathologists generally treated of consumption.

PHTHORE (*φθέω*, to corrupt). The name given by Orfila to the hypothetical radical of fluoric acid.

PHYLLODIUM (*φύλλον*, a leaf). A term applied to the petiole of a leaf, when it is expanded and leafy, and the lamina abortive, as in many species of Acacia.

[PHYLLANTHUS. A genus of plants of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ.]

[1. *Phyllanthus niruri.* The root of this species is bitter and astringent, and is used in India in jaundice. The leaves are a

good stomachic, and in Brazil are considered a specific for diabetes.]

[2. *Phyllanthus urinaria.* This is esteemed in Ceylon to be a powerful diuretic.]

[3. *Phyllanthus virosus.* The bark of this species is a powerful astringent.]

PHY'MA (*φῦμα*, from *φύω*, to produce). An imperfectly suppurating tumour, forming an abscess, often with a core in the centre; a genus of the *tubercula* of Bateman, including boils, carbuncles, &c. See *Phlegmon.*

PHYSAGO'GA (*φῦσα*, flatus; *ἄγωγος*, carrying off). Physagogues or carminatives; medicines for dispelling flatulence and relieving colicky pain.

[PHYSALIN. The bitter principle of *Physalis Alkekengi.*]

[PHYSALIS. A genus of plants of the natural order Solanaceæ.]

[1. *Physalis Alkekengi.* Alkekengi. Common winter cherry. A species of Southern Europe, the berries of which are said to be aperient and diuretic, and have been given in suppression of urine, and other diseases of urinary passages.]

[2. *Physalis flexuosa.* An East Indian species, the root of which is considered as deobstruent and diuretic, and to possess some alexipharmic powers.]

[3. *Physalis somnifera.* An Egyptian species, the root of which is narcotic.]

[4. *Physalis viscosa.* An indigenous species, the berries of which are said to be remarkably diuretic.

PHYSCONIA (*φυσάω*, to inflate). Inflation; a term substituted for the *megalosplanchnus*, or big bowel, of Hippocrates. Dr. Good uses *parabysma*, generally, for visceral turgescence.

PHYSETER MACROCEPHALUS (*μακρὸς*, great; *κεφαλη*, the head). The Spermaceti Whale, characterized by its enormous head, which sometimes contains several tons of oily substance. On the death of the animal, this substance congeals into a white unctuous mass, from which are obtained—

1. *Pure whale oil*, in considerable quantity, by expression; and

2. *Spermaceti*, or cetaceum. [q. v.]

PHY'SICAL SALT. The name by which sulphate of magnesia is known at Lymington, in Hampshire.

PHY'SIC NUT. The seed of the *Curcus purgans* and *C. multifidus.* The expressed oil, called *jatropha oil*, has been lately imported under the name of *oil of wild castor seeds.*

PHYSICS (*φύσις*, nature). The science which is employed in observing the phenomena of nature. The term *meta-physics* denotes a science which is distinct from, or *beyond* physics, as, abstractions, accidents, relations, &c.

[PHYSICK'S LYE TEA. Hickory ashes, one quart; soot, half a pint; boiling water, Cong. j. Mix, and allow to stand for twenty-four hours, then decant. An excellent antacid medicine, highly esteemed and used by the late Dr. Physick.]

PHYSIOGNOMY (*φύσις*, nature; *γιγνώσκω*, to judge of). The study of the general character, or of diseased states, from the features of the face, and the cast of the countenance. The three principal traits observable in the countenances of young children are—

1. The *oculo-zygomatic* trait, commencing at the greater angle of the eye, and lost a little below the projection formed by the cheek-bone. This is the index of disorders of the cerebro-nervous system.

2. The *nasal* trait, beginning at the upper part of the ala nasi, and embracing in a semicircle, more or less perfect, the outer line of the orbicularis oris. A trait is sometimes observed towards the middle of the cheek, forming a kind of tangent with the nasal trait, and sometimes constituting the dimple of the cheeks; this is called the *genal* trait. These indicate disorders of the digestive passages and abdominal viscera.

3. The *labial* trait, beginning at the angle of the lips, and lost on the lower portion of the face. It indicates diseases of the heart and air passages.

4. To these may be added the *face grippée*, or *pinched-in face*, a term applied by the French to the expression of the countenance in peritonitis; the features are altered, and appear drawn up towards the forehead, which is wrinkled, and the nose pointed.

PHYSIOLOGY (*φύσις*, nature; *λόγος*, an account). The science which treats of the properties of organic bodies, animal and vegetable, of the phenomena which they present, and of the laws which govern their actions.

The animal economy consists of *three systems*, the *Sanguineous*, the *Nervous*, and the *Muscular*; these are the *tripod of life.* The rest of the animal frame is a mere permanent scaffolding. These three systems are intimately linked or mingled together. The nervous system and the muscular system would lose their properties, if unsupplied by arterial blood; the action of the nervous system is essential to the due constitution, and the muscular to the due impulse and movement, of the blood.

The Nervous System consists of, 1. the *Brain*, the seat of the soul, and, consequently, of the psychical faculties, of sen-

sation, volition, judgment, &c.; 2. the *Spinal Marrow*, or the nervous organ of all the acts of ingestion, and of expulsion, in the animal economy, as recently developed by the labours of Dr. Marshall Hall; and, 3. the *Ganglia*, or the nervous organs of secretion, nutrition, &c.

The Sanguineous System consists of 1. the *Blood* itself, which may be said to circulate between—

I. The Organs of Ingestion, i. e. chiefly	II. The Organs of Egestion, i. e. chiefly
1. The Stomach.	1. The Kidneys.
2. The Ileum.	2. The Colon.
3. The Lungs.	
4. The Liver.	
5. The Lacteals.	5. The Secernent, and
6. The Absorbents.	6. The Nutrient Vessels.

2, the *Heart, Arteries* and *Veins*, which are mere machinery to effect,—3, the *Capillary* circulation, or the *irrigation* of all the tissues.

The Muscular System requires the continual influence of the nervous and sanguineous systems, without either of which its functions cease.

The whole machine is contrived for the ingurgitation and assimilation of food and of air, and for the absorption and expulsion of those matters become effete; from the whole of this process arises the evolution of animal heat, and perhaps, of the galvanic agency.

The ultimate design of this machinery is to constitute an organ—the brain—which may be a temple, as it were, for the soul to inhabit, in its wonderful relation, through sensation, volition, &c., with the external world.

A more comprehensive view of this subject is taken in the annexed table:—

CLASSIFICATION.

III. THE MENTAL FACULTIES AND THE PASSIONS.

The principle—the immortal ψυχή.
- I. The Faculties.
  - The Cerebral System.
- II. The Passions.
  - 1. The True Spinal and
  - 2. The Ganglionic } Systems.

II. THE HIGHER VITAL FUNCTIONS.

IV. The Circulatory System.
- I. The Adult Circulation—single but diplo-cardiac.
- II. The General Circulation.
  - 1. The Cardiac
  - 2. The Arterial
  - 3. The Capillary } portions.
  - 4. The Venous
- III. The Coronary Circulation—diastolic.
- IV. The Systemic Circulation—systolic.
  - I. The Primary, in The Organs in general.
  - II. The Secondary, in The Vena Portæ.
  - III. The 'Arrière' Circulation.
- V. The Pulmonic Circulation—systolic.
- VI. The Circulation—the Carrier of
  - 1. Oxygen.
  - 2. Caloric.
  - 3. Pressure.
  - 4. Nutrition.

V. The Nervous System.
- The Principle of Action—the Vis Nervosa.
- I. The True Spinal System.
  - I. The Modes of Action—excited —and
    - 1. Direct and 2. Reflex.
  - II. The Reflex Functions—those of
    - 1. Ingestion and Retention.
    - 2. Egestion and Exclusion.
- II. The Ganglionic System.
  - I. The Modes of Action, excited and immediate.
  - II. The Functions.
    - 1. The Internal Muscular Organs.
      - 1. The Heart.
      - 2. The Stomach, Intestines.
    - 2. Nutrition, Secretion, &c. &c.
- III. The Relation between the Circulating and Nervous Systems.

VI. The Muscular System.

I. The Sources of Irritability.
  1. The Circulatory and
  2. The Nervous Systems.
II. The Source of Tone.
  The True Spinal Marrow.
III. Sources of Action.
  1. Volition.
  2. Reflex Stimulus.
  3. Immediate Stimulus.

I. THE FUNCTIONS OF INGESTION AND OF EGESTION.

II. Respiration.

I. Respiratory action in
  1. The Muscles.
  2. The Larynx.
  3. The Bronchia.
  4. The Air-cells.
II. Absorption
  1. Of Oxygen.
  2. Of Nitrogen?
III. Exhalation
  1. Of Carbonic Acid; its office.
  2. Of Nitrogen?
IV. Results.
  1. Arterialization of the Blood.
  2. Augmented Temperature.
  3. A direct Ratio between the number of Pulsations and Acts of Respiration.
  4. An inverse Ratio between the quantity of Respiration and the Irritability.

I. Sanguification.
  I. Prehension; Mastication.
  II. Deglutition.
    1. Pharyngeal.
    2. Œsophageal.
    3. Cardiac.
  III. Digestion.
    1. Flow of Bile.
    2. Formation of Chyme.
    3. Formation of Chyle.
  IV. Absorption by the Lacteals.
  V. The Blood: its organization: its composition, globular character, properties; &c.

III. Purification.
  I. Re-absorption by the Lymphatics.
  II. Excretion.
    1. By the Skin—
      1. Of Carbonic Acid.
      2. Of Nitrogen?
      3. Of Water.
    2. By the Liver—
      Of the Bile; its composition; its office.
    3. By the Intestines—
      Of the Fæces: their expulsion.
    4. By the Kidneys.
      Of the Urine; its composition; its expulsion.

IV. THE FUNCTIONS OF REPRODUCTION.

A. Sexual Functions.
  I. Emissio seminis.
  II. Conception. The functions o.
    1. The Ovarium.
    2. The Fallopian Tubes.
    3. The Uterus.
  III. Parturition.

II. Fœtal Life.
  I. Sanguification—maternal.
  II. Respiration—placental.
  III. The Circulation.
    1. Aplo-cardiac and systemic only, interiorly.
    2. Ilio-placental, exteriorly.
  IV. The Nervous System.
    1. The True Spinal.
    2. The Ganglionic.

PHYSOME'TRA (*φυσάω*, to inflate; *μήτρα*, the uterus). Inflation of the uterus; the presence of air within the uterus, or uterine tympany.

PHYTEU'MACO'LLA (*φύτευμα*, a plant; *κόλλα*, jelly). Vegetable jelly.

PHYTOGRAPHY (*φυτόν*, a plant; *γράφω*, to write). An account of the rules observed in describing and naming plants.

[PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA. Poke. An indigenous plant of the natural order Phytolaccaceæ. The berries and root have a place in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph. They are emetic, purgative, and slightly narcotic. An ointment made by mixing ℥j. of the powdered root with ℥j. of lard, has been used in psora, tinea capitis, &c.]

PHYTOLOGY (*φυτόν*, a plant; *λόγος*, an account). That branch of science which treats of the forms and properties of plants.

PHYTOTOMY (*φυτόν*, a plant; *τέμνω*, to cut). Vegetable anatomy; the display of the tissues of plants by means of dissection.

PIA MATER. *Meninx media.* A vascular membrane, investing the whole surface of the brain, dipping into its convolutions, and forming a fold in its interior, called *velum interpositum.* See *Matres.*

PIAN (a raspberry). The name given, on the American coast, to Framboesia, or Yaws. See *Frambœsia.*

[PIARHÆMIA (*πιαρ*, fat; *αἷμα*, blood). A morbid condition of the blood, in which it contains uncombined fat.]

PICA (a magpie). *Picatio.* Depraved appetite. Craving for improper substances. See *Malacia.*

PICAMAR (*in pice amarum*). The bitter principle of tar, and of all empyreumatic products.

[PICHURIM BEANS. The seeds of a South American tree, supposed to be the *Nectandra puchury.* They have the flavour of inferior nutmegs, and are esteemed in Brazil as useful in bowel affections.]

[PICRAMMIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Amyridaceæ.]

[*Picrammia ciliata.* A species, the bark of which is said to be a good substitute for Cascarilla.]

PICRÆNA EXCELSA. The Lofty Bitter-wood Tree; a Simarubaceous plant, which yields *quassia wood,* sometimes called Jamaica quassia wood, in order to distinguish it from the wood of *Quassia amara.* It contains a bitter principle called *quassite.* The intensely bitter timber furnishes the *quassia chips* of the shops.

PICRIC ACID. The last product of the action of nitric acid upon indigo or Welter's bitter.

PICRIN. A bitter substance, procured from *Digitalis purpurea,* and said to be identical with *digitalin.*

PICRO- (*πικρός*, bitter). A Greek adjective, denoting *bitterness.*

1. *Picro-glycion* (*γλυκύς*, sweet). *Dulcarin.* A principle obtained from the *Solanum dulcamara,* or Bitter-sweet, supposed by Pelletier to be sugar combined with solanina.

2. *Picro-lichenine.* An intensely bitter crystalline compound, found in the lichen *Variolara amara.* It is principally febrifuge.

3. *Picro-mel* (*μέλι*, honey). Literally, *bitter-sweet.* The characteristic principle of bile, or bile-sugar.

4. *Picro-toxic acid. Picro-toxin* (*τοξικόν*, poison). A white, crystalline, intensely bitter substance, procured from *Cocculus indicus.* At first it was supposed to be an alkaline substance, and was called *picrotoxia.*

PIGMENT (*pingo*, to paint). Painters' colours. An artificial preparation, in imitation of any colour for painting.

PIGMENTUM NIGRUM (*pingo*, to paint). A dark brown substance, which covers the outer and inner surface of the choroïd membrane. The absence of this substance in the *Albino* gives the red colour to the iris and the pupil.

Membrana pigmenti. A delicate membrane which retains the pigmentum in its place. Under the microscope it is seen to be composed of regular hexagonal plates, and resembles a tessellated pavement.

PILARE MALUM (*pilus*, a hair). *Trichiasis.* Hair-disease; morbid organization or deficiency of hair.

PILE, GALVANIC. An apparatus for exhibiting the phenomena of galvanism, and consisting of a *pile* or column of metallic plates of zinc or copper, and discs of wet card, placed in succession to each other in the same regular order throughout the series.

1. *Pile of De Luc.* An "electrical column," constructed of pieces of paper, silvered on one side by means of silver leaf, and alternating with thin leaves of zinc; the silvered surfaces of the paper discs being always in the same direction.

2. *Dry pile.* The inappropriate name of an arrangement of pairs of metallic plates, separated by layers of farinaceous paste, mixed with common salt. The apparatus evidently owes its efficacy to the *moisture* of the paste.

3. *Secondary piles.* Piles formed sim-

ply of discs of copper and moistened card, placed alternately. These have no power of developing electricity by their own action, but are capable of receiving a charge by being placed in the circuit of a powerful voltaic battery, and of thus acquiring, though in an inferior degree, the properties of the battery itself.

PILES. The common vernacular designation of hæmorrhoids. See *Hæmorrhoids.*

PILEUS. A cap. The uppermost part of an Agaric, resembling an umbrella in form.

PI'LINE (*pilus*, a hair). *Impermeable spongio-piline.* A kind of cloth, composed of a mixture of sponge and wool, felted together so as to form an even and soft fabric, and afterwards rendered waterproof by a coating of caoutchouc; employed as a substitute for poultices and fomentation-cloths.

PILOSITY (*pilosus*, hairy). A term applied to that kind of hairiness in which the hairs are long, soft, and erect, as in Daucus carota.

PILULA (dim. of *pila*, a ball). A pill. A mass of a consistence sufficient to preserve the globular form, yet not so hard as to be of too difficult solution in the stomach.

[The following are the officinal pills of the Ph. U. S.:

[*Pilulæ aloës.* Aloetic pills. Powdered aloes, soap, of each, ℥j. Beat with water to form a mass, and divide into 240 pills.

[*Pilulæ aloës et assafœtidæ.* Pills of aloes and assafœtida. Powdered aloes, assafœtida, soap, of each, ℥ss. Beat with water to form a mass, and divide into 180 pills.

[*Pilulæ aloës et myrrhæ.* Pills of aloes and myrrh. Powdered aloes, ℥ij.; powdered myrrh, ℥j.; saffron, ℥ss.; syrup, a sufficient quantity. Beat together to form a mass, and divide into 480 pills.

[*Pilulæ assafœtidæ.* Assafœtida pills. Assafœtida, ℥iss.; soap, ℥ss. Beat with sufficient water to form a mass, and divide into 240 pills.

[*Pilulæ catharticæ compositæ.* Compound cathartic pills. Compound extract of colocynth, in powder, ℥ss.; extract of jalap, calomel, of each, ℥iij.; gamboge, in powder, ℈ij. Mix together, with water, to form a mass, and divide into 180 pills.

[*Pilulæ copaibæ.* Pills of copaiba. Copaiba, ℥ij.; magnesia, recently prepared, ℥j. Mix, and set aside until the mixture concretes into a pilular mass, then divide into 200 pills.

[*Pilulæ ferri carbonatis.* Pills of carbonate of iron. Vallet's ferruginous pills. Sulphate of iron, ℥viij.; carbonate of soda, ℥x.; clarified honey, ℥iij.; sugar, in powder, ℥ij.; boiling water, Oij.; syrup, a sufficient quantity. "Dissolve the sulphate of iron and carbonate of soda, each, in a pint of the water, a fluid ounce of syrup having been previously added to each pint; then mix the two solutions, when cold, in a bottle just large enough to contain them, close it accurately with a stopper, and set it by that the carbonate of iron may subside. Pour off the supernatant liquid, and, having washed the precipitate with warm water, sweetened with syrup, in the proportion of a fluid ounce of the latter to a pint of the former, until the washings no longer have a saline taste, place it upon a flannel cloth to drain, and afterwards express as much of the water as possible; then immediately mix the precipitate with the honey and sugar. Lastly, heat the mixture, by means of a water-bath, constantly stirring, until it attains a pilular consistence on cooling."—*Ph. U. S.*

[*Pilulæ ferri compositæ.* Compound pills of iron. Powdered myrrh, ℥ij.; carbonate of soda, sulphate of iron, of each, ℥j.; syrup, q. s. Rub the myrrh with the carbonate of soda; then add the sulphate of iron, and again rub them; lastly, beat them with the syrup so as to form a mass, to be divided into eighty pills.

[*Pilulæ ferri iodidi.* Pills of iodide of iron. Sulphate of iron, ℥j.; iodide of potassium, ℈iv.; powdered tragacanth, gr. x.; powdered sugar, ℥ss. Beat them with syrup so as to form a mass, to be divided into forty pills.]

[*Pilulæ galbani compositæ.* Compound pills of galbanum. Galbanum, myrrh, each, ℥vj.; assafœtida, ℥ij.; syrup, a sufficient quantity. Mix, and make 240 pills.

[*Pilulæ hydrargyri.* Blue pills. Mercury, ℥j.; confection of roses, ℥iss.; rub together until the globules disappear, then add powdered liquorice root, ℥ss. Mix, and make 480 pills.

[*Pilulæ hydrargyri chloridi mitis.* Calomel pills. Calomel, ℥ss.; powdered gum arabic, ℥j.; mix together, and then add syrup, q. s. Mix, and make 240 pills.

[*Pilulæ opii.* Pills of opium. Powdered opium, ℥j.; soap, gr. xij. Mix, and make 60 pills.

[*Pilulæ quiniæ sulphatis.* Pills of sulphate of quinine. Sulphate of quinine, ℥j.; powdered gum arabic, ℥j.; honey, q. s. Mix, and divide into 480 pills.

[*Pilulæ rhei.* Pills of rhubarb. Powdered rhubarb, ℥vj.; soap, ℥ij. Mix, and make 120 pills.

[*Pilulæ rhei compositæ* Compound

pills of rhubarb. Powdered rhubarb, ℥j.; powdered aloes, ℥vj.; powdered myrrh, ℥ss.; oil of peppermint, f℥ss.; beat them with water so as to form a mass, and make 240 pills.

[*Pilulæ saponis compositæ.* Compound soap pills. Powdered opium, ℥ss.; soap, ℥ij. Beat with water so as to form a pilular mass.]

[*Pilulæ scillæ compositæ.* Compound pills of squill. Powdered squill, ℥j.; powdered ginger, powdered ammoniac, of each, ℥ij.; mix together, then add soap, ℥iij., and finally a sufficient quantity of syrup to form a mass. Make 120 pills.]

PILUS. The general term for the hair of the head, beard, or other part of any creature. *Villus* is the hair of beasts.

1. *Pili congeniti.* The hairs which grow during the fœtal state, as those of the head, the eyebrow, the eyelash.

2. *Pili postgeniti.* The hairs which grow after birth, as distinguished from the congenital hairs.

[PIMENTA. *Pimento.* The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the unripe berries of *Myrtus Pimenta.*]

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ. Pimenta berries, Jamaica pepper, or Allspice; the fruit of the *Eugenia Pimenta.* [*Myrtus Pimenta,* (Willd).]

Ovate Pimento. The fruit of the *Myrtus pimentoïdes,* resembling the common allspice, except in shape.

PIMENTATES, ALKALINE. Crystalline compounds, formed by combination of pimentic acid with the alkalies.

PIME'NTIC ACID. Heavy oil of pimento, a constituent of the oil of pimento or all-spice. The other constituent, or light oil, is called *pimento-hydro-carbon.*

[PIMPINELLA. A genus of plants of the natural order Umbelliferæ.]

1. *Pimpinella anisum.* The Anise; cultivated in Spain and Germany for the sake of its fruit, incorrectly termed *aniseed.*

[2. *Pimpinella saxifraga.* Saxifraga. An European species, the root of which is considered diaphoretic, diuretic, and stomachic.]

PIMPLE. A small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base. See *Papula.*

PIN, or PIN-EYE. A variety of synizesis, or contracted pupil, so called from its being sometimes contracted to nearly the diameter of a pin's head. Hence the words of Shakspeare:

"Wish all eyes
Blind with the *pin* and *web.*"

PINCHBECK. An alloy of copper, or brass, and zinc, made in imitation of gold. It is sometimes called *tombac, similor,* and *petit-or.*

[PINCKNEYA PUBENS. A large shrub, growing in moist situations along the sea-coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, closely allied in botanical characters to the cinchonæ, and the bark of which has been used in Georgia as a substitute for Peruvian bark. The dose and mode of preparation are the same with those of cinchona.]

PINEAL GLAND (*pineus,* of pine). A soft gray substance of the brain, situated above the tubercula quadrigemina; it is of a conical form, resembling a pine, and hence it is also termed *conarium.* It is very improperly called a gland.

Pineal concretions. Calculi of the pineal gland, proved by Dr. Wollaston to consist of phosphate of lime.

[PINE APPLE. The *Bromelia ananas* and its fruit.]

PINGUECULA (*pinguis,* fat). A form of pterygium, occurring in elderly persons, and consisting of little yellow granules towards the angles of the eye, under the conjunctiva.

PINGUEDO (*pinguis,* fat). Fat or fatness. It is said that *pinguedo* melts quicker, and hardens slower, than *adeps;* and that, while *adeps* lies at the extremity of the muscles, and adheres to the membranes, *pinguedo* lies between the flesh and the skin. *Pinguitudo* is fatness, but it is only used figuratively.

PINIC ACID (*pinus,* the pine). An acid obtained from rosin; it may be regarded as an oxide of oil of turpentine.

PINK DYE. A dye made by macerating safflower and carbonate of potash in spirit of wine and water, and then adding distilled water or lemon-juice to produce a fine rose-colour, and straining.

PINKROOT. One of the common names for *Spigelia Marylandica.*

PINNA. The fin of a fish. A portion of the external ear, termed *pinna auriculæ,* or the auricle, representing a kind of funnel, which collects the vibrations of the atmosphere. The other portion is termed *meatus,* and represents a tube, which conveys the vibrations to the tympanum.

PINNATE (*pinna,* the fin of a fish). That form of leaf in which simple leaflets are placed on each side of a common petiole, as in polypody. The same modifications occur as in the palmate leaf, with similar terms, as pinnatifid, pinnatipartite, pinnatisected, and pinnatilobate.

Abruptly pinnate. When the petiole of a pinnate leaf has no terminal leaflet or tendril, as in orobus tuberosus.

Alternately pinnate. When the leaflets

of a pinnate leaf are placed alternately on the common petiole, as in *Potentilla rupestris*.

Bi-pinnate (*bis*, twice, *pinna*, the fin of a fish). Doubly pinnate, as when the leaflets of a pinnate leaf themselves become pinnate.

PINT. *Octarius*. A term of High Dutch origin, signifying a little measure of wine. The imperial liquid measure contains 34·659 cubic inches: it is equivalent to sixteen fluid ounces.

PINTA. Blue stain; a disease which prevails in Mexico, and which appears to be a variety of Pityriasis nigra.

PINUS. The name of a genus of plants of the order *Coniferæ*, or the Fir tribe. [This Linnæan genus has been divided into three genera, viz: 1. *Pinus*, which includes the pines; 2. *Abies*, which includes the firs and spruces, and 3d, *Larix*, which comprises the larches.] The term Pine, derived from the Celtic *pin* or *pen*, a rock or hill, appears to suggest the place of growth, and to indicate a mountain tree. A similar derivation has been attributed to the English towns Pen-ryn, Pen-rith, and the Spanish towns Penna-flor, Penna-fiel, as being built on hills, or embosomed in mountains.

[1. *Pinus abies*. *Abies excelsa*. (De Cand.) Norway spruce; one of the sources of Burgundy pitch.]

[2. *Pinus Australis* (Michaux). See *Pinus palustris* (Willd).]

[3. *Pinus balsamea* (Willd), *Abies balsamea* (Lindley), *A. balsamifera* (Michaux), American silver fir; balm of Gilead tree. It furnishes the Canada balsam.]

[4. *Pinus Canadensis* (Willd). *Abies Canadensis* (Michaux). The hemlock spruce, which affords the Canada pitch.]

5. *Pinus cembra*. The Siberian Stone Pine, yielding *Carpathian balsam*.

[6. *Pinus Damarra* (Lambert). *Agathis Damarra* (Richard). An East Indian species, which affords the Damarra turpentine.]

[7. *Pinus Lambertina*. A tree of Southern Oregon, from incisions in which a substance resembling manna exudes, which is actively purgative.]

[8. *Pinus larix* (Willd). *Larix Europæa* (De Cand). The European larch which furnishes the Venice turpentine, and Briançon manna.]

[9. *Pinus Nigra* (*Abies Nigra*). The black spruce, an indigenous species which yields the essence of spruce, much used in the preparation of spruce beer.]

10. *Pinus palustris*. The Swamp or Long-leaved Pine, [yellow Pine, Pitch Pine], yielding the greater proportion of turpentine, tar, &c.

[11. *Pinus picea* (Linn) *Abies picea* (*A. pectinata*, De Cand). The European silver fir, which yields the Strasburgh turpentine.]

12. *Pinus pinaster*. The Pinaster or Cluster Pine, yielding the Bordeaux turpentine, galipot, tar, and pitch.

13. *Pinus pinea*. The Stone Pine, yielding the cones called *pignoli pines*, the seeds of which, named *pine nuts*, are used as a dessert.

14. *Pinus pumilio*. The Mugho or Mountain Pine, yielding an oleo-resin called *Hungarian balsam*, and an essential oil called *oleum templinum*.

[15. *Pinus rigida*. Pitch pine which yields tar.]

16. *Pinus sylvestris*. The Wild Pine, Scotch Fir, or Red Deal, yielding common turpentine, tar, and pitch.

17. *Pinus tæda*. The Frankincense Pine, yielding common turpentine.

[PIPER. *Black Pepper*. The pharmacopœial name for the berries of *Piper nigrum*, a genus of plants of the natural order Piperaceæ.]

PIPERACEÆ. The Pepper tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs or herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* achlamydeous; *stamens* adhering to the base of the *ovarium*, which is superior, one-celled.]

1. *Piperis longi baccæ*. Long pepper. The varieties in the market are the *short* long pepper, and the *long* long pepper.

2. *Piperis nigri baccæ*. Black pepper; the finest kind is called *shot pepper*, from its density and hardness. *White* pepper is made by separating the first skin of the berry, by soaking it in salt and water.

3. *P. D.* The technical title of *pepper dust*, consisting of the powdered husk of the mustard seed mixed with powdered pepper.

4. *Piperin*. The crystalline principle of black, white, and long pepper, but not the cause of the acrimony of pepper, which is due to a peculiar soft resin.

5. *Piper angustifolium*. A Peruvian plant, recently introduced into this country under the native name of *Matico*. The leaves and flowering tops are recommended as a most valuable remedy in diseases of the genital organs and rectum.

6. *Piper betel*. The leaf of this plant, with quick-lime and areca nut, is much valued by the Malays as a masticatory.

7. *Piper caudatum*. The dried unripe fruit of the *Piper cubeba*, or the *cubebs* of the shops.

[8. *Piper cubeba*. Cubebs. A native of the East Indies which affords the officinal cubebs.]

[9 *Piper elongatum.* A synonyme of Piper angustifolium.]

10. *Piper methysticum.* The Ava or Cava plant of the Sandwich or Tonga islands; its specific name, derived from μεθύω, to be intoxicated, denotes its inebriating properties. Captain Cook and other travellers describe the "cava drinking" habits of the natives of these islands. The root is the part principally employed.

[11. *Piper nigrum.* Black pepper. See *Piperis nigri baccæ.*]

[PIPSISSEWA. The common name for *Chimaphela umbellata.*]

PISCES (*piscis,* a fish). The first class of the *Encephalata* or Vertebrata, consisting of fishes.

PISCI'DIA ERYTHRINA. Jamaica Dogwood; a leguminous plant, indigenous in the West Indies; the bark of its root is a common fish-poison in Jamaica; a tincture of the bark is most powerfully narcotic and diaphoretic, and is specific in removing the pain of carious teeth.

PISIFORM (*pisum,* a pea; *forma,* likeness). Pea-like; the designation of the fourth bone of the first row of the carpus.

PISTACIA. The name of a genus of plants, of the order *Terebinthaceæ.*

1. *Pistacia vera.* The species which yields the *pistacia nut,* and a large quantity of fixed oil, used as an excellent emulsion in irritation of the urethra.

2. *Pistacia terebinthus.* The Turpentine Pistacia; the species which yields the *Chian* or *Cypress turpentine,* and certain follicular horn-like galls, used in the manufacture of a sanative balsam.

3. *Pistacia lentiscus.* The Mastic or Lentisk tree; the species which yields the resin called *mastic.*

PISTILLUM. Literally, a pestle. The pistil or pointed, or the female organ of generation in plants, consisting of the *ovarium,* the *style,* and the *stigma.*

PITAYNA. A new alkaline principle, found in Cinchona pitaya, or the bark of an undetermined tree.

PITCH. The residuum which remains on inspissating tar, or boiling it down to dryness. [See *Pix.*]

PITCHBLENDE. A mineral of Saxony, in which the metal *uranium* was discovered; it was named from its black appearance.

PITCHER PLANT. A plant in which the petiole is dilated and hollowed out, like a pitcher, the lamina being articulated to it, and closing the orifice. The pitcher is called *ascidium;* and the lid, *operculum.* It occurs in Nepenthes, in Sarracenia, &c.

PITH. The *medulla* of plants; a cylindrical or angular column of cellular tissue, traversing the stem and branches of exogenous plants, and terminating in the leaf-buds.

PITTACAL (πίττα, pitch; καλός, beautiful). A beautiful blue colouring matter, discovered in the oil of tar.

PITTACIUM (πίττα, pitch). A piece of cloth covered with a salve; a soothing plaster for the head, or other part.—*Celsus.*

PITTED TISSUE. *Bothrenchyma.* A modification of the cellular tissue in plants, having its sides marked by *pits,* sunk in the substance of the membrane. It was formerly called *dotted ducts,* vasiform tissue, &c.

PITUITA (πηττώα, a coagulum). Phlegm; viscid mucus; serosity.

1. *Pituitary membrane.* A designation of the Schneiderian membrane, which lines the cavity of the nose.

2. *Pituitary stem.* A portion of the brain, formerly called the *infundibulum.*

3. *Pituitary body.* A portion of the brain which is lodged in the sella turcica, and was formerly called the *pituitary gland.* It is not glandular.

PITYRI'ASIS (πίτυρον, furfur; bran). Dandriff or scurf; irregular patches of thin, bran-like scales, which repeatedly exfoliate and recur, without crusts or excoriations. The species, as given by Bateman, are—

1. *Pityriasis capitis.* Dandriff of the head, occurring in infants.

2. *Pityriasis rubra.* Red dandriff, occurring in advanced life.

3. *Pityriasis versicolor.* Characterized by the variegated appearance of the skin.

4. *Pityriasis nigra.* Black dandriff, occurring in children born in India.

PIX, PICIS (πίττα). Pitch; the resin of the wood of coniferous plants, extracted by fire and inspissated.

1. *Pix Burgundica.* Burgundy pitch; prepared by melting common frankincense in hot water, and straining through a coarse cloth.

[2. *Pix Canadensis.* The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the prepared concrete juice of the *Abies Canadensis,* hemlock spruce. It is a gentle rubefacient closely analogous in its properties to Burgundy pitch.]

3. *Pix liquida.* Vegetable tar; prepared by a kind of *destillatio per descensum* of the roots and other woody parts of old pines.

4. *Pix nigra.* Black pitch; the residuum after vegetable tar has been submitted to distillation.

PLACEBO. Literally, though incorrectly, *I will please;* a term applied to

any medicine given to please or humour the patient.

PLACENTA (πλάξ, a plain). Literally, a cake. The after-birth; an organ formed for, and appropriated to, the service of the fœtus. The human placenta is composed of two parts:—

1. The *fœtal placenta*, consisting entirely of dense tufts of branched vascular villi; and,

2. The *uterine placenta*, formed of the substance of the decidua, which penetrates between the villi of the former, even to the surface of the chorion, and completely encloses them.

[3. *Placenta Prævia.* Presentation of the Placenta.]

PLADAROSIS (πλαδαρὸς, wet). A fungous and flaccid tumour within the eyelid. It has been supposed to be the purulent ophthalmia.

PLAGUE (πληγὴ, plaga, a stroke; from πλήσσω, to strike). The name of a disease which is endemic in Egypt, &c., and has made frequent irruptions into Europe. It is denominated λοιμὸς, by the Greeks; *pestis* and *pestilentia*, by the Latins; *la peste*, by the French; *pestilenza*, by the Italians; and *pest*, by the Germans.

PLAITED. *Plicatus.* A form of æstivation or vernation, in which the leaves are folded lengthwise like the plaits of a fan, as in many palms.

[PLANTAGO. A genus of plants of the natural order Plantaginaceæ.]

[1. *Plantago lancifolia.* Rib-grass. An indigenous species which possesses properties similar to *P. major.*]

[2. *Plantago major.* Plantain. A perennial herb, formerly esteemed refrigerant, diuretic, deobstruent, &c., but at present rarely given internally. The leaves are used in domestic practice as a vulnerary, and as a dressing to blisters and sores.]

[3. *Plantago Psyllium.* Flea-wort. A species which grows in the south of Europe and Barbary; the seeds are very mucilaginous, and resemble flaxseed in properties, and may be used for the same purposes.]

[PLANTAIN. The common name for *Plantago major.*]

PLA'NTAIN-MEAL. *Conquin-tay.*—A whitish-meal, obtained from the core of the *Musa Sapientum*, Plantain or Banana. A *starch* is also procured from this plant.

PLANTA PEDIS. The sole of the foot; the under surface of the foot.

PLANTARIS (*planta*, the sole of the foot). A muscle arising from the external condyle of the femur, and inserted into the inside of the os calcis. It extends the foot. [The term *plantar* is applied to several parts which belong to the sole of the foot, as arteries, aponeurosis, ligaments, nerves, and veins.]

PLANUM OS (*planum*, smooth). The former name of the orbital portion of the ethmoïd bone.

PLA'SMA (πλάσμα, any thing formed or moulded). The colourless fluid of the blood, also called *liquor sanguinis.*

PLASTER. *Emplastrum.* A solid and tenacious compound, produced by the action of oxide of lead on fixed oils and fats. See [*Emplastrum* and] *Sapo.*

PLASTER OF RIVERIUS. Composed of Armenian bole, terra sigillata, vinegar, and white of egg; used in cases of aneurism.

PLASTER OF PARIS. The white powder obtained by exposing gypsum to a high temperature, and named from its abounding in the vicinity of Paris.

[PLASTIC (πλάσσω, to form). Having the power of forming or producing parts.]

[1. *Plastic element.* That which contains within it the germs of a higher form, or that from which growth takes place.]

[2. *Plastic force. Nisus formativus.* The force by which organic matter, in appropriate conditions, is shaped and arranged into organic structure.]

PLATEIASMA (πλατὺς, broad). A defect in speech, characterized by the term *blobber-lipped*, and observed in persons with very thick and broad lips.

PLA'TINOCYA'NOGEN. The supposed radical of a series of bodies called *platinocyanides.* It is not known in the separate state.

PLATINUM. A metal discovered in the auriferous sand of certain rivers in America. Its name is a diminutive of *plata*, silver, and was applied to it on account of its whiteness. The protoxide of platinum is called *platinous oxide;* the peroxide, *platinic oxide.*

1. *Resin of platinum.* A residuary resinous matter, obtained by distilling bi-chloride of platinum with acetone.

2. *Platinum, spongy.* Platinum procured in a state of extreme division, though the particles adhere slightly together. It has the appearance of sponge, though perfectly metallic.

PLATYSMA-MYOIDES (πλατὺς, broad; μῦς, a muscle; εἶδος, likeness). A muscular expansion, arising from the cellular substance of the neck, and inserted into the lower jaw, whence it extends superiorly to the face; it is also called *musculus cutaneus*, &c. It draws the skin of the cheek downwards; and, when the mouth is shut,

brings the skin under the lower jaw upwards.

PLEDGET. A piece of lint, rolled up into an oval or orbicular form.

PLENCK'S SOLUTION. Mercury suspended in water by being rubbed for a considerable time with gum arabic.

PLETHO'RA (*πληθώρα*, fulness; from *πλήθω*, to fill). Repletion; full habit of body; an excessive fulness of the blood-vessels.

1. *Plethora ad molem, ad vasa, ad venas.* In which the redundancy *absolutely* exceeds what the healthy state of the individual constitution would require or bear.

2. *Plethora ad vires.* In which the redundancy is *relatively* excessive in reference to the actual strength of the system.

3. *Plethora ad spatium.* In which the redundancy is referred to reduced capacity of vessels, the actual quantity remaining the same.

4. *Plethora ad volumen.* In which the redundancy arises from increase of bulk without actual increase of quantity.

PLEURA (*πλευρά*, the side). A serous membrane which encloses each lung, invests it as far as the root, and is then reflected upon the parietes of the chest. That portion of the membrane which is in relation with the lung is called *pleura pulmonalis;* that in contact with the parietes, *pleura costalis.*

1. *Pleur-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Pleurodynia; pain of the side.

2. *Pleur-itis.* Pleurisy; inflammation of the pleura; pain of the side.

3. *Pleuro-pneumonia.* [Pleuroperipneumony.] Acute pleurisy complicated with pneumonia.

4. *Pleuro-sthotonus* (*τείνω*, to stretch). Tetanus of the lateral muscles; a spasmodic disease, in which the body is bent to one side.

PLEURENCHYMA (*πλευρά*, the side; *ἔγχυμα*, any thing poured in). A designation of the woody tissue of plants, consisting of elongated tubes, tapering to each end.

[PLEURISY ROOT. A common name for the *Asclepias tuberosa.*]

PLEXIMETER (*πλῆξις*, percussion; *μέτρον*, a measure). A measurer of percussion; a term applied by M. Piorry to the ivory plate with which he performed *mediate* percussion.

PLEXUS (*plecto*, to weave). A kind of net-work of blood-vessels, or nerves.

1. *Plexus choroïdes.* A small mass of blood-vessels and reddish granulations, found in the ventricle of the cerebellum, or fourth ventricle, and named from its resemblance to the chorion.

2. *Plexus retiformis.* A term applied to the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina, from its net-like appearance.

3. *Plexus solaris.* An assemblage of ganglia, and interlaced and anastomosing filaments, surrounding the two semilunar ganglia of the abdomen. It gives off numerous filaments, which accompany, under the name of *plexuses,* all the branches given off by the abdominal aorta. Thus, from the solar plexus are derived the phrenic, the gastric, the hepatic plexus, &c.

PLICA (*plico*, to knit together). A fold, a plait, or duplicature.

1. *Plica semilunaris.* A slight duplicature of the conjunctiva, on the outer side of the caruncula; the rudiment of the third lid of animals, the *membrana nictitans* of birds.

2. *Plica longitudinales.* A term applied to the disposition of the mucous membrane of the œsophagus.

PLICA POLONICA (*plica*, a fold, from *plico*, to knit together). Literally, the Polish plait or fold; a disease so named from the manner in which the hair is plaited or matted together, occurring most frequently in Poland. Alibert distinguishes this affection, according to the form it assumes, into—

1. *Plique multiforme,* in which the hairs form a great number of ropes hanging round the face, like serpents round the Gorgon's head.

2. *Plique à queue, ou solitaire,* in which the whole hair is united into one long plica, or tail, principally occurring in females, and in those who wear their hair after the national Polish fashion.

3. *Plique en masse, ou larvée,* in which the hair is all matted into one cake, covering the head like a helmet.

4. This affection is said to be frequently preceded by perverted appetite: hence the proverb, "Sæpe sub *picâ* latet seu fœtus seu *plica.*"

PLI'CIDENTINE (*plica*, a fold; *dens*, a tooth). A term applied to that modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth, in which, on a transverse section, the *dentine* exhibits sinuous wavings, diverging from the central "pulp-cavity" of the tooth, as in the labyrinthodon.

PLOCA'RIA CA'NDIDA. Ceylon Moss; an algaceous plant, abounding in mucilaginous and starchy matter, and yielding a *decoction* and a *jelly* employed in pharmacy.

PLUMBAGIN. A principle extracted from the root of the *Plumbago Europæa.*

PLUMBAGO. A mineral, also known as *black lead* and *graphite;* a [pure natural form of carbon].

[PLUMBAGO. A genus of plants of the natural order Plumbaginaceæ.]

[1. *Plumbago Europæa.* Leadwort, Dentellaria. An European species, the root of which was formerly esteemed as a remedy for toothache.]

[2. *Plumbago rosea.* An East Indian species, the contused root of which is an active vesicant.]

[3. *Plumbago scandeus.* A native of South America and the West Indies, said to be a violent emetic.]

PLUMBER'S SOLDER. An alloy consisting of one part of tin and two of lead.

PLU'MBIC ACID (*plumbum*, lead). Peroxide of lead. It forms compounds with bases, called *plumbates.*

PLU'MBITE OF LIME. *Calcis plumbis.* A hair-dye, prepared by boiling oxide of lead with cream of lime.

PLUMBUM. Lead; a metal of a bluish gray colour. *Plumbum* was formerly used as a general term; thus, according to Pliny, tin was called *plumbum album;* and Agricola calls lead, *plumbum nigrum.* By the alchemists lead was called *Saturn.*

Ores of lead. Lead is combined with sulphur, forming *galena;* with chlorine, forming *horn lead;* with oxygen, forming *native minium;* and with carbonic acid, forming *white lead ore.*

See *Massicot. Minium, Horn Lead, Cerussa, Sugar of lead, Goulard's extract.*

[PLUMIERA. A genus of plants of the natural order Apocynaceæ.]

[1. *Plumiera alba.* A native of tropical America, the fruit of which is edible, and the milky juice of the plant is used by the Mexican Indians as a purgative.]

[2. *Plumiera drastica.* The milky juice of this species is used in Brazil, mixed with milk of almonds, in small doses, in intermittent fevers, jaundice, chronic obstructions, &c.]

[3. *Plumiera phagedenica.* The milky juice of this species is employed in Rio Janeiro as a vermifuge.]

PLUMMER'S PILL. The compound calomel pill of the pharmacopœia.

PLUMULE (*plumula*, a little feather). The ascending axis of the embryo of a seed. It is also called *gemmule.* See *Radicle.*

[PLUNKETT'S CAUSTIC or OINTMENT. An empirical remedy for cancer, composed of *Ranunculus acris* and *Ranunculus flammula*, of each an ounce, bruised and mixed with a drachm of arsenious acid and five scruples of sulphur; the whole beaten into a paste, formed into balls and dried in the sun. When used, to be made into a paste with the white of an egg and applied on a piece of pig's bladder to the cancer.]

PLURILOCULAR (*plus, pluris*, many, *loculus*, a cell). A term applied to fruits which have several carpels, as the orange.

PLUVIOMETER (*pluvius*, rain, *μέτρον*, a measure). A rain-guage; an instrument or vessel for catching the rain as it falls, with a view of determining, at any given period, the quantity of rain which has fallen within that period.

PNEUMA, PNEUMATOS (*πνεῦμα, -ατος*). Wind; any aëriform fluid.

1. *Pneum-arthrosis.* An effusion of air within the joints, which disappears spontaneously, and frequently in the course of a few days, and even hours. It often occurs in the knee during the convalescence from articular rheumatism, &c.

2. *Pneumatica.* Pneumatics, or medicines which influence the functions of respiration and calorification.

3. *Pneumatic trough.* A trough or cistern of wood or japanned tin for collecting gases which are not capable of being absorbed by water. It is generally furnished with a shelf about two inches under the intended surface of the water, for supporting jars or vials while they are filling with gas.

4. *Pneumatics.* The science which treats of the mechanical properties of air, and other compressible fluids, as fluidity, weight, elasticity, &c.

5. *Pneumato-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumour). Hernia ventosa seu flatulenta. Hernia distended with flatus.

6. *Pneumatosis.* A distension of the cellular membrane by air. [It is also employed to denote an excessive secretion or accumulation of gas in any organ of the body.]

7. *Pneumo-pericardium.* A collection of air within the pericardium, frequently observed in the examination of dead bodies, particularly such as have been kept for some time. It may exist also previously to death.

8. *Pneumo-thorax* (*θώραξ*, the chest). A collection of aëriform fluid in the cavity of the pleura. Dr. Forbes observes, that as we have many terms relating to the *lungs*, commencing with *pneumo*, and several relating to *air* commencing with *pneumato*, it might have been better for the sake of uniformity to have employed the term *pneumato-thorax*,—a term which might be claimed also on classical grounds.

[PNEUMATHÆMIA (*πνευμα*, air; *αυμα*, the blood.) A pathological condition consisting in the formation of gas in the blood.]

[PNEUMATIC SECT. A sect of physicians, founded by Athenæus, who imagined that there existed a hypothetical,

immaterial principle or element, which they termed *Pneuma*, (πνευμα), and upon which they conceived health and all diseases to depend.]

PNEUMO-GASTRIC NERVES. The par vagum, nervi vagi, or eighth pair of nerves, distributed to the lungs and the stomach. From its numerous distributions, it has been termed the *middle sympathetic nerve.*

PNEUMO-HÆMORRHAGIA. A term recently proposed by Andral to denote pulmonary apoplexy, the term "apoplexy" having been originally applied to a determinate group of symptoms, and not to any particular form of organic lesion. See *Broncho-hæmorrhagia.*

PNEUMONO'METER (πνεύμων, the lung; μέτρον, a measure). *Pulmometer.* An apparatus for ascertaining the power of the lungs, by measuring the quantity of air inhaled at a single inspiration. In diseases of the lungs, only two or three pints will be inhaled; in health, eight or nine pints may be inspired.

PNEUMONIA (πνεύμων, πνεύμονος, the lung). *Peripneumonia.* Inflammation of the substance of the lungs. Laennec distinguishes acute pneumonia into *engorgement*, or inflammatory congestion; *hepatization*, or the red hepatization of Andral; and *purulent infiltration*, or the gray hepatization of that writer.

Lobar, lobular, or *vesicular pneumonia.* Terms applied to pneumonia, according as it affects whole or continuous parts of lobes, the polygonal subdivision of these, or the vesicles in general.

[PNEUMONIC (πνευμων, the lungs.) Of, or belonging to the lungs.]

PODAGRA (ποῦς, ποδός, a foot; ἄγρα, seizure). Gout in the feet; *goutte* of the French; a genus of the *Phlegmasiæ* of Cullen, who describes the following species:—

1. *Regular gout.* Violent inflammation, remaining for a few days, and gradually receding with swelling, itching, and desquamation of the part.

2. *Atonic gout.* Accompanied with atony of the stomach, or other internal part, with the usual inflammation of the joints; or with slight and temporary pains; with dyspepsia, and other symptoms of atony, often alternating with each other.

3. *Retrograde gout.* Marked by inflammation of the joints suddenly disappearing, and atony of some internal part immediately following.

4. *Aberrant gout.* Attended with inflammation of an internal part; the inflammation of the joint either not preceding, or suddenly disappearing.

[PODALYRIA TINCTORIA. A synonyme of *Baptisia tinctoria.*]

[PODENCEPHALUS (πους, a foot; κεφαλη, a head). A term given by G. St. Hilaire to monsters whose brain is of the ordinary size but placed outside of the skull, and supported on a pedicle which traverses the summit of the cranium.]

PODETIUM (ποῦς, ποδός, a foot). A little foot; the stalk-like elongation of the thallus, which supports the fructification of the Cenomyce, a plant of the order Lichenes.

PODOGYNIUM (ποῦς, ποδός, a foot; γονη, a female). A term applied to the stalk upon which the ovary is seated in certain plants, as the Passiflora, Tacsonia, &c. It is also called *gynophore*, and *thecaphore.*

[PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM. May apple. Mandrake. An indigenous plant of the natural order Ranunculaceæ (*Podophylleæ*, Lind.). The root (rhizoma) is actively cathartic, producing watery discharges without much griping. Its certainty is increased by combining it with calomel. The dose of the powdered root is grs. xx.; of the extract which possesses all the properties of the former gr. x. to gr. xv.]

[*Podophillin.* A peculiar bitter principle discovered by Mr. Wm. Hodgson, jr., of Philadelphia, in the root of *Podophyllum peltatum.* It has lately been extolled as an alterative.]

PODOSPERMIUM (ποῦς, ποδός, a foot; σπέρμα, seed). A term applied by some writers to the funiculus or umbilical cord, by which the ovule of plants is connected with the placenta.

PODOTHECA (ποῦς, ποδός, a foot; θήκη, a receptacle). The cuticle of the foot; an anatomical preparation. Thus, *chirotheca* (χείρ, χειρός, the hand,) is the cuticle of the hand.

PŒCILIA (ποικίλος, variegated). Pye-balled skin.

[POISON OAK. *Rhus Toxicodendron.*]

[POISON VINE. *Rhus radicans.*]

POISONS. *Pharmaca.* Substances which derange the vital functions, and produce death, by an action not mechanical. These substances are arranged by Dr. Christison, according to their action upon the animal economy, into three classes, viz:—

1. *Irritant poisons*, or those which produce irritation or inflammation, as the mineral acids; oxalic acid; arsenic; mercury; copper; antimony; zinc; lead; baryta; and cantharides.

2. *Narcotic poisons*, or those which produce stupor, delirium, and other affec-

tions of the brain and nervous system, as opium, hydrocyanic acid, and poisonous gases.

3. *Narcotico-acrid poisons*, or those which produce sometimes irritation, sometimes narcotism, sometimes both together; these are all derived from the vegetable kingdom, as strychnia, nux vomica, and poisonous fungi.

1. The Mineral Acids.—The principal of these are the Sulphuric, the Hydrochloric, and the Nitric.

Symptoms.—Sense of burning in the stomach and throat; eructations from the gases evolved in the stomach by chemical decomposition; the lips shrivelled, at first whitish; afterwards, if from nitric acid, yellowish; if from sulphuric acid, brownish; difficulty of swallowing; vomiting of brownish or black matter; costiveness, tenesmus, weak pulse; countenance glazed; extremities cold and clammy; [laborious respiration, and sense of suffocation from thick mucus in the throat.]

Tests.—The *common* properties are, those of reddening the vegetable blues, and of corroding all articles of dress, especially those made of wool, hair, and leather. The *particular* tests are—

1. For *Sulphuric acid*,—its property of evolving heat on being diluted; and the addition to it, in this state, of a little nitric acid, and afterwards of a solution of the nitrate of baryta, the precipitate being sulphate of baryta.

2. For *Hydrochloric acid*,—its peculiar vapour, or fumes, in the concentrated state; or the white vapour formed when a rod dipped in it is brought near a rod dipped in ammonia; when diluted, it forms, with nitrate of silver, a white precipitate, which is the chloride of silver.

3. For *Nitric acid*,—the action of copper, lead, or tin; nitric oxide gas is disengaged, and ruddy fumes of nitrous acid gas are formed when the gas comes in contact with the oxygen of the air.

Treatment.—Administer chalk, or magnesia, or, in the absence of both, the plaster of the apartment beat down and made into thin paste with water; solution of soap, &c. Dilute freely, both before and after the antidote is given, with any mild fluid, milk or oleaginous matters being preferred. The treatment of the supervening inflammation is the same as that of gastritis.

2. Oxalic Acid.—This is the most rapid and unerring of all the common poisons; it is frequently mistaken for Epsom salts.

Symptoms.—Excessive irritation; burning pain in the stomach and throat, generally followed by violent vomiting, though sometimes by none; feeble pulse, or total failure of the pulse, skin cold and clammy; nervous symptoms in lingering cases; occasionally convulsions.

Tests.—In the form of a pure solution, its acidity is ascertained by its effects on litmus paper. With ammonia it produces a radiated crystallization, the oxalate of ammonia formed being much less soluble than the oxalic acid itself. The other tests are the hydrochlorate of lime, sulphate of copper, and nitrate of silver forming oxalates.

Treatment.—Emetics may be administered, if vomiting is not already free, but waste no time in giving them, if an antidote is at hand; and especially avoid diluting with warm water. Administer, as soon as possible, large doses of magnesia, or chalk, suspended in water; and, in default of these, the plaster of the apartment. Alkalis are inadmissible, as they form only *soluble* salts.

3. Arsenic.—All the arsenical poisons operate nearly in the same manner as the *white oxide*, and therefore require similar tests and treatment.

Symptoms.—Sickness and faintness; burning pain in the region of the stomach; violent vomiting and retching, often preceded by tightness and heat in the throat, and incessant desire for drink; hoarseness, and difficulty of speech; the matter vomited is greenish or yellowish, sometimes streaked with blood; diarrhœa, or tenesmus; abdomen tense and tender, sometimes swollen, sometimes drawn in at the umbilicus; sometimes irritation of the lungs and air-passages, and of the urinary passages; cramps of the legs and arms; pulse small, feeble, rapid, and soon imperceptible, attended with great coldness, clammy sweats, and even lividity of the feet and hands; sometimes, though rarely, palpitation; the countenance collapsed from an early period, and expressive of great torture and anxiety; the eyes red and sparkling; the tongue and mouth parched; delirium and stupor; death.

Tests for the White Oxide.—1. Reduce the *solid* oxide to the metallic state with freshly ignited charcoal. Other tests are, its alliaceous or garlicky odour, and the production of a silvery alloy, when the oxide is mixed with carbonaceous matter, and heated between two copper plates.

2. In *solution*, the oxide is detected by the reduction-process, the ultimate object of which is to exhibit metallic arsenic; and by the liquid tests, as sulphuretted hydrogen, ammoniated nitrate of silver, and am-

moniacal sulphate of copper, the indications of each of which must concur.

Treatment.—Evacuate the contents of the stomach by an emetic, administering milk, or strong farinaceous decoctions, both before and after the vomiting has begun, [or what is better, the hydrated sesquioxide of iron, diffused through water, in large quantity.] Allay the inflammation by blood-letting, and other antiphlogistic treatment.

4. Mercury.—The most important of the mercurial poisons is the *Corrosive Sublimate*, or Hydrargyri oxymurias, as being the most active, and most frequently used for criminal purposes.

Symptoms.—Similar to those of poisoning with arsenic; vomiting, especially when any thing is swallowed; violent pain in the pit of the stomach, as well as over the whole belly, and profuse diarrhœa.

Tests.—Reduce the mercury to its metallic state. The liquid tests are sulphuretted hydrogen gas, hydriodate of potass, protochloride of tin, and nitrate of silver.

Treatment.—Give white of egg [or gluten] diluted in water, which converts the bichloride of mercury into a protochloride; if albumen or gluten cannot be had, milk should be used; iron filings reduced to the metallic state; meconic acid, from its tendency to form insoluble salts with the metallic oxides, is a good antidote; alkaline meconates are also useful. The treatment for salivation consists in exposure to a cool pure air, nourishing diet, purgatives, [iodide of potassium,] and sometimes venesection.

5. Copper.—The most important among the poisonous salts of this metal are the sulphate, or *blue vitriol*, and the mixed acetates, or *artificial verdigris*.

Symptoms.—Generally the same as those caused by arsenic and corrosive sublimate. Some peculiarities have been observed, as violent headache, then vomiting, and cutting pains in the bowels, and afterwards cramps in the legs, and pains in the thighs. Sometimes, throughout the whole course of the symptoms, there is a peculiar coppery taste in the mouth, and a singular aversion to the smell of copper; occasionally there is jaundice; death is generally preceded by convulsions and insensibility.

Tests.—The four following tests, taken together, are sufficient for copper in solution:—

1. *Ammonia*, — which causes a pale, azure-coloured precipitate, which is re-dissolved by an excess of the test, forming a deep violet-blue transparent fluid.

2. *Sulphuretted hydrogen gas*, — which causes a dark brownish-black precipitate, the sulphuret of copper.

3. *Ferro-cyanate of potassa*, — which causes a fine hair-brown precipitate, the ferro-cyanate of copper.

4. *Metallic iron*, — a polished rod, or plate of which, held in a solution of copper, soon becomes covered with a red powdery crust, which is the copper in its metallic state.

Treatment.—The best antidotes are the white of eggs and metallic iron. Avoid vinegar, which must be more injurious than useful, on account of its solvent power over the insoluble compounds formed by the salts of copper with animal and vegetable matters.

6. Antimony.—Poisoning with the preparations of antimony is not common; accidents, however, sometimes occur, from their extensive employment in medicine. The principal preparation is *Tartar Emetic*.

Symptoms. — Vomiting, attended with burning pain in the pit of the stomach, and followed by purging and colic pains; tightness in the throat, and violent cramps.

Tests.—The tests for the solution of *tartar emetic*, are—

1. *Caustic potass*, which precipitates it white, if tolerably concentrated.

2. *Lime water*, which also precipitates it white, when the solution contains more than half a grain to an ounce.

3. *Subcarbonate of potass*, which throws down a white precipitate when it contains more than a quarter of a grain to an ounce.

4. *Muriatic* and *Sulphuric acids*, which throw down a white precipitate, and take it up again when added in excess.

5. *Infusion of gall-nuts*, which causes a dirty, yellowish-white precipitate, but will not act on a solution which contains much less than two grains per ounce.

6. *Sulphuretted hydrogen*, the *best* reagent, which, in a solution containing only an eighth part of a grain per ounce, strikes an orange-red colour, which, when the excess of gas is expelled by heat, becomes an orange-red precipitate.

Treatment.—Administer large draughts of warm water, and tickle the throat, to induce vomiting; and while that is doing, prepare a decoction of yellow bark, to decompose the poison; administer the bark in powder, before the decoction is ready. [Where Peruvian bark is not at hand, a decoction of any bark containing tannin will answer the same purpose.] Afterwards opium may be given, and venesection employed, if signs of inflammation of the stomach be obstinate.

7. Zinc.—The only important compound of this metal is the sulphate, or *White Vitriol*.

Symptoms.—In a case in which about two ounces of white vitriol in solution were swallowed, the countenance became immediately pale, the extremities cold, the eyes dull, the pulse fluttering; burning pain was felt in the stomach, and violent vomiting ensued.

Tests.—The solution of the pure salt is precipitated white by—

1. The *Caustic alkalis*, by which an oxide is thrown down, which is soluble in an excess of ammonia.

2. The *Alkaline carbonates*,—the carbonate of ammonia being the most delicate of these re-agents. The precipitate is soluble in an excess of carbonate of ammonia, and is not thrown down again by boiling.

3. *Sulphuretted hydrogen.*—The colour of the precipitate distinguishes the present genus of poisons from all those previously mentioned, as well as from the poisons of lead.

4. The *Ferro-cyanate of potass.*

Treatment.—[All infusions containing tannin may be usefully exhibited]; potass in syrup, also cream, butter, and chalk.

8. LEAD.—The principal preparations of this metal are Litharge, Red Lead, White Lead, Sugar of Lead, and Goulard's Extract. The first three are much used by house-painters and glaziers; the last two in surgery, and the sugar of lead in the arts.

Symptoms.—These are of three kinds: one class of symptoms indicates inflammation of the alimentary canal, the leading feature of which is violent and obstinate colic; another, spasm of its muscles; the third, injury of the nervous system, sometimes apoplexy, more commonly palsy, and that almost always partial and incomplete. Each of these classes of symptoms may exist independently of the other two; but the last two are more commonly combined.

Tests.—These may be distinguished according to the several compounds of lead.

1. *Litharge* and *Red Lead* may be known by their colour,—the former being generally in the form of a grayish-red, heavy powder; the latter of a bright red powder, resembling vermilion;—by their becoming black when suspended in water, and treated with a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas; and by the former becoming entirely, the latter partly, soluble in nitric acid.

2. *White Lead* is known by its being blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen; by being soluble, with effervescence, in nitric acid; and by becoming permanently yellow when heated to redness.

3. *Sugar of Lead* is known, in the *solid* state, by its solubility in water, and by the effects of heat. It first undergoes the aqueous fusion, then abandons a part of its acid empyreumatized, next becomes charred, and finally the oxide of lead is reduced to the metallic state by the charcoal of the acid. In the *fluid* state, the acetate of lead, as well as all its soluble salts, may be detected by the following tests, provided they act characteristically:

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas,—which causes a black precipitate, the sulphuret of lead; a test of extreme delicacy.

Chromate of Potass,—which, in the state of proto-chromate and bi-chromate, causes a fine gamboge-yellow precipitate, the chromate of lead. For the characteristic action of this re-agent, it is desirable that the suspected liquid be neutral.

Hydriodate of potass,—which causes also a lively gamboge-yellow precipitate, the iodide of lead.

A piece of zinc, held for some time in a solution not too diluted; it displaces the lead, taking its place in the solution; and the lead is deposited in the form of a crystalline arborescence. This is a very characteristic test.

4. *Goulard's Extract* is distinguished from sugar of lead by the effect of a stream of carbonic acid, which throws down a copious precipitate of carbonate of lead.

Treatment.—For the *irritant* form of poisoning, administer any of the soluble alkaline or earthy sulphates; in default of them the alkaline carbonates, particularly the bicarbonates, which are not so irritating as the carbonates. The phosphate of soda is an excellent antidote. If the patient does not vomit, give an emetic of the sulphate of zinc. In other respects, the treatment is the same as that of poisoning with the irritants generally. In the advanced period, when *palsy* is the chief symptom remaining, the treatment depends almost entirely on regimen.

9. BARYTA.—The preparations of this earth are of importance, from their being very energetic, and easily procured. These are the pure earth, or oxide, the muriate, and the carbonate.

Symptoms.—In a case in which an ounce of the muriate was swallowed, by mistake for Glauber's salt, a sense of burning was felt in the stomach; vomiting, convulsions, head-ache, and deafness ensued; and death took place within an hour. Violent vomiting, gripes, and diarrhœa, have been produced by a quantity not much exceeding the usual medicinal doses.

Tests. — The *Carbonate* is known by its white colour, insolubility in water, solubility, with effervescence, in muriatic acid, and the properties of the resulting muriate of baryta. The tests for the *Muriate* are the following :—

1. *Sulphuretted hydrogen* distinguishes it from all other metallic poisons, as it causes no change in the barytic solutions.

2. The *Alkaline sulphates* distinguish it from the alkaline and magnesian salts, as they do not act upon these compounds, but cause, in all solutions of baryta, a heavy white precipitate, which is insoluble in nitric acid.

3. It is distinguished from the muriates of lime and strontia, by evaporating the solution till it crystallizes. The crystals are known not to be muriate of lime, because they are not deliquescent. The crystals of the muriate of strontia, which is not poisonous, are delicate six-sided prisms, while those of the barytic salt are four-sided tables, often truncated on two opposite angles, sometimes on all four; the muriate of strontia is further distinguished from the poison by its solubility in alcohol, which does not take up the muriate of baryta, — and by its effect on the flame of alcohol, which it colours rose-red, while the barytic salts colour it yellow.

4. It is distinguished from the other soluble barytic salts, by the action of nitrate of silver, which throws down a white precipitate.

Treatment.—Administer speedily some alkaline or earthy sulphate, as that of soda or magnesia, which immediately converts the poison into the insoluble sulphate of baryta, which is quite inert.

10. Cantharides. — The principle of this poison appears to be, according to M. Robiquet, a white, crystalline, scaly substance, termed *Cantharidin*.

Symptoms.—In a case in which a drachm of the powder was taken by a young man, there was a sense of burning in the throat and stomach, and, in about an hour, violent pain in the lower belly; the voice became feeble, the breathing laborious, and the pulse contracted; there was excessive thirst, and unutterable anguish in swallowing any liquid; there was also priapism. To these symptoms may be added tenesmus, strangury, salivation, and occasionally signs of injury of the nervous system; headache, and delirium.

Tests.—When the case has been rapid, the remains of the powder will probably be found in the stomach, and may be easily discovered by its resplendent green colour. It appears that it does not undergo decomposition for a long time when mixed with decaying animal matters.

Treatment.—No antidote has yet been discovered. If vomiting has not begun, emetics may be given; if otherwise, they should be discouraged. Oleaginous and demulcent injections into the bladder generally relieve the strangury. The warm bath is a useful auxiliary. Leeches and blood-letting are required, according to the degree of the inflammation.

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1. Opium.—The principles contained in this substance, and which are thrown down by boiling a watery infusion of it with magnesia, are *morphia*, the alkaloïd of opium,—*narcotine*, a poison, not an alkaloïd, — a peculiar acid named the *meconic*,—and a resinoïd substance.

Symptoms.—Giddiness and stupor; the person becomes motionless, and insensible to external impressions, breathes slowly, and lies quite still, with his eyes shut, and the pupils contracted, the whole expression of the countenance being that of deep and perfect repose. As the poisoning advances, the features become ghastly, the pulse feeble and imperceptible, the muscles excessively relaxed, and, unless assistance is speedily procured, death ensues. If the person recovers, the sopor is attended by prolonged sleep, which commonly ends in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and is followed by nausea, vomiting, giddiness, and loathing of food. It should be remembered, that the possibility of rousing the patient from the lethargy caused by opium is in general a good criterion for distinguishing the effects of this poison from apoplexy and epilepsy.

Tests.—These may be distinguished according to their action upon the different principles of opium.

1. *Morphia*, when treated with nitric acid, is dissolved with effervescence, and becomes instantly orange-red, which, if too much acid has been used, changes quickly to yellow. When suspended in water, in the form of fine powder, and treated with a drop or two of permuriate of iron, it is dissolved, and forms a deep, greenish-blue solution. Morphia is precipitated from its solutions by the alkalis.

2. *Narcotine* does not undergo the changes produced on morphia by nitric acid and the permuriate of iron. When crystallized together from alcohol, and not quite pure, the narcotine forms tufts of pearly thin tabular crystals, while the morphia is in short, thick, adamantine, prismatic crystals.

3. *Meconic acid*, when heated in a tube, is partly decomposed, and partly sublimed;

and the sublimate condenses in filamentous, radiated crystals. When dissolved, even in a very large quantity of water, the solution acquires an intense cherry-red colour with the permuriate of iron. The sublimed crystals have the same property. Its solution gives a pale-green precipitate with the sulphate of copper, and if the precipitate is not too abundant, it is dissolved by boiling, but reappears on cooling.

Treatment.—The primary object is to remove the poison from the stomach; this is done by emetics of *sulphate of zinc*, in the dose of half a drachm, or two scruples,—by the stomach-pump,—by the injection of tartar emetic into the rectum, or, as a last resource, by the injection of a grain of tartar emetic into the veins, care being taken not to introduce air into the vein. The next object is to keep the patient constantly roused, by dragging him up and down between two men. Cold water, dashed over the head and breast has succeeded in restoring consciousness for a short time, and appears to be an excellent way to insure the operation of emetics. Internal stimulants have been given with advantage, as assafœtida, ammonia, camphor, musk, &c. Venesection has also been successfully used; and, in desperate cases, artificial respiration may be adopted with propriety. [Electro-magnetism has been applied with success.] When the opium has been completely removed, the vegetable acids and infusion of coffee have been found useful for reviving the patient, and subsequently in subduing sickness, vomiting, and headache.

2. Hydrocyanic Acid. This poison is found in the essential oils and distilled waters of the *Bitter Almond*, the *Cherry Laurel*, the *Peach-blossom*, &c.

Symptoms. A person who swallowed an ounce of the alcoholized acid, containing about forty grains of the pure acid, was observed immediately to stagger, and then to sink down without a groan, apparently lifeless; the pulse was gone, and the breathing was for some time imperceptible. After a short interval, he made so forcible an expiration that the ribs seemed drawn almost to the spine. The legs and arms became cold, the eyes prominent, glistening, and quite insensible; and after one or two more convulsive expirations he died, five minutes after swallowing the poison.

Tests.—1. Its *Peculiar Odour*, which, when diffused through the air, has a distant resemblance to that of bitter almonds, but is accompanied with a peculiar impression of acridity in the nostrils and back of the throat.

2. The *Sulphate of Copper* forms with it, when rendered alkaline with a little potass, a green precipitate, which becomes nearly white on the addition of a little hydrochloric acid.

3. If the acid is rendered alkaline by potass, the *Salts of the Protoxide of Iron* produce a grayish-green precipitate, which, on the addition of a little sulphuric acid, becomes of a deep Prussian-blue colour. The common green vitriol answers very well for this purpose.

4. The *Nitrate of Silver* produces, in a very diluted solution, a white precipitate; which, when dried and heated, emits cyanogen gas, which is easily known by the beautiful rose-red colour of its flame.

Treatment.—This consists in the use of the cold affusion, and the inhalation of diluted ammonia or chlorine, venesection [at the *jugular vein*, and the administration of carbonate of potash, and the mixed sulphates of iron, if aid has been obtained in good time].

3. Poisonous Gases.—1. *Sulphuretted Hydrogen*, the most deleterious of all the gases. The *Symptoms*, in cases where the vapours are breathed in a state of concentration, are sudden weakness, and all the signs of ordinary asphyxia. When the emanations are less concentrated, two varieties of affections have been observed, the one consisting of pure coma, the other of coma and tetanic convulsions.

Test.—The presence of this gas, in all noxious emanations, is best proved by exposing to them a bit of filtering paper moistened with a solution of lead. The smell alone must not be relied on, as putrescent animal matter exhales an odour like that of sulphuretted hydrogen, though none be present.

2. *Carbonic acid*, the most important of the deleterious gases, as being the daily source of fatal accidents. A person immersed in this *gas diluted with air*, was at first affected with violent and irregular convulsions of the whole body, and perfect insensibility, afterwards with fits of spasm like tetanus; and during the second day, when these symptoms had gone off, he continued to be affected with dumbness.

3. The *Fumes of Burning Charcoal* appear to have produced, in a certain case, slight oppression, then violent palpitation, and next confusion of ideas, gradually ending in insensibility. Sometimes there are tightness in the temples, and an undefinable sense of alarm; at other times, a pleasing sensation.

Treatment.—This consists chiefly in the occasional employment of the cold affusion, and in moderate blood-letting from the arm or from the head.

1. Strychnia.—This is the most energetic poison next to the Prussic acid.

Symptoms.—[In a case in which Strychnia had been prescribed in too large doses, the patient was seized with spasm of the muscles about the larynx and those of one arm; she felt as if strangled. On a repetition of the dose, the same symptoms were renewed; she *felt* and *looked* as if strangled. —*Dr. M. Hall.*]

Tests.—An intensely bitter taste; its alcoholic solution has an alkaline reaction; it forms neutral and crystallizable salts with the acids; in its ordinary form it is turned orange-red by the action of nitric acid, owing to the presence of a yellow colouring matter, or of brucea; pure strychnia is not turned orange-red by nitric acid; the orange colour is destroyed by proto-chloride of tin.

2. Nux Vomica.—This is the most common species of *Strychnos;* no poison causes so much torture. It is very often found in the stomach of those poisoned with it.

Symptoms.—In the most characteristic case yet published, there were convulsions, with much agitation and anxiety; during the fits "the whole body was stiffened and straightened, the legs pushed out, and forced wide apart; no pulse or breathing could be perceived; the face and hands were livid, and the muscles of the former violently convulsed." In the short intervals between the fits, the patient was quite sensible, had a quick, faint pulse, complained of sickness, with great thirst, and perspired freely. "A fourth and most violent fit soon succeeded, in which the whole body was extended to the utmost from head to foot. From this she never recovered: she seemed to fall into a state of asphyxia, relaxed her grasp, and dropped her hands on her knees. Her brows, however, remained contracted, her lips drawn apart, salivary foam issued from the corners of her mouth, and the expression of the countenance was altogether most horrific." She died in an hour after swallowing the poison.

Tests.—1. The powder has a dirty greenish-gray colour, an intensely bitter taste, and an odour like powder of liquorice. It inflames on burning charcoal; and, when treated with nitric acid, acquires an orange-red colour, which is destroyed by the addition of proto-chloride of tin. Its infusion also is turned orange-red by nitric acid, and precipitated grayish-white with tincture of galls.

2. It may be detected in the stomach by boiling the contents,—or the powder, if it can be separated,—in water acidulated with sulphuric acid. The liquid, after filtration, is neutralized with carbonate of lime, and then evaporated to dryness. The dry mass is then acted on with successive portions of alcohol, and evaporated to the consistence of a thin syrup. The product has an intensely bitter taste, precipitates with ammonia, becomes orange-red with nitric acid, and will sometimes deposit crystals of strychnia on standing two or three days.

Treatment.—Little is known of the treatment. Evacuate the stomach thoroughly with the stomach-pump, or emetics; the powdered nux vomica adheres with great obstinacy to the inside of the stomach. If the patient is not attacked with spasms in two hours, he will generally be safe.

3. Poisonous Fungi. The general *symptoms* present a well-marked conjunction of deep narcotism and violent irritation. Emetics are of primary importance; the sopor and inflammation of the bowels are to be treated in the usual way. No antidote is known.

[POKE BERRIES. The berries of *Phytolacca decandra.*]

[POKE ROOT. The root of *Phytolacca decandra.*]

[POLANISIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Capparidaceæ.]

[1. *Polanisia graveolens.* Clammy-weed. An American species, possessing active anthelmintic powers.]

POLARITY. A disposition in the particles of matter to move in a *regular* and determinate manner, and not confusedly, when affected by other agents.

1. *Magnetic polarity.* The tendency of a magnet, when freely and horizontally suspended, to settle spontaneously in a position directed nearly north and south. The two ends of the magnet are called its *poles,*—that which turns to the north, the *north pole;* that to the south, the *south pole.* The straight line joining the two poles of a magnet is called its *axis.*

2. *Two polarities.* A term expressive of two antagonist energies, each of which repels that which is similar, and attracts that which is opposite, to itself. Thus, the two north or two south poles of two magnetic needles mutually repel each other; but the north pole of one needle, and the south pole of another, mutually attract each other.

3. *Reversion of terms.* The earth itself being considered as a magnet, or as containing within itself a powerful magnet, lying in a position nearly coinciding with its axis of rotation, the *south pole* of a magnetic needle would point towards the

north pole of the earth; so that the *north end* is the *south pole*, and the *south end* the *north pole* of a magnetic needle.

4. *Boreal and Austral polarities.* To avoid the above confusion of terms, the words Boreal and Austral have been applied to the magnetism of the earth, while the terms north and south have been restricted to that of the needle; what had been called *northern* polarity, being now *Austral* polarity; what had been called *southern*, being *Boreal* polarity.

5. *Chemical and cohesive polarities.* Two hypothetical forces, supposed by Dr. Prout to reside in the ultimate molecules of matter; the *chemical* being of a binary character, existing between molecule and molecule, and chiefly between molecules of *different* matter; the *cohesive* determining, under certain circumstances, the cohesion of the molecules of the *same* matter.

POLARIZATION. The property by which a ray of light, under certain circumstances, acquires *poles*, or sides with different properties, like those of a magnetic bar. See *Light*.

[POLIANTHES. A genus of plants of the natural order Liliaceæ.]

[*Polianthes tuberosa.* Tuberose. A native of India, the root of which is acrid and emetic, and, according to Lemery, detersive, resolvent, and astringent.]

POLLEN. Literally, fine flour; a term applied to the powdery matter, or *grains*, inclosed within the anthers of plants. They contain a fluid termed *fovilla*, charged with molecular matter.

1. *Pollen-tube.* A delicate transparent tube emitted by the pollen-grain, when this falls upon the stigma; the fovilla passes down the tube, until the grain is emptied.

2. *Pollen-mass.* A term applied to the peculiar state of the pollen in Asclepiadaceæ and Orchidaceæ, in which the pollen-grains cohere into a solid waxy mass.

3. *Pollenin.* A peculiar substance obtained from the pollen of tulips.

[POLLODIC (*πολυς*, many; *οδος*, a way). A term applied by Marshall Hall to a course of nervous action proceeding from one point to another in many directions.]

POL-, POLY- (*πολὺς*, many). A Greek prefix, denoting *many* or *much*.

1. *Pol-akenium.* A term applied by Richard to a fruit consisting of several akenia (see *Achænium*). When there are two cells, the fruit is a *di-akenium*; when three, a *tri-akenium*; and so on. The diakenium is found in the Umbelliferæ. See *Mericarp*.

2. *Poly-adelphia* (*ἀδελφὸς*, a brother) The eighteenth class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the stamens are associated in several parcels, as in Hypericum. Hence *polyadelphous*, having the stamens arranged in several fasciculi.

3. *Poly-andria* (*ἀνὴρ*, a man). The thirteenth class in the Linnæan system of plants, comprising those which have more than twenty stamens inserted beneath the ovarium. Hence *polyandrous*, having an indefinite number of stamens inserted beneath the pistil.

4. *Poly-chrestus* (*χρηστὸς*, useful). A term applied to medicines which have many virtues, or uses, as sal polychrest.

5. *Poly-chroite* (*χρόα*, colour). The name given by Bouillon, &c. to the extractive matter of saffron, from the fact of its watery infusion assuming different colours when treated with different agents.

6. *Poly-chrome* (*χρῶμα*, colour). A peculiar crystalline principle found in some vegetables, as quassia. It gives to water the quality of exhibiting a curious play of colours, among which blue predominates, like that of the opal, when the solution is viewed by reflected light; one part will give this property to 1,500,000 of water.

7. *Poly-dipsia* (*δίψα*, thirst). Excessive thirst; insatiable desire of drinking.

8. *Poly-gala* (*γάλα*, milk). A genus of plants, so named from the abundance of their milky juice. By boiling the powder of the root of the Polygala senega, an acid is procured, called *polygalic acid*; a new alkaloïd is also obtained from several species, called *polygalin*.

9. *Poly-gamia* (*γάμος*, nuptials). The twenty-third class in Linnæus's system of plants, comprising those which bear hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same individual; or hermaphrodites on one individual, males on a second, and females on a third.

10. *Poly-gastrica* (*γαστὴρ*, a stomach). The first class of the *Diplo-neura* or Helminthoïda, consisting of minute, transparent, soft, aquatic animals, with numerous stomachs or cæca communicating with an internal alimentary cavity, without perceptible nerves or muscles, moving by external vibratile cilia.

11. *Poly-gonum* (*γόνυ*, the knee). A genus of plants, so named from their numerous joints. The only species worth noticing is the *P. bistorta*, Great Bistort, or Snake-weed. See *Bistorta*.

12. *Poly-gynia* (*γυνὴ*, a woman). An order of plants in the Linnæan system, in which there is an indefinite number of pistils.

13. *Poly-meric* (*μέρος*, a part) A term

applied to compounds in which the ratio of the elements is the same in different compounds, but the total number of each is greater in one compound than in the others.

14. *Poly-pėtalous* (*πέταλον*, a flower-leaf). A term applied to a corolla, of which the petals are distinct from each other.

15. *Poly-phagia* (*φάγω*, to eat). Excessive desire of eating. See *Bulimia*.

16. *Polypi-fera*. The second class of the *Cyclo-neura*, or radiata, consisting of soft, aquatic animals, of a plant-like form, which develope small tubular digestive sacs called *polypi*.

17. *Poly-pus* (*πούς*, a foot). A tumour, generally of a pyriform shape, occurring in the nose, uterus, &c.; and named from an erroneous idea that it has several feet, or roots, like the animal so called.

18. *Poly-sarcia* (*σάρξ*, flesh). Corpulency; obesity; bulkiness of the body.

19. *Poly-sepalous*. A term applied to a calyx of which the sepals are distinct from each other.

20. *Poly-spermous* (*σπέρμα*, seed). A term applied to fruits which contain many seeds, as distinguished from those which have few, or the *oligo-spermous*.

21. *Poly-uria* (*οὖρον*, urine). Excessive discharge of urine.

POLY-ATO'MIC BASES. A term explanatory of the theory of M. Millon respecting the constitution of *subsalts*. He assumes that two, three, four, and even six equivalents of water or a metallic oxide, may together constitute a single equivalent of base, and unite as such with a single equivalent of acid to form a neutral salt.

POLYGALEÆ. The Milkwort tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs or herbaceous plants with *leaves* generally alternate; *flowers* polypetalous, unsymmetrical; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* 2-celled; *fruit* dehiscent.

[1. *Polygala Rubella*. Bitter Polygala. An indigenous plant introduced into the Secondary list of the Ph. U. S.; and the root and herb of which is considered to be, in small doses, tonic, and in larger, laxative and diaphoretic.

[2. *Polygala Senega*. Seneka Snake-root. An indigenous plant, the root of which is in small doses stimulating, expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic, and in large doses emetic and purgative, and sometimes emmenagogue. It seems indeed to excite all the secretions. It is chiefly employed however as an expectorant, and is considered a valuable remedy in chronic catarrh, humoral asthma, secondary stages of croup, and in peri-pneumonia notha. It has also been employed as an emetic, purgative and diaphoretic in rheumatism, as a diuretic in dropsy, and an emmenagogue in amenorrhœa. It is most generally used in decoction, of which the dose is ℥ij. The dose of the powdered root is from gr. x. to ℈j.]

[POLYGALIC ACID. A name given by Quevenne to a peculiar acrid principle obtained from *Polygala senega*.]

POLYGONEÆ. The Buck-wheat tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* occasionally unisexual; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* superior; *seed* with farinaceous albumen.

[POLYGONUM. A genus of plants of the natural order Polygonaceæ.]

[1. *Polygonum aviculare*. Knot-grass. This is a mild astringent, and was formerly used as a vulnerary and styptic.]

[2. *Polygonum Bistorta*. Bistort root. This species is a native of Europe and the north of Asia. The root, which is officinal, is powerfully astringent. It is rarely used in this country.

[3. *Polygonum Hydropiper*. Water-pepper. (*Persicaria urens*). An European species, the leaves of which have a burning taste, inflame the skin when rubbed upon it, and are esteemed diuretic.]

[4. *Polygonum hydropiperoides* (Michaux); *P. punctatum* (Elliott). Water-pepper, smart weed. An indigenous species which has similar properties with *P. hydropiper*, and is strongly recommended in amenorrhœa, by Dr. Eberle.

PO'LYPARY. A term sometimes employed to express the common connecting basis of the polypes of a composite zoophyte; at other times applied to the solid protective structures, whether forming for the zoophyte an external covering, or constituting an internal axis. To obviate this ambiguity, Dr. Allman employs the term *cœsonare* in the former sense, restricting the term *polypary* to the latter.

PO'LYPE. An ambiguous term often employed to designate the entire composite fabric of a zoophyte, the aggregate result of gemmation; at other times, it is intended to indicate each of those peculiar organisms, which, almost always furnished with a mouth and tentacula, are developed upon various points of a common living basis, and are eminently characteristic of zoophytic form. To obviate this ambiguity, Dr. Allman employs the term *polype* strictly in the latter signification, applying the term *zoophyte* to the entire mass, whether consisting of a

single polype, as in hydra, or of many united into a more or less definite assemblage.

[POLYPODIUM FILIX FŒMINA. *Asplenium filix fœmina*, q. v.]

[POLYPODIUM FILIX MAS. *Aspidium filix mas*, q. v.]

[POLYPODIUM VULGARE. Common Polypody. A fern, the root of which was formerly employed as a purgative and expectorant, but is now rarely used, being generally considered inert.]

[POLYPORUS LARICIS. A fungus, at one time prescribed as a drastic purge.]

PO'LYTHEIO'NIC (*πολὺς*, many; *θεῖον*, sulphur). A term applied to a series of three new acids of sulphur, all containing, like hyposulphuric acid, 5 equiv. of oxygen, but evidently more related in constitution and properties to hyposulphurous acid. These acids are named by Berzelius—

1. Trithionic, or mono-sul-hyposulphuric.
2. Tetrathionic, or bisul-hyposulphuric.
3. Pentathionic, or trisul-hyposulphuric.

[POLYTRICHUM JUNIPERINUM. Hair-cap moss. Robbin's Rye. A moss growing abundantly in New England, highly extolled by Dr. Wm. Wood as a diuretic.]

POMACEÆ (*pomum*, an apple). The Apple tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *fruit* 1 to 5-celled.

POMPHOLYX (*πομφόλυξ*, a water-bubble). Water-blebs; an eruption of bullæ or blebs, without inflammation round them, and without fever, breaking and healing without scale or crust.

POMUM. An Apple. A fruit consisting of two or more inferior carpels, united together, the pericarp being fleshy, and formed of the floral envelope and ovary closely cohering.

POMUM ADAMI (Adam's apple). The prominent part of the thyroïd cartilage, so called from its projecting more in men than in women.

PONDERABLE (*pondus*, weight). A term applied to matters possessing *weight*, as metals, gases, &c., and used in contradistinction to the imponderable agents, as light, heat, and electricity.

PONDO (*pondus*, weight). A pound weight; a term indeclinable both in the singular and the plural numbers.

PONS, PONTIS. A bridge; a medium of communication between two parts.

1. *Pons hepatis.* A portion of the substance of the liver, which passes from one lobe to the other, frequently converting the lower half of the *longitudinal fissure* into a true canal.

2. *Pons Tarini.* A layer of whitish-gray substance, connected on either side with the crura cerebri. From its being perforated by several thick tufts of arteries, it is also called *locus perforatus.* It forms part of the floor of the third ventricle.

3. *Pons Varolii.* A broad transverse band of white fibres which arches, like a bridge, across the upper part of the medulla oblongata. It is the commissure of the cerebellum, and associates the two lateral lobes in their common function. It is also called *protuberantia annularis*, nodus, encephali, &c.

PO'NTEFRACT LOZENGES. Lozenges prepared from refined liquorice, employed in cough and irritation of the fauces.

POPLES (*plico*, to fold). The ham of the leg behind the knee.

[*Poplitæal.* Relating to the ham of the leg.]

Poplitæus. A muscle arising from the external condyle of the femur, and inserted into the superior triangular surface at the back of the tibia. It bends the thigh and leg.

POPULIN. An alkaloïd found in the bark of the *Populus tremula*, where it is accompanied by salicin.

[POPULUS. Poplar. A genus of plants of the family Amentaceæ. The leaf buds of many of the species are covered with a resinous exudation to which they owe their virtues. They have been used in pectoral, rheumatic, and nephritic affections. An ointment, prepared with the buds of *P. nigra*, was formerly officinal. The bark of some of the species, as *P. tremula* and *P. tremuloides*, is tonic, and has been used in intermittent fever.]

PORCELAIN. A fine and pure clay, prepared by levigation from mouldering granite or other disintegrated felspathic rocks, and termed, in Staffordshire, *China clay.* The art was first practised in Dresden.

[PORCUPINE DISEASE. Ichthyosis; fish-skin disease.]

PORIFERA (*porus*, a pore; *fero*, to bear). The first class of the *Cycloneura*, or Radiata; consisting of soft, gelatinous animals, which have their body traversed internally by numerous anastomosing canals, commencing from superficial minute *pores*, and terminating in larger open vents.

POROSITY (*porus*, a pore). The property of having pores; a property of all masses of matter, even the densest. See *Impenetrability.*

[PORPHYROXIN. *Opine* (Berzelius). An alkaloid obtained from opium.]

[PORPHYROZATION. Levigation.]

[PORRACEOUS (*porrum*, a leek). Green; of the colour of leeks.]

PORRI'GO (*porrum*, garlic; from the peculiar odour of the discharge; or from *porrigo*, to spread). Moist scall; an eruption of straw-coloured pustules, concreting into yellow or brownish crusts, or cellular scabs. The species are—

1. *Porrigo larvalis.* Milk scall, or the crustea lactea of authors. It envelopes the face of infants, like a *larva*, or mask.

2. *Porrigo furfurans.* An eruption of pustules which successively issue in *thin* scabs, like *furfur*, bran, or scurf.

3. *Porrigo lupinosa.* An eruption of pustules which terminate in *small* scabs, like *lupine*-seeds.

4. *Porrigo scutulata.* An eruption of pustules leading to thin scabs, and eventually becoming *ringworm*, which affects the whole scalp like a *scutulum*, or little shield.

5. *Porrigo decalvans.* An eruption obscurely pustular, and consisting in *calvities*, or bald patches of the scalp.

6. *Porrigo favosa.* An eruption occurring in all parts of the body, and resembling a *favus*, or honeycomb.

[PORRUM. Leek-root. A species of Allium. The bulb, which is the officinal portion, is stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, and rubefacient.]

[PORTA. A gate. A name for the female pudenda; also for the transverse fissure of the liver, through which the hepatic ducts, hepatic artery, and portal vein enter this gland.]

PORTAL CIRCULATION. A subordinate part of the venous circulation, in which the blood makes an additional circuit before it joins the rest of the venous blood. There are in the vertebrate classes two portal circulations; one of the liver, the other of the kidneys. The former exists in all the vertebrata; the latter, only in reptiles, amphibia, and fishes.

PORTAL VEIN. *Vena portæ.* A vein originating from all the organs within the abdomen, except the kidneys and bladder, and the uterus in the female. It has two principal trunks, the *splenic* and *superior mesenteric* veins.

PO'RTER. An infusion of malt and hops, owing its dark colour to high-dried or charred malt.

PORTIO DURA. The *hard portion* of the seventh pair of nerves, or *facial*, arising from the upper part of the respiratory tract, where it joins the pons Varolii.

Portio mollis. The *soft portion* of the seventh pair of nerves, or *auditory*, arising from the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle, by means of the *lineæ transversæ*, or white fibres, of the calamus scriptorius.

PORTLAND SAGO. *Portland Arrow-root.* A fecula prepared, in the island of Portland, from the cornus of the *Arum maculatum*, Wake-robin, or Cuckoo-pint.

[PORTULACA OLEACRA. Garden Purslain. An annual succulent plant, cultivated in gardens, and considered a cooling diuretic.]

PORUS. A pore; a minute orifice in the skin, which serves as a passage for the perspiration, cutaneous absorption, &c. Also, a small interstice between the particles of matter which compose bodies.

1. *Porus opticus.* An opening in the centre of the cribriform lamella, for the transmission of the arteria centralis retinæ to the eye.

2. *Pori biliarii.* Biliary pores; the slender roots of the hepatic duct arising from the granulations of the liver.

POSCA. A term used by Celsus for sour wine mingled with water, and probably derived from *poto*, to drink, as *esca* is from *edo*, to eat.

POSOLOGY (*πόσος*, how much; *λόγος*, description). That branch of medicine which treats of *quantity*, or doses. A table of doses of the principal medicines is given under the term *Dose*.

POSSET. Milk curdled with wine, or an acid. The term is probably derived from *posca*,

POSTERIOR AURIS. A muscle situated behind the ear, and consisting of one or more bundles of fleshy fibres, sometimes called *musculi retrahentes auriculam.*

[POSTHITIS (*πσθιον*, the prepuce). Inflammation of the prepuce.]

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION. A barbarous expression for the opening and examination of the dead body. *Sectio* is not satisfactory. *Autopsia* is unintelligible.

[POST PARTUM. After delivery.]

POT-METAL. A mixture of copper, and about a fourth its weight of lead.

POTASSA. Potass, or potash; the Vegetable Alkali, so called from its being obtained by the incineration of vegetables. It is the hydrated protoxide of potassium, and is known by the names of *potassa fusa*, kali causticum, lapis infernalis, causticum commune acerrimum, &c. The term *potash* is derived from the circumstance that the water in which the ashes are washed is evaporated in iron pots.

1. *Potassa impura.* The pearl-ash of commerce, also called cineres clavellati.

2. *Potassæ acetas.* Acetate of potass,

also called sal diureticus, terra foliata tartari, sal digestivus Sylvii, &c.

3. *Potassæ carbonas.* Carbonate of potash, formerly called salt of tartar, mild vegetable alkali, fixed nitre, and sub-carbonate of potash.

4. *Potassæ bi-carbonas.* Bi-carbonate of potash, formerly called carbonate of potash, or aërated kali.

5. *Potassæ sub-carbonas.* Sub-carbonate of potass, formerly called kali præparatum, sal absinthii, sal tartari, &c.

6. *Potassæ chloras.* Chlorate of potash, also called oxymuriate or hyperoxymuriate of potash.

7. *Potassæ nitras.* Nitrate of potass, nitre, or saltpetre; when fused and cast into moulds, it is known by the name of sal prunelle.

8. *Potassæ sulphas.* Sulphate of potass, formerly called kali vitriolatum, tartarum vitriolatum, sal de duobus, sal polychrest, arcanum duplicatum, &c.

9. *Potassæ bi-sulphas.* Bi-sulphate of potass, the sal enixum of commerce; also called acid vitriolated tartar, sal auri philosophicum.

10. *Potassæ sulphuretum.* Sulphuret of potass, formerly called kali sulphuretum, hepar sulphuris, &c.

11. *Potassæ tartras.* Tartrate of potass, formerly called tartarum solubile, kali tartarizatum, vegetable salt, &c.

12. *Potassæ bi-tartras.* Bitartrate of potash, also called cream of tartar, supertartrate of potash, and acidulous tartrate of potash.

13. *Liquor potassæ.* A solution of caustic potash, formerly called lixivium saponarium.

POTASSIUM. *Kalium.* The metallic base of the well-known alkaline substance, potassa.

POTATO. The tuber occurring on the subterranean stem of the *Solanum tuberosum.* It is multiplied by means of its buds, or *eyes*, which are separated together with portions of the tuber, and planted under the name of *sets.* The name appears to have been derived from its resemblance to the Convolvulus *battatas*, or sweet potato, an aphrodisiac.

1. *Potato starch.* A fecula obtained from the potato, and called *English Arrow-root.*

2. *Potato sugar.* A species of sugar manufactured from potato flour, and called *patent sugar.* A sugar of this kind has been sold in Paris as a substitute for manna.

3. *Oil of Potatoes.* [Potato spirit oil. Fusel oil. Amylic Alcohol. Hydrated oxide of Amyle]. A peculiar oil which gives the taste and smell to spirits made from corn or potatoes. It appears to be an alcohol.

POTA'TO-FLY. The *Cantharis vittata*, a coleopterous insect employed for vesicatory purposes in North America.

[POTENTIAL (*potentia*, power). A term applied to caustic substances which, though energetic, do not act until some time after their application; such are the caustic alkalies and nitrate of silver, which are therefore termed potential, in contradistinction to the hot iron, which is termed the actual cautery.]

POTENTILLA TORMENTILLA. Common Tormentil or Septfoil; a European Rosaceous plant, the root of which has been recommended for its astringent effects without causing excitement.

[*Potentilla Reptans.* Cinquefoil. This species possesses similar properties with the preceding.]

[POTHOMORPHA. A genus of plants of the natural order Piperaceæ.]

[1. *Pothomorpha peltata.* Caapela. A Brazilian species, considered an effectual diuretic and useful in strangury.]

[2. *Pothomorpha umbellata.* This species is also known by the name of Coapeba in Brazil, where it is much esteemed in obstructions of the abdominal organs, and is believed to promote all the secretions.]

POTIO (*poto*, to drink). A potion, or compound, commonly called a mixture, or *mistura.*

Potion pectorale (Magendie). Potion of hydrocyanic acid; consisting of fifteen drops of medicinal prussic acid, two ounces of infusion of ground ivy, and one ounce of syrup of marsh-mallows. A teaspoonful to be taken every six hours, in the same cases as the acid.

POT-POURRI. A mixture of fragrant flowers, roots, gums, &c., either mixed together dry, or preserved with salt.

[POTTS' DISEASE. Caries of the bodies of the vertebræ, causing curvature of the spine forward.]

POTULENTA (*potus*, drink). Drinks; liquids taken by the mouth to quench thirst.]

POTUS ANTATROPHICUS. A remedy extolled by Hufeland against the emaciation resulting from mesenteric disease of children. He directs, according to the age, half or a whole yolk of an egg to be *treated* with a quart of water, so as to form a milky fluid; to this a little salt is to be added, and the child is to take it as its ordinary drink.

[POULTICE. *Cataplasm.* A moist substance intended for external application. They may be made of various articles:]

[1. *Charcoal Poultice.* Prepared by

taking wood-charcoal red-hot from the fire, extinguishing it by sprinkling dry sand over it, reducing it to a very fine powder, and adding it to the simple cataplasm warm.]

[2. *Flaxseed Poultice.* Take boiling water f℥x.; add gradually powdered flaxseed ℥ivss., constantly stirring.]

[3. *Slippery-elm Poultice.* Take boiling water, and add to it, constantly stirring, a sufficient quantity of the powdered bark of the *ulmus fulva*, to make a light, frothy mass. This is the lightest, most soothing, and most agreeable poultice in use.]

[4. *Yeast Poultice.* Take of yeast, water heated to 100°, each f℥v.; wheat flour ℔j. Mix the yeast with the water, and add the flour, stirring well; then place it near the fire until it begins to swell up.]

POUNCE. The powder of gum sandarac sifted very fine.

POUPART'S LIGAMENT. The lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, which is stretched between the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium and the spine of the pubis.

[POWDER. A substance in minute particles.]

POWDER OF FAYNARD. See *Faynard.*

[POWDERS, CASTILLON. These have enjoyed considerable repute as a remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery. They are composed as follows:—Sago, salep, tragacanth, of each, in powder, eight parts; prepared chalk two parts; cochineal one part. Rub together and divide into powders of one drachm each, of which one is to be given three or four times a day.]

POX. The vulgar name of syphilis; formerly called *great pox*, to distinguish it from Variola, or *small pox*, on account of the larger size of its blotches.

PRÆCORDIA (*præ*, before, *cor*, the heart). The fore part of the region of the thorax. This term is, however, generally used in the sense of *epigastrium.*

PRÆFLORATION (*præ*, before, *floreo*, to flower. See *Æstivation.*

PRÆPUTIUM (*præ*, before, *puto*, to cut off). The prepuce; the foreskin of the penis. It is connected to the under part of the glans by a triangular fold, termed the *frænum præputii.*

[PRAIRIE DOCK. Common name for *Parthenium integrifolium.*]

[PRAXIS (πρασσω, to perform). The practice of any thing.]

PRECIPITATE (*præceps*, headlong). A solid substance *precipitated*, or thrown down, from a solution, by adding a reagent.

1. *Red precipitate.* See *Mercury.*

2. *White precipitate.* See *Mercury.*

3. *Sweet precipitate.* [See *Calomel*, and *Mercury.*]

4. *Precipitate per se.* See *Mercury, Red Oxide of.*

5. *Purple precipitate of Cassius.* See *Cassius.*

6. *Precipitated sulphur.* See *Sulphur Præcipitatum.*

PRECIPITATION (*præceps*, headlong). The process of *throwing down* solids from solutions in which they are contained. The substance so separated is called a *precipitate;* and the substance employed to produce this effect, a *precipitant.*

PRECOCITY (*præcoctus*, ripe before its time). Premature development of sexual organization or power.

PRECURSOR (*præ*, before; *curro*, to run). A term applied to symptoms which precede, or indicate the approach of, a disease.

PREDISPOSING CAUSE. [Predisposition.] A state which renders the body susceptible of disease, as temperament, age, sex, &c.

PREGNANCY (*prægnans*, quasi *gignere præ*, pregnant). Utero-gestation; the period of child-bearing. In classic writers, *prægnans* is said of a woman whose lying-in is near at hand, and *gravida* of a woman with child, whether the time of her delivery be near or distant. But this distinction is not constant.

1. *Spurious pregnancy.* An affection, described by Dr. Gooch, in which the mammæ are swollen, and discharge a serous fluid resembling thin milk, being precisely what takes place in real pregnancy.

2. Madame Boivin describes three kinds of *Mole*, which always consist in a morbid product of conception; these are the false germ, the fleshy mole, and the vesicular or hydatid mole.

[3. *Abdominal pregnancy.* In which the fœtus is in the abdominal cavity.

[4. *Complex pregnancy.* When the uterus contains, in addition to a fœtus, a mole, hydatids, &c.

[5. *Interstitial pregnancy.* When the embryo is developed in the substance of the uterus.

[6. *Ovarian pregnancy.* When the fœtus is developed within the ovary.

[7. *Tubal pregnancy.* When the fœtus is developed in the Fallopian tube.

[8. *Utero-abdominal.* When there are two fœtuses: one in the uterus, the other in the abdominal cavity.

[9. *Utero-ovarian pregnancy.* There being two fœtuses: one in the uterus, the other within the ovary.]

[10. *Utero-tubal pregnancy.* Where there are two fœtuses: one in the uterus, the other in the Fallopian tube.]

PREMO'LAR (*præ*, before; *molaris*, a molar tooth). A term applied to the teeth which appear, in the diphyodont mammalia, between the true molars and the canines. In human anatomy they are called *bicuspids.*

[PRENANTHES. A genus of plants of the natural order Cichoraceæ.]

[*Prenanthes serpentaria.* This is an indigenous plant in great repute in the mountainous districts of Virginia and North Carolina, as a remedy for the bites of venomous serpents.]

[PREPUCE. See *Præputium.*]

[PREHENSILE (*prehendere*, to take hold of). Adapted for taking hold of, or grasping.]

[*Prehension* (*prehendere*, to take hold of). Taking hold of. *Prehension of food.* The act of conveying food to the mouth, and introducing it into that cavity.]

PRESBYOPIA (*πρέσβυς*, old; *ὤψ*, the eye). [Presbytia.] Far-sightedness. A state of the eye observed in advanced age, and strongly marked in old persons. It is the opposite of *myopia.*

PRESCRIPTION (*præscribo*, to write before). A medicinal formula. It has been divided into four constituent parts, suggested with a view of enabling the basis to operate, in the language of Asclepiades, "*citò,*" "*tutò,*" et "*jucundè;*" quickly, safely, and pleasantly. These are—

1. The *Basis*, or principle medicine.

2. The *Adjuvans;* that which assists and promotes its operation—"*Citò.*"

3. The *Corrigens;* that which corrects its operation—"*Tutò.*"

4. The *Constituens;* that which imparts an agreeable form—"*Jucundè.*"

For *Abbreviations* used in Prescriptions, see *Abbreviation.*

[PRESENTATION (*præsento*, to offer). In obstetrics, this term is applied to denote the manner in which the fœtus offers itself in its passage through the os uteri; and the different presentations are denominated according to the part of the child which presents at the mouth of the womb.]

PRESPHE'NOID (*præ*, before; *sphenoïdes*, the sphenoïd bone). The name of a bone in the human skull, which, in Prof. Owen's Homologies, constitutes the "centrum" of the frontal vertebra, viewed in relation to the archetype vertebrate skeleton.

PRESTON SALTS. Prepared by adding a few drops of liquor ammoniæ fortior and some volatile oils to coarsely powdered sesquicarbonate of ammonia.

PRIAPISM. Permanent rigidity and erection of the penis without concupiscence. The term is derived from *Priapus*, as satyriasis from satyrus.

[PRIDE OF CHINA. *Pride of India.* Common names for *Amelia Azedarach.*]

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The first passages, viz., the stomach and intestinal tube, as distinguished from the lacteals, or *secundæ viæ*, the second passages.

PRIMINE (*primus*, first). The first or outermost sac of the ovule in plants.

PRIMIPARA (*prima*, first; *pario*, to bring forth). One who is delivered of her first child.

[PRIMULA. A genus of plants of the natural order Primulaceæ.]

[1. *Primula veris.* Cowslip. The flowers of this species were considered as mildly tonic, antispasmodic, and anodyne.]

[2. *Primula vulgaris.* Common primrose. The leaves and roots have been used as sternutatories.]

PRIMULIN. A bitter tincture obtained by digesting the roots of the *Primula veris*, or cowslip, in water or spirit.

PRINCE'S METAL. *Prince Rupert's metal.* An alloy of copper and zinc.

[PRINOS VERTICILLATUS. Black Alder. An indigenous plant of the natural order Aquifoliaceæ, the bark of which possesses tonic and astringent properties. It has been recommended in intermittent fever, diarrhœa, and gangrene; and is a popular remedy for gangrenous, or ill-conditioned ulcers, and chronic cutaneous eruptions. It is given internally, and applied externally as a wash. It is most generally used in decoction, made by boiling ℥ij. of the bark in three pints of water to a quart.]

PRISM (*πρίσμα*; from *πρίω*, to saw). A solid glass in the form of a triangle, so termed from its *separating* a ray of light into its constituent parts.

PRISMATIC SPECTRUM. *Solar spectrum.* The variously-coloured *appearance* presented by a ray of white light, when separated by refraction through a glass prism. This appearance consists of an oblong image, containing seven colours which are called *simple*, or *homogeneous*, in opposition to *white* light, which is called *compound* or *heterogeneous.*

[PRIVET. Common name for *Ligustrum vulgare.*]

PROBANG. A long, slender piece of whalebone, with a piece of sponge at one end, for examining the œsophagus, or removing any obstruction in it.

PROBE (*probo*, to try). An instrument with which the depth and extent of wounds are *tried*.

PROCESSUS (*procedo*, to issue forth). *Apophysis.* A process, or eminence of a bone. Also, a lobe, or portion of the brain.

1. *Proeessus a cerebello ad testes.* The name of two cords, which pass from the nates and testes of the brain to the cerebellum. They are the *superior peduncles;* the corpora restiformia are the *inferior peduncles.*

2. *Processus cochleariformis.* A small, *spoon-like*, bony plate, on the anterior wall of the pyramid.

3. *Processus mammillares.* A name formerly given to the olfactory nerves, from their being considered as emunctories, or canals, by which the serum and pituita, separated by the brain, were conveyed away.

4. *Processus vermiformes.* Two *worm-like* lobes of the cerebellum, connecting the lateral hemispheres superiorly and inferiorly.

5. *Process, azygous.* The rostrum, or ridge, on the median line of the guttural aspect of the sphenoïd bone.

6. *Process, digital.* A name given to the extremity of the cornu ammonis, from its bulbous form resembling the point of a finger.

7. *Process of Raw.* A very elongated slender process, supported anteriorly by the neck of the malleus.

8. *Processes of bones.* See *Os, ossis.*

PROCIDENTIA, (*pro*, before, and *cado*, to fall). *Prolapsus.* The falling down of a part, as of the anus, uterus, &c.

PROCŒ'LIAN (πρὸ, before; κοῖλος, hollow). A designation of those vertebræ which have a cavity in front of the "centrum" or body, and a ball at the back part.

PROCTALGIA (πρωκτὸς, the anus; ἄλγος, pain). Pain or derangement about the anus, without primary inflammation. Dr. Good uses the term *proctica.*

[PRODROMUS (προ, before; δρομος, course). The period immediately preceding an attack of disease, and in which the precursory symptoms appear.]

PROFLUVIA (*profluo*, to flow down). Fluxes; pyrexia, attended with an increased excretion of a matter not naturally bloody; the fifth order of the *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen's nosology, including the genera catarrhus and dysenteria.

PROFUNDUS. Literally, deep, or deep-seated. A designation of one of the flexors of the fingers, from its being situated more deeply than the flexor sublimis.

PROFUSIO (*profundo*, to pour forth). A loss of blood; a genus of the order *Apocenoses*, or increased secretions, of Cullen's nosology.

[PROGNATHOUS (προ, before; γναθος, the jaw.) Having a projecting jaw.]

PROGNA'THOUS SKULL (πρὸ, forward; γνάθος, the jaw). Under this term, Dr. Prichard describes that form of the skull which is characterized by the forward prominence of the jaws, and which is most marked in some of the Negro races of the Guinea coast, and in some of the Polynesian and Australian races. A jaw may be so prognathous as to be almost a *muzzle.*

PROGNO'SIS (προγνωσις, foreknowledge). Prognostication, or the faculty of foreseeing and predicting what will take place in diseases.

PROLABIUM (*pro*, before; *labium*, the lip). The membrane which invests the front part of the lips.

PROLAPSUS (*prolabor*, to fall forward). *Procidentia.* The falling down of any part, as of the anus, vagina, uterus, bladder, &c. A genus of the *Ectopiæ*, or protrusions, of Cullen's nosology.

Prolapsus iridis. A hernia-like protrusion of the iris through a wound of the cornea. The tumour, thus formed, is sometimes called *staphyloma iridis;* the protrusion of the whole iris is termed *staphyloma racemosum;* a small prolapsus, *myocephalon* (μυῖα, a fly; κεφαλὴ, the head); those of larger size have been named *clavus* (a nail), *helos*, ἦλος, a nail), and *melon* (μῆλον, an apple).

PROLIFEROUS (*proles*, offspring; *fero*, to bear). A term applied in botany to a flower which produces another flower from its centre, as in certain roses, &c.

PROMETHEANS (*Prometheus*, the fire-stealer). Small glass bulbs, filled with concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which it ignites on being pressed, affording an instantaneous light.

PROMONTORIUM. A promontory; an eminence of the internal ear, formed by the outer side of the vestibule, and by the corresponding scala of the cochlea.

PRONATION (*pronus*, bending downward). The act of turning the palm of the hand downwards, by rotating the radius upon the ulna by means of the pronator muscles.

PRONA'TOR TERES (*pronus*, bending downward). A muscle arising from the inner condyle of the humerus and the coronoïd process of the ulna, and inserted into the middle of the radius.

Pronator quadratus. A muscle arising

from the edge of the ulna, and inserted into the edge of the radius. This, and the preceding muscle, turn the radius and the hand inwards.

PROOF. This term, as applied to *spirit*, is said to have been derived from an old practice of trying the strength of spirit by pouring it over gunpowder in a cup, and then setting fire to the spirit; if, when the spirit had burned away, the gunpowder exploded, the spirit was said to be *over proof*; if, on the other hand, the gunpowder failed to be ignited, owing to the presence of water left from the spirit, it was said to be *under proof*. It requires, however, a spirit nearly of the strength of what is now called rectified spirit to stand this test. See *Standard Proof Spirit*.

PROOF SPIRIT. *Spiritus tenuior*. Spirit which, on proof or trial, is found to be of the proper strength. The proof spirit of the pharmacopœia is directed to be of specific gravity 0·930.

PROPAGO. A term applied by the older botanists to the branch laid down in the process of *layering*.

PROPAGULUM. The term applied by Link to the offset in certain plants. See *Offset*.

PROPHYLACTIC (*πρό*, before; *φυλάσσω*, to guard). Any means employed for the preservation of health.

PROPOLIS (*πρό*, before; *πόλις*, a city). Bee-bread; a resinous substance collected by bees from the buds of trees, and used by them for lining the cells of a new comb, stopping crevices, &c.

[PROPYLAMIN. A peculiar volatile alkali, having the smell of herring-pickle.]

PROSECTOR (*pro*, before; *seco*, to cut). One who prepares the subjects for anatomical lectures.

PROSENCHYMA. A term applied by Link to that form of parenchyma in plants, in which the cells taper to each end, and overlap each other; the term *parenchyma* being restricted to that form of the tissue, in which the cells have truncated extremities.

PROSOPALGIA (*προσώπον*, the face; *ἄλγος*, pain). Pain of the face; face ague; neuralgia, or tic douloureux of the face.

PROSTATE (*pro*, before; *sto*, to state). *Prostata*. A gland situated *before* the vesiculæ seminales, and surrounding the commencement of the urethra in the male.

[1. *Prostatic*. Relating to the prostate.]

2. *Prostatic urethra*. The most dilated part of the urethra, a little more than an inch in length, situated in the prostate gland.

3. *Prostate concretions*. Calculi of the prostate gland, proved, by Dr. Wollaston, to be phosphate of lime, not distinctly stratified, and tinged by the secretion of the prostate gland.

PRO'TEAN STONE (*Proteus*, the many-shaped sea-deity). *Artificial ivory*. A material invented by Mr. Cheverton; it is manufactured from gypsum, which, by various modes of treating it, is made to resemble ivory, granite, or different kinds of marble.

PROTEINE (*πρωτεύω*, to hold the first place). The name given by Mülder to the precipitate obtained by adding acetic acid to a solution of caustic potash, containing fibrin, albumen, or gelatine, animal or vegetable, in solution.

PROTEINA'CEOUS PRINCIPLES.—A term applied to albuminous alimentary principles from their yielding *proteine*. Their composition is identical with that of the constituents of the blood, and hence they may be called the "flesh-and-blood making principles." See *Gelatigenous Principles*.

PRO'TIDE. One of the products yielded by boiling *protein* with potash. The other products are erythroprotide and leucin.

PROTO- (*πρῶτος*, the first). This prefix denotes the *lowest* degree in which one body unites with another, as *prot*-oxide. *Per* denotes the *highest* degree, as *per*-oxide.

PRO'TO-COMPOUND. A binary compound of single equivalents of salt-radical and basyl, as hydrochloric acid, protochloride of tin, &c.

PROTOPLA'SMA (*πρῶτος*, first; *πλάσμα*, any thing formed or moulded). A term applied by Mohl to the mucilaginous granular contents of the vegetable cell, which he supposes to be especially concerned in the elaboration of new cells.

PRO'TOPLAST (*πρῶτος*, first; *πλάσσω*, to form). An organized individual, capable (either singly or as one of a pair) of propagating individuals; itself having been propagated by no such previous individual or pair. Hence—

1. A *species* is a class of individuals, each of which is hypothetically considered to be the descendant of the same protoplast, or of the same pair of protoplasts.
2. A *variety* is a class of individuals, each belonging to the same species, but each differing from other individuals of the species in the points wherein they agree amongst one another.
3. A *race* is a class of individuals concerning which there are doubts as to

whether they constitute a separate species, or a variety of a recognized one.—*Latham.*

[PROTOZOA (*πρῶτος*, first, *ζωον*, animal). The lowest class of animals; those which have the simplest organization.]

PROTRACTOR (*protraho*, to draw forward). An instrument for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.

PROTUBERANCE (*pro*, before, *tuber*, swelling). An eminence, or projecting art; thus, the pons Varolii is called the *annular protuberance;* the cornua Ammonis are termed by Chaussier *protubérances cylindroïdes;* &c.

PROXIMATE CAUSE (*proximus*, nearest). A term often used to denote the first link in the chain of diseased effects,—the *nearest* cause.

PROXIMATE PRINCIPLE. A term applied, in analyzing any body, to the principle which is *nearest* to the natural constitution of the body, and more immediately the object of sense, as distinguished from intermediate or ultimate principles.

Ultimate principles are the elements of which proximate principles are composed.

[PRUNELLA VULGARIS. Self-heal; Heal-all. A labiate plant, an infusion or decoction of which was formerly used in hemorrhages and diarrhœa, and as a gargle in sore throat.]

PRUNUS DOMESTICA. The Plum-tree; a Rosaceous plant, the dried fruit of which is the *prune* of commerce. The part employed in medicine is the pulp of the drupe.

[*Prunus lauro-cerasus.* Cherry laurel. The leaves of this plant contain hydrocyanic acid, and the water distilled from them is sometimes used as a substitute for that medicine.

[*Prunus Virginiana.* Wild-cherry. An indigenous plant, the bark of which possesses the conjoined powers of tonic and sedative. It is a useful remedy in hectic and intermittent fevers, phthisis, some forms of dyspepsia, &c. It is most generally given either in infusion or syrup; the dose of the former being two or three, and of the latter one fluid ounce.]

PRURI'GO (*prurio*, to itch). Pruriginous rash; severe itching, affecting the whole, or part, of the skin, with or without an eruption of papulæ.

Prurigo formicans (formica, an ant.) Formicative prurigo; attended with the sensation as of ants or other insects creeping over and stinging the skin, or of hot needles piercing it.

PRURI'TUS (*prurio*, to itch). Itching; a term synonymous with *prurigo.* The former term, however, simply denotes itching, while the latter is applied to the cutaneous diseases attended by itching.

PRUSSIAN BLUE. The sesqui-ferrocyanide of iron. [See *Blue.*]

PRUSSIAS. A prussiate; a name now exploded, except in commerce, when it denotes a cyanide: what is termed the *yellow prussiate* of potash, is a ferrocyanide of potassium.

PRUSSIC ACID. A designation of *hydrocyanic acid*, from its being an ingredient in Prussian blue.

PRUSSINE. *Prussic gas.* The cyanogen of Gay Lussac. See *Cyanogen.*

PSALTERIUM (*ψάλλω*, to play upon the harp). *Lyra.* A part of the brain, consisting of lines impressed upon the under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix.

PSELLISMUS (*ψέλλίζω*, to stammer). Misenunciation; inaccurate articulation; a genus of the *Dyscinesiæ* of Cullen, comprising the following species:—

1. *Psellismus balbutiens.* Lisping; vicious multiplication of labials.

2. *Psellismus emolliens.* Vicious substitution of soft for harsher letters.

3. *Psellismus lallans.* Lullaby-speech; vicious pronunciation of the letter *l.*

4. *Psellismus ringens.* Rotacismus; vicious pronunciation of the letter *r.*

5. *Psellismus lagostomatum.* Vicious pronunciation occasioned by hare-lip.

6. *Psellismus acheilos.* Vicious pronunciation arising from defect of lip.

7. *Psellismus hæsitans.* Hesitation.

PSELLISMUS METALLICUS. The stammering which sometimes attends *tremor mercurialis.*

PSEUDO- (*ψευδὴς*, false). A prefix denoting *spuriousness;* thus, pseudo-membrane signifies false membrane.

[1. *Pseud-arthrosis*, (*αρθρον*, a joint). A false joint.]

2. *Pseudo-blepsis* (*βλέπω*, to see). False or depraved sight; a genus of the *Dysæsthesiæ* of Cullen, comprising the species *imaginaria*, in which objects are supposed to appear, which have no real existence; and *mutans*, in which objects are really present, but appear somewhat changed.

3. *Pseudo-bulb.* A term applied to the enlarged aërial stem of Orchidaceous plants. It resembles a tuber.

4. *Pseudo-erythrin.* A substance similar to *erythrin*, occasionally obtained, and occasionally altogether wanting, in the alcoholic solutions of the lichens.

5. *Pseudo-gall.* A term applied to certain anomalous excrescences upon trees and other plants, which, though they much resemble galls, are not so distinctly traceable to the operations of any insect.

One of these occurs on the common bramble, and bears some resemblance to the bedeguar of the rose. They appear to be simply hypertrophic diseases, like wens in animals.

6. *Pseudo-membrane.* A false membrane, resulting from inflammation, as that formed in pleurisy, in peritonitis, in croup, &c.

7. *Pseudo-morphia.* A base discovered in certain species of opium. Pelletier thinks it is some combination of morphia, in which this substance has lost its poisonous properties.

8. *Pseudo-quina.* A species of Strychnos, the bark of which, called *quina do campo*, is employed in the Brazils as a substitute for cinchona bark.

9. *Pseudo-scope* (σκοπέω, to see). An instrument invented by Mr. Wheatstone for producing the "conversion of the relief" of any solid object to which it is directed, thus conveying to the mind a *false* perception of all external objects, by transposition of the distances of the points which compose them. The inside of a tea-cup appears a solid convex body; and a small terrestrial globe appears a concave hemisphere.

10. *Pseudo-syphilis.* A disease resembling syphilis, but not of the same nature. By some writers it is supposed to be syphilis, more or less modified by the mercurial disease.

11. *Pseudo-toxin.* A brownish-yellow substance, obtained from the watery extract of belladonna.

PSOAS (ψόαι, the loins). The name of two muscles of the lungs, viz.:

1. *Psoas magnus.* A muscle arising from the last dorsal, and the four superior lumbar vertebræ, and inserted into the lesser trochanter of the os femoris. It moves the thigh forwards.

2. *Psoas parvus.* A muscle arising from the last dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the brim of the pelvis: it is very often wanting. It bends the spine upon the pelvis.

3. *Psoas abscess.* Another name for lumbar abscess, the femoro-coxalgie of Chaussier.

[4. *Psoitis.* Inflammation of the psoas muscles.]

PSORA (ψώρα, the itch). Itch; a genus of the *Dialyses* of Cullen; the *scabies* of Willan.

PSORI'ASIS (ψώρα, the itch). *Psora.* Dry scall, or scaly tetter; a disease of the order *Squamæ*, consisting of patches of dry, amorphous scales, continuous, or of intermediate outline; skin often chappy.

PSOROPHTHALMIA (ψώρα, the itch; ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eye). Inflammation of the eyelids with ulceration, tinea of the eyelids, &c. Itch of the eyelids. [See *Lippitudo.*]

PSY'CHICAL REMEDIES (ψυχικὸς, belonging to the ψυχὴ, psyché, or soul). These consist in the employment of the mental affections, to promote the healthy functions of the body, or to modify the progress of disease.

PSYCHOLOGY (ψυχὴ, the soul; λόγος, a description). A description of the intellectual and moral faculties.

PSYCHRO'METER (ψυχρὸς, cold; μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapour contained in the atmosphere. It is a particular kind of *hygrometer*, a general term for every kind of apparatus employed for ascertaining the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere.

PSYCHOTRIA EMETICA. A plant of the order Cinchonaceæ, the root of which constitutes the *Striated Ipecacuanha* of Pereira, the *black* or *Peruvian Ipecacuanha* of others.

PSYDRACIUM (quasi ψυχρὰ ὑδράκια, id est, *frigidæ* seu frigifactæ *guttulæ*). A small pustule, often irregularly circumscribed, producing but a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a lamellated scab. Compare *Phlyzacium*, which is denominated from the opposite quality of *heat.*

PTARMICS (πταίρω, to sneeze). *Sternutatories.* Medicines which excite sneezing. See *Errhines.*

[PTERITANNIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained by E. Luck from the root of the Filix mas.]

PTEROCARPUS (πτερὸν, a wing; καρπὸς, fruit). A genus of Leguminous plants, with legumes surrounded by a wing.

1. *Pterocarpus erinaceus.* Hedgehog Pterocarpus, the species which yields the original *gum kino* of the shops.

2. *Pterocarpus draco.* The species which yields the *dragon's blood* of commerce.

3. *Pterocarpus santalinus.* Three-leaved Pterocarpus, the species which yields the *red sandal wood*, used by dyers and colour manufacturers.

PTEROPODA (πτερὸν, a wing; ποῦς, ποδὸς, a foot). The fourth class of the *Cyclo-gangliata*, or Mollusca; consisting of small, soft, floating marine animals, which swim by the contractions of two lateral musculo-cutaneous fins, as the cleodora, clio, &c.

PTERYGIUM (πτέρυξ, a wing). A thickened state of the conjunctiva, probably so called from its triangular shape.

PTERYGOIDEUS (*πτέρυξ*, a wing; *εἶδος*, likeness). [Pterygoid.] Resembling a wing; the name of a process of the sphenoïd bone.

1. *Pterygoïdeus internus.* A muscle arising from the inner plate of the pterygoïd process of the sphenoïd bone, and inserted into the inside of the angle of the lower jaw.

2. *Pterygoïdeus externus.* A muscle arising from the outer plate of the pterygoïd process, &c., and inserted into the condyle of the lower jaw, &c. This, and the preceding muscle, move the jaw from side to side, and perform the action of grinding with the teeth.

3. *Nervus pterygoïdeus.* The pterygoïd or Vidian nerve, which passes backwards from the spheno-palatine ganglion, through the pterygoïd canal, and divides into the *carotid* and *petrosal* branches.

4. *Pterygo-pharyngeus.* A synonym of the *constrictor superior* muscle, from its arising from the pterygoïd process of the sphenoïd bone.

5. *Pterygo-staphylinus* (*σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes). The name of a muscle arising from the pterygoïd process of the sphenoïd bone, and inserted into the velum palati.

PTILO'SIS (*πτίλωσις*, the moulting of birds). *Madarosis; Alopecia.* Loss of the eyelashes, occasioned by chronic inflammation of the eyelids.

PTISAN (*πτισάνη*, from *πτίσσω*, to pound or peel). Barley-broth; a term applied to decoctions of *pearl barley.* Horace speaks of the "ptisanarium oryzæ," or ptisan drink of rice; and Celsus has *cremor ptisanæ*, or the thick juice of barley.

PTO'SIS (*πτῶσις*, prolapsus; from *πίπτω*, to fall). A falling of the upper eyelid, with a partial or complete want of power to elevate it. It is also called *blepharoptosis, lapsus palpebræ superioris*, &c. It appears to be the same affection as Beer terms *atonia palpebrarum*, or relaxation of the eyelids.

PTY'ALINE (*πτύαλον*, saliva). A peculiar animal matter said to exist in saliva, and to be analogous to the *diastase* of plants.

PTYALISM (*πτύω*, to spit). Salivation; an involuntary flow of saliva; a genus of the *Apocenoses*, or increased secretions, of Cullen's nosology.

PTYALOGOGUES (*πτυαλόν*, saliva; *ἄγω*, to induce). Medicines which cause salivation, or a flow of saliva.

PUBERTY (*pubes*, covered with hair). Literally, the appearance of the first downy hair on young people; the hair itself; the vigour of youth, usually at the fourteenth year for the male, and the twelfth for the female. It varies, however, in different climates.

PUBES. Literally, covered with hair; the downy hair of puberty. Hence the term is applied to a person of the age of puberty.

PUBESCENCE (*pubes*, covered with hair). The down of plants, consisting of soft short hairs, which partially cover the cuticle, as in Geranium molle. Hence

Pubescent, covered with pubescence or hair.

[PUBIC. Of, or belonging to the pubis.]

PUBIS OS. The pubic, or share bone; a part of the os innominatum.

[PUCCOON. Common name for *Sanguinaria Canadensis.*]

PUDENDUM (*pudor*, shame). *Vulva.* A term applied to the external parts of generation in the female.

PUDIC (*pudeo*, to be ashamed). *Nervus pudendalis superior.* The name of a branch of the sciatic plexus.

PUERPERAL (*puerpera*, a woman recently delivered; from *puer*, a boy; *pario*, to bring forth). Belonging to child-bed.

Puerperal fever. A term generally considered synonymous with those of puerperal peritonitis, child-bed fever, peritoneal fever, or the epidemic disease of lying-in women.

PUFF-BALL. The *Lycoperdon giganteum;* a fungaceous plant used for staunching blood, and for making tinder.

PUGILLUS (dim. of *pugnus*, a fist). A little handful; the eighth part of a handful; a gripe between the finger and thumb.

[PULEGIUM. The pharmacopœial name of the *Mentha pulegium.*]

PULEX. A species of insect, in which a single impregnation suffices for at least six or seven generations. It is also remarkable, that in the warmer summer months the young of this insect are produced viviparously; and in the cooler autumnal months, oviparously. The same phenomena apply to the *Apis* (puceron, or green-plant louse), with the additional fact, that many of its offspring are winged, and many without wings, or distinction of sex; in this respect making an approach to the working-bees, and still more nearly to the working-ants, known, till of late, by the name of neuters.—*Good.*

PULMO, PULMONIS. The lungs; the organs which occupy the sides of the chest.

[PULMONARIA OFFICINALIS. Lungwort. An European plant, of the family Borragineæ, the leaves of which have been used as a pectoral.]

[*Pulmonary.* Belonging to the lungs.]

Pulmonary transpiration. The aqueous vapour which escapes in expiration.

[*Pulmonic.* Relating to the lungs.]

PULMONIC CIRCULATION. The passage of the blood from the right side of the heart through the pulmonary arteries to the lungs, and back to the left side of the heart through the pulmonary veins. This is also called the *lesser circulation*, in order to distinguish it from the *greater circulation*, or the passage of the blood from the left side of the heart through the arteries of the body, and back again through the veins to the right side of the heart. See *Portal circulation.*

PULPA. Pulp; a piece of meat without bones. The nucleus of the teeth, a bulbous prolongation of their mucous membrane.

PULP OF TOOTH. A term applied to the nucleated cells of the primary basis of the tooth. It is contained in the hollow of the tooth, or *pulp-cavity.*

PULS, PULTIS. A thick porridge used by the ancients; also water-gruel, panada, &c. From this term are derived *pulmentum* and *pulmentarium*, words of similar meaning; *pultarius*, a pipkin, and *pulticula*, gruel, or panada, used by Celsus.

PULSE (*pulsus*, a stroke). A beating or striking; and, hence, the stroke or beat of an artery.

1. *Pulsus dicrotus* (δίς, twice, κροτέω, to beat). Rebounding pulse; so named from its action conveying the idea of a double pulsation.

2. *Pulse, pulmonic.* A term applied by Dr. Mollison to a phenomenon which occurs in operations of the chest, and consists in the expulsion of a certain quantity of the air in the chest, synchronously with each *contraction of the heart*, and beat of the pulse.

3. *Pulselessness.* The Entasia acrotismus of Dr. Good. Failure or cessation of the pulse, often accompanied with pain in the epigastrium; the perception and the voluntary muscles remaining undisturbed.

PULSUS CORDIS. The impulse of the heart, or the shock communicated by the apex of the heart to the walls of the thorax in the neighbourhood of the fifth and sixth ribs. This must not be confounded with the arterial pulse.

Pulsus venosus. The regurgitation, or, rather, periodic arrest of the blood in the great venous trunks.

PULTACEOUS (*puls*, porridge). A term applied to substances which have the consistence of porridge.

PULVERULENT (*pulvis*, powder). Any thing reduced to powder, or covered over with powder.

PULVI'NAR. A pillow, or cushion. Hence *pulvinar* seu *cervicale lupuli* denotes a pillow of hops, occasionally employed in mania.

PULVIS. A powder; a substance reduced to extremely minute particles.

1. *Pulvis aloës cum canellâ.* Sold under the name of *hiera picra*, vulgò, hiccory piccory. [Aloes, finely powdered, ℔j.; canella, ʒiij.; mix.]

2. *Pulvis anti-lyssus.* Mead's powder against the bite of a mad dog, consisting of ash-coloured liver-wort in powder, with an equal quantity of black pepper.

3. *Pulvis antimonialis.* Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis. A succedaneum of the celebrated *fever powder of Dr. James.*

[4. *Pulvis aromaticus.* Cinnamon, ginger, of each ʒij.; cardamom, deprived of the capsules, nutmeg, grated, of each ʒj.; mix. An agreeable carminative; dose, grs. x. to ʒss.]

5. *Pulvis Cobbii* or *Tunquinensis.* The famous Tonquin powder, introduced into this country by Mr. Cobb, as a specific in lyssa, and consisting of musk, cinnabar, and arrack.

6. *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ comp.* [*Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii*, Ph. U. S. Ipecacuanha, in powder, opium, do., of each ʒj.; sulphate of potassa, ʒj. Rub well together. The editor has been in the habit of substituting, in some cases, for the opium in this combination, its equivalent of sulphate or muriate of morphium, and with great advantage.] A valuable sudorific, sold under the name of *Dover's powder.*

[7. *Pulvis jalapæ compositus.* P. U. S. Jalap. in powder, ʒj.; bitartrate of potassa, do., ʒij. Mix. Dose, ʒss. to ʒj.]

PUMICE. A light, spongy, vitreous stone, usually found in the neighbourhood of volcanoes. The island of Lipari is chiefly formed of this substance.

[PUMPKIN SEEDS. The seeds of *Cucurbito Pepo*, which have been administered with great success for the expulsion of tapeworm.]

PUNCTUM (*pungo*, to prick). A point; that which is without extent.

1. *Punctum cœcum.* The blind spot; a term applied to that part of the retina which is situated immediately above the point of union with the optic nerve, and is found to be insensible to the stimulus of light.

2. *Puncta lachrymalia.* The external commencements of the lachrymal ducts, situated on the lachrymal tubercles near the inner canthi of the eyelids.

3. *Punctum saliens.* A name given to the first rudiments of the heart, the pulsations of which are perceived through the enveloping mucous organs.

PUNICA GRANATUM. The Common Pomegranate; a Myrtaceous plant, yielding *granadin* or mannite. See *Balaustine.*

[PUNICIN. A peculiar principle extracted from the bark of *Punica Granatum.*]

PUPILLA (dim. of *pupa*, a puppet). The pupil, or the round aperture in the centre of the iris of the eye.

Artificial pupil. A term applied to the *opening* made by division of the iris; and also to the *operation* by which a new pupil is formed, when the natural one has become useless from opacity of the transparent cornea.

PURGATIVES (*purgo*, to cleanse). Active cathartics. See *Cathartic.*

[PURGING NUTS. Nuts of *curcus purgans.*]

PURIFORM (*pus*, matter; *forma*, likeness. Resembling pus.

PURL. A beverage formed by the infusion of *absinthium*, or common wormwood, in ale.

[PURO-MUCOUS. Having the character of pus and mucus.]

PURPLE OF CASSIUS. [See *Cassius.*]

PURPURA. Literally, the purple, or livid disease. Scorbutus, or Scurvy; an eruption of small, distinct, purple specks and patches, attended with languor, general debility, and pains in the limbs. The term *purpura* originally denoted the shell-fish from which the purple dye was produced; hence it was used for the dye itself, and was transferred to the disease from the analogy of colour.

PURPURATE. A combination of purpuric acid with a salifiable base.

PURPURIC ACID. An acid first described by Dr. Prout, and named by Dr. Wollaston from its remarkable tendency to form red or *purple*-coloured salts with alkaline bases. It is obtained from uric or lithic acid.

PU'RPURINE. *Oxylizaric Acid.* Madder-purple; a substance differing little from alizarine.

PU'RREE (πυῤῥός, yellowish-red). A beautiful yellow pigment, adapted for oil or water-colour painting, and known by the names of Indian yellow, or *jaune indien.* Its origin is uncertain. An acid has been obtained from it, called *euxanthinic* and *purreic* acid.

[PURRING TREMOR. *Tremissement cataire.* A peculiar vibration, compared to the purring of a cat, communicated to the hand in those states of the heart or arteries in which the *bellows* or *rasp* sound is detected by auscultation.]

PURSINESS (*pursy*, from *poussif*,—French). The colloquial term for obesity in stunted persons.

PURULENT (*pus*, matter). Of the nature of pus; attended with pus.

PUS (πῦον, matter). The fluid formed by the process of suppuration; a matter consisting of globules larger than those of the blood.

PUSH. A common phlegmon, differing from a boil or furunculus, in containing uniform and mature pus; that of the boil always containing a core.

PUSTULA (of the matter or nature of pus; from πῦον, pus; ὕλη, matter.—*Good*). A pustule; an elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus. The varieties, as given by Bateman, are phlyzacium, psydracium, achor, and favus.

Pustule malignant. A form of mortification, generally believed to originate in horned cattle, and to be communicated from them to man. It is the *charbon* of the French.

PUTAMEN (*puto*, to prune or cut). A synonymous term for the *endocarp*, or innermost layer of the pericarp, of osseous fruits.

PUTREFACTION (*putris*, putrid; *facio*, to make). The spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable matters, attended with fœtor; a species of fermentation.

PUTRID FEVER. A name given to *typhus*, from its symptoms of putrescency. It has been called *spotted fever*, from its being attended with petechiæ, or flea-bite spots; and by the Spaniards, *tavardillo*, from tavardo, a spotted cloak.

PUTRILAGE. A term applied to animal matters which are partly decomposed.

[PYÆMIA, *Pyohæmia* (πῦον, pus; αἷμα, blood). A morbid condition of the blood, in which pus globules are present in that fluid.]

PYELI'TIS (πύελος, pelvis; and *itis*, the Greek termination for inflammation). Inflammation of the mucous membrane, &c., of the pelvis of the kidney.

PYINE (πῦον, pus). A peculiar matter, besides albumen, found by Gueterbock in solution in pus. Vogel doubts whether it is an essential component of pus. The same matter is contained in mucus.

[PYLORIC. Relating to the pylorus.]

PYLO'RUS (πύλη, a gate; ὦρα, care). Literally, a *gate-keeper.* The lower and contracted orifice of the stomach, guarding the entrance into the bowels. See *Œsophagus*, or the *porter.*

Valve of the pylorus. An incorrect designation of a circular rim placed internally at the narrowest part of the pylorus; it is merely a replication of the coats of the stomach.

[PYOGENIA, *Pyogenesis* (*πῦον*, pus; *γένεσις*, generation). The formation or elaboration of pus.]

[PYOGENIC. Related to the formation of pus.]

PYOHÆ'MIA (*πῦον*, pus; *αἷμα*, blood). *Pyæmia.* A constitutional state of the blood dependent on the presence of pus in this fluid.

PYRAMID. A conical bony eminence situated on the posterior wall of the tympanum, immediately behind the fenestra ovalis.

1. *Pyramidalis.* A muscle arising from the pubes, and inserted into the linea alba, near half way between the pubes and umbilicus. It assists the rectus.

2. *Pyramidalis nasi.* A slip of the occipito-frontalis muscle, which goes down over the nasal bones, and is fixed to the compressor nasi.

3. *Emmentia pyramidalis.* A small, hollow, conical eminence, situated behind the fenestra ovalis, and at the lower part of the prominence formed by the aqueduct of Fallopius.

4. The name *pyramidalis* was also given by Winslow, Casserius, and others, to the *levator labii superioris alæque nasi*, from its dividing into two small fasciculi, one of which is implanted into the alæ nasi, while the other goes to the upper lip; it is thus *pyramidal*, with its base downward.

PYRA'MIDAL SKULL. Under this name, Dr. Prichard describes that form of the skull which Blumenbach terms *Mongolian*, and which is most characteristically seen in the Esquimaux. The whole face, instead of approaching the *oval* or *elliptical*, as in Europeans, is of a lozenge-shape; and the larger proportion which it bears to the capacity of the cranium indicates in the pyramidal skull a more ample extension of the organs of sensation.

[PYRECTICA (*πυρετὸς*, fever). Fevers.]

[PYREN. A colourless, crystallizable substance, obtained from pitch, by distillation at a high temperature, by M. Laurent.]

PYRETHRIN. The active principle of the root of the *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, or Pellitory of Spain.

[PYRETHRUM (Ph. U. S.) Pellitory. The root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum.*]

[PYRETHRUM PARTHENIUM. *Feverfew.* An European plant which resembles chamomile in odour and taste, and in medical properties.]

[PYRETIC (*πῦρ*, fire). Appertaining to fever.]

PYRE'TINE (*πῦρ*, fire). A pyrogenous or empyreumatic resin, which, combined with acetic acid, exists in wood-soot, or *fuligo ligni.*

PYRE'TINE, CRYSTALLIZED.—The name given by Berzelius to a yellow, light sublimate, observed in the neck of the retort, in the destructive distillation of amber. This was called, by Vogel, *volatile resin of amber;* by Gmelin, *amber-camphor.*

PYRETOLOGY (*πυρετὸς*, fever; *λόγος*, an account). A description or troatise of fevers.

[PYREXIA (*πῦρ*, fire). Fever.]

PYRIFORMIS (*pyrus*, a pear; *forma*, likeness). Pear-shaped; a muscle arising from the hollow of the sacrum, and inserted into the cavity at the root of the trochanter major: it is also called *pyramidalis.* It moves the thigh.

PYRMONT WATER. A celebrated mineral spring at Pyrmont, a village in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany.

PYRO- (*πῦρ*, fire). Words compounded with this term denote the presence of *fire*, heat, fever, &c.

1. *Pyr-acid.* An acid produced by the destructive distillation of an organic acid, as the *pyro*-citric, by decomposition of the citric, &c.

2. *Pyrexia.* Fever. Under the term *Pyrexiæ*, Cullen classed together febrile diseases, including intermittent and continued fevers.

3. *Pyrites.* Native compounds of metals with sulphur; as iron pyrites, or the sulphuret of iron. The term pyrites originally denoted a fire-stone, a sort of stone out of which *fire* could be struck.

4. *Pyro-acetic ether.* An ethereal fluid, procured by the distillation of acetic acid.

5. *Pyro-acetic spirit.* An inflammable fluid, also called *acetone*, evolved on heating some of the acetates of potash, lead, and copper.

6. *Pyro-conia.* Empyreumatic oil of hemlock; an oil obtained by the destructive distillation of hemlock, said to resemble that procured from fox-glove.

7. *Pyro-daturia.* Empyreumatic oil of stramonium; an oil obtained by the destructive distillation of stramonium, resembling tar and the aqueous fluid which distils along with its acid. In its physical and chemical properties, it resembles *pyro-digitaline.*

8. *Pyro-digitalina.* Empyreumatic oil of foxglove, obtained by destructive distillation of the dried leaves. Similar terms have been suggested for the empyreumatic oils of other plants, as *pyro-daturia, pyro-hyoscyamia*, &c.

9. *Pyro-gallic acid.* An acid produced

by heating gallic acid, which evolves carbonic acid, and is converted into the pyrogenous acid.

10. *Pyro-hyoscyamia.* Empyreumatic oil of henbane; an acid produced by the destructive distillation of henbane, and identical in its properties with *pyro-digitaline.*

11. *Pyro-ligneous acid.* An acid obtained by distillation from wood. In its strongest form it is *acetic acid.*

12. *Pyro-ligneous ether.* An impure liquor, sometimes, but erroneously, called *naphtha,* obtained in the destructive distillation of wood. It is also termed *pyro-xylic spirit,* hydrate of oxide of methyle, and bihydrate of methyrene.

13. *Pyro-ligneous spirit.* A substance produced during the distillation of wood. It is more volatile than alcohol, but burns very well in a spirit lamp, and has the advantage of being cheap.

[14. *Pyro-lusite.* The black or deutoxide of Manganese.]

15. *Pyro-meter* (*μέτρον,* a measure). An instrument for measuring high temperatures. Wedgewood's pyrometer is founded on the principle, that *clay* progressively contracts in its dimensions, as it is progressively exposed to higher degrees of heat. The indications of Daniell's pyrometer result from a difference in the expansion and contraction of a platinum bar, and a tube of black lead ware in which it is contained: these differences are made available by connecting an index with the platinum bar, which traverses a circular scale fixed on to the tube.

16. *Pyro-metry* (*μέτρον,* a measure). That branch of science which investigates the dilatation of bodies by heat.

17. *Pyro-phorus* (*φέρω,* to carry). An artificial product, which takes fire on exposure to the air: hence it has been called, in Germany, *luft-zunder,* or *air-tinder.* It is prepared from alum by calcination, with various inflammable substances.

18. *Pyro-phosphate.* Prof. Graham suggests the substitution of the terms pyro-phosphate of water and meta-phosphate of water for the terms pyro-phosphoric acid and meta-phosphoric acid; if the latter terms are employed at all, it is to be remembered that they are applicable to the proto- and deuto-hydrates, and not to the acid itself, which is the same in all the hydrates.

19. *Pyrósis* (*πύρωσις,* burning; from *πῦρ,* fire). Pain in the epigastrium, as of extreme heat (emphatically called by the French, *fer chaud*), with eruption of watery fluid. This disease is called in England *black-water;* and in Scotland *water-brash.*

20. *Pyro-tartaric acid.* A crystalline acid yielded by the distillation of tartaric acid, together with an oily acid called *pyruvic acid.*

21. *Pyro-techny* (*τέχνη,* art). The art of fire, or the management and application of fire in chemical operations.

22. *Pyr-othonide* (*ὀθόνη,* linen). A liquid prepared by distilling rags, and then called *rag-oil;* but commonly procured by burning a cone of paper on a plate, and then termed *paper-oil.* It is a popular remedy for toothache.

23. *Pyro-xanthine; pyroxylene.* A crystalline, orange-red substance, obtained from raw pyroxylic spirit.

24. *Pyro-xylic spirit* (*ξύλον,* wood). Another, and a more classical, name for pyro-ligneous spirit. This was formerly termed by Mr. Taylor, pyroligneous ether.

[25. *Pyro-xylin.* Gun-cotton.]

[PYROGUAIACINE. A crystallized product by the dry distillation of guaiacum resin.]

PYROLACEÆ. The Winter-green tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* either wanting or simple, entire or toothed; *flowers* monopetalous; *stamens* hypogynous, double the number of the petals; *ovarium* superior, many-seeded; *seeds* winged.

Pyrola umbellata. Ground Holly, Winter Green, or Pipsisewa; a plant much celebrated for its specific action on the urinary organs. It is now called *Chimaphila umbellata.* In America it is called the *King's Cure.*

PYROMANIA (*πῦρ,* fire; *μαίνομαι,* to be mad). Incendiary madness; a modification of the blind impulse to destroy.

PYRRHIN (*πυῤῥός,* red). A term applied by Zimmermann to an atmospheric organic substance which reddens solutions of silver.

PYRUS AUCUPARIA. The Mountain Ash; a Pomaceous plant, which yields a large quantity of hydrocyanic acid.

Pyrus cydonia. The former name of the Quince, now termed *Cydonia vulgaris;* it has all the characters of Pyrus, except that the cells of the fruit are many-seeded, and the seeds enveloped in a thick soluble mucus.

PYRU'VIC ACID. An acid derived from the destructive distillation of the racemic and tartaric acids.

PYXIDIUM (*pyxis,* a box). A fruit which dehisces by a transverse incision, so that, when ripe, the seed and their placenta appear as if seated in a cup, covered by an operculum or lid, as in hyoscyamus, anagallis, &c.

Q

Q. S. An abbreviation, employed in prescriptions, for *quantum sufficit*, or *quantum satis*, as much as is sufficient.

QUACK (*quacken*, Dutch). A term applied, by way of derision, to a person who professes to cure all diseases by a single remedy [or in accordance with a single dogma]; also to remedies which are sold under the protection of a patent.

QUADRANT ELECTROMETER. An instrument for estimating the degree or intensity of electricity, invented by Mr. Henley. The differences of electric intensity are denoted by an index which traverses a quadrant divided into ninety equal parts, called *degrees*.

QUADRA'TUS. The name of several muscles, derived from their square, or oblong, form. These are—

1. *Quadratus lumborum*, arising from the crest of the ilium, and inserted into the last rib, and the transverse processes of the first four lumbar vertebræ. It inclines the loins to one side; and when both act, they bend the loins forward.

2. *Quadratus femoris*, arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the intertrochanteral line. It moves the thigh backwards.

3. *Quadratus genæ*. A name given to the muscle, otherwise called depressor labii inferioris.

QUADRI- (*quatuor*, four). A Latin prefix, denoting the number *four*, and corresponding with the Greek *tetra*, as in *quadri*-locular; four-celled; *tetra*-spermous, four-seeded.

QUADRIGEMINUS. Four double; a term applied to four tubercles situated on the upper part of the posterior surface of the brain; the two upper tubercles are called the *nates*, the two lower the *testes*.

QUADRUMANA (*quatuor*, four, *manus*, a hand). Four-handed; the designation of an order of Mammalia, including the monkey, the lemur, &c., which have a movable thumb on their lower extremities opposed to the fingers; all their extremities are, in fact, instruments of prehension.

QUADRUPLICI (*quatuor*, four, *plica*, a fold). A Latin numeral, denoting *four-fold*.

[QUALITATIVE. Relating to quality.]

[QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS. An analysis to determine the constituents of a compound, without reference to their relative proportions.]

QUALM. A Saxon term for a sudden attack of sickness.

QUANTITY. Under this article is shown the correspondence between the French and English Weights and Measures, as calculated by Dr. Duncan, jun.

1.—*Measures of Length: the Metre being at* 32°, *and the Foot at* 62°.

		English inches.						
Millimetre	=	·03937						
Centimetre	=	·39371						
Decimetre	=	3·93710						
Metre*	=	39·37100		Mil.	Fur.	Yds.	Feet.	In
Decametre	=	393·71000	=	0	0	10	2	9·7
Hecatometre	=	3937·10000	=	0	0	109	1	1
Kilometre	=	39371·00000	=	0	4	213	1	10·2
Myriametre	=	393710·00000	=	6	1	156	0	6

2.—*Measures of Capacity.*

		Cubic inches.					
Millilitre	=	·06103					
Centilitre	=	·61028				*English.*	
Decilitre	=	6·10280		Tons.	Hhds.	Wine Gal.	Pints.
Litre	=	61·02800	=	0	·0	0	2·1133
Decalitre	=	610·28000	=	0	0	2	5·1352
Hecatolitre	=	6102·80000	=	0	0	26·419	
Kilolitre	=	61028·00000	=	1	0	12·19	
Myrialitre	=	610280·00000	=	10	1	58·9	

* Decided by Capt. Kater to be 39·37079 inches. (Phil. Trans. 1818, p. 109.)

3.—Measures of Weight.

		English grains.		*Troy.*					*Avoirdupois.*		
				Lb.	Oz.	Dr.	Gr.		Lb.	Oz.	Dr.
Milligramme	=	·0154									
Centigramme	=	·1544									
Decigramme	=	1·5444									
Gramme	=	15·4440									
Decagramme	=	154·4402	[=	0	0	2	34·3	=	0	0	5·65
Hecatogramme	=	1544·4023	=	0	3	1	43·4	=	0	3	8·5
Kilogramme	=	15444·0234	=	2	8	1	14	=	2	3	5
Myriagramme	=	154440·2344	=	26	9	4	20]	=	22	1	2

To these may be added the following English Weights and Measures.

1.—Troy Weight. [*Apothecaries Weight.*]

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Scruples.		Grains.		Grammes
1	=	12	=	96	=	288	=	5760	=	372·96
		1	=	8	=	24	=	480	=	31·08
				1	=	3	=	60	=	3·885
						1	=	20	=	1·295
								1	=	0·06475

2.—Avoirdupois Weight.

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Grains.		Grammes.
	=	16	=	256	=	7000·	=	453·25
		1	=	16	=	437·5	=	28·328
				1	=	27·34375	=	1·7705

3.—Measures.

[Apothecaries or Wine Measures.—Ph. U. S.]

Gallon.		Pints.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Cub. inches.		Litres.
1	=	8	=	128	=	1024	=	231·	=	3·78515
		1	=	16	=	128	=	28·875	=	0·47398
				1	=	8	=	1·8047	=	0·02957
								1	=	0·00396

N. B.—The English ale gallon contains 282 cubical inches.

[*Imperial Measure.*

Adopted by the London and Edinburgh Colleges.

Gallon.		Pints.		Fluid ounces.		Fluid drachms.
1	=	8	=	160	=	1280
		1	=	20	=	160
				1	=	8]

QUARANTINE (*quarante*, forty). The trial which passengers and goods are obliged to undergo in ships supposed to be infected with some disease. It consists in their being stationed at a distance from the shore for a certain period, perhaps *forty* days.

QUART (*quart*, fourth). The fourth part; a quarter; the fourth part, or a quarter, of a gallon.

[QUARTAN. Belonging to the fourth.]

QUARTAN AGUE. A species of intermittent fever, in which the intermission is generally about seventy-two hours, the paroxysm commencing in the afternoon; the usual duration being under nine hours. The varieties, as given by Dr. Good, are—

1. The *double quartan*, in which the paroxysms of the one set occur in the intermissions of the other, evincing a difference of duration or of violence, with an interval on the third day only.

2. The *triple quartan*, consisting of a single quartan with regularly returning paroxysms, while each of the intervening days is marked with a slighter or separate attack.

3. The *duplicate quartan*, consisting of a single quartan, with two paroxysms on the regular day of attack, the intervals being of ordinary duration.

4. The *triplicate quartan*, consisting of a single quartan, with three paroxysms on the regular day of attack, the intervals being undisturbed, and of ordinary duration.

QUARTATION (*quartus*, the fourth). An operation by which the quantity of one substance is made equal to a *fourth* part of the quantity of another: thus, in

separating gold from silver, three parts of silver are added to the supposed gold, and they are then fused together, the gold thus becoming at most one-fourth of the mass only. They are then *parted* by the action of nitric acid.

QUARTERN (*quartus*, fourth). A gill, or a fourth part of a pint.

QUARTINE (*quartus*, fourth). The name of the fourth membrane or envelope of the nucleus in plants, as described by Mirbel.

QUASSIA. The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the wood of *Simaruba excelsa;* a genus of plants of the natural order Simarubaceæ.]

1. *Quassia Amara.* A Simarubaceous plant, which has been employed in medicine under the name of *Surinam quassia wood.* The name Quassia is that of a black slave, who employed the root as a secret remedy in the case of endemic malignant fevers at Surinam.

[2. *Quassia excelsa* (Willd); *Simaruba excelsa* (De Cand.) Bitter ash. This species grows in Jamaica and the Caribbean Islands, and its wood is used as a bitter tonic.]

[3. *Quassia Simarouba.* See *Simarouba officinalis.*]

4. *Quassia chips.* The commercial name for the intensely bitter wood of a Simarubaceous plant, referred by some to the *Quassia amara*, by others to the *Picræna excelsa*, [Lindley, *Quassia excelsa*, Willd.]

5. *Quassine.* A yellow, crystalline, and very bitter substance, obtained from the wood of the *Quassia amara.*

6. *Quassite.* The term applied by Wiggers to the bitter principle of quassia wood. [Winkler called it quassin.]

QUATERNARY (*quaternarius*, of the number four). A term applied in chemistry to those compounds which contain *four* elements, as gum, fibrin, &c. The term is also applied to any arrangement in which the prevailing number is *four*, as in the floral envelopes of Cruciferous plants, &c.

QUATERNI, QUATERNATI. Latin numerals occurring in compound terms, and denoting *four together.*

QUEASINESS. A term of uncertain origin, denoting *nausea.*

QUEEN'S BLUE. Finely-powdered indigo, mixed with starch paste. It is also called stone-blue, fig-blue, thumb-blue, crown-blue, and Mecklenburgh-blue.

QUEEN'S YELLOW. Another name for turpeth, or *turbith mineral*, the subsulphate of mercury, prepared by boiling together mercury and oil of vitriol.

[QUERCIN. A peculiar bitter principle discovered by Gerber in European oak bark.]

[QUERCI-TANNIC ACID. *Gallo-tannic acid.* Tannic acid procured from galls. See *Mimotannic acid.*

[QUERCITRIC ACID. *Quercitrin.* The colouring principle of *Quercus tinctoria.*]

QUERCITRON. The bark of the *Quercus tinctoria*, or Dyers' Oak. It yields a yellow colouring matter, called *quercitrin* and *quercitronic acid.*

QUERCUS. A genus of plants of the order *Cupuliferæ*, or the Oak tribe.

1. *Quercus ægilops.* A species of oak, of which the large cupules are imported from the Levant, under the name of *Velonia*, and employed by dyers.

[2. *Quercus alba.* White Oak. An indigenous species, the bark of which is officinal in the Ph. U. S., and is considered preferable to that of the preceding species, as an internal remedy.]

3. *Quercus coccifera.* A species of oak infested by an insect belonging to the genus Coccus, and yielding the kermes dye, from which scarlet cloths are often prepared.

4. *Quercus infectoria.* The Gall, or Dyers' Oak, which yields the *nutgalls* of commerce.

5. *Quercus pedunculata.* The Common British Oak, every part of which, but especially the liber, possesses an *astringent* property.

6. *Quercus suber.* The Cork Oak, the cortical layers of which constitute the cork of commerce.

7. *Quercus tinctoria.* The Black Oak, the bark of which, called *quercitron*, is used by dyers.

[QUEVENNE'S IRON. *Ferri pulvis.* Metallic iron in fine powder, obtained by reducing the sesquioxide by hydrogen at a dull-red heat.]

[QUICKENING. The period of pregnancy when the motion of the child first becomes perceptible to the mother; also the peculiar effects which are frequently observed when the uterus quits the pelvis, and rises into the abdominal cavity, viz., fainting, sickness, &c.—*Rigby.* The usual period of quickening is the 18th week after conception.]

QUICKLIME. The protoxide of calcium, a compound obtained by exposing carbonate of lime to a strong red heat, so as to expel its carbonic acid.

QUICKSILVER (*quick*, the old Saxon term for *living*, as expressive of mobility). *Argentum vivum.* Mercury.

QUI'NA DO CA'MPO. The bark of the *Strychnos pseudo-quina*, employed in

the Brazils as a substitute for cinchona bark.

QUINARY (*quinarius*, of the number five). A term applied to a system in which the prevailing number is *five*. Thus, in dicotyledonous plants, the floral envelopes in most cases present this number, five sepals, five petals, separate or combined.

[QUINCE. The common name for *Cydonia vulgaris*.]

QUINCUNX. A form of æstivation or vernation, in which there are five leaves, two of which are exterior, two interior, and the fifth covers the interior with one margin, while its other margin is covered by the exterior, as in the rose.

QUINI, QUINATI. Latin numerals, occurring in compound terms, and denoting *five together*.

[QUINIA, QUININA, QUININE. See *Cinchona*.]

QU'INIC ACID. *Kinic acid*. An acid existing in cinchona barks, in combination, probably, with the cinchona alkaloids and with lime.

QUININE. An alkaloïd found in the bark of several species of Cinchona. See *Cinchona*.

[QUININISM. *Cinchonism*. The condition of the system induced by over doses of quinine.]

QUINOI'DINE. *Chinoidine*. A dark brown or black substance, obtained by precipitation, on adding an alkali to the dark-coloured mother-liquor remaining after the crystallization of sulphate of quinine.

QUINOI'LINE. A nitrogenous oily base, formed artificially by distilling quinine, cinchonine, or strychnine, along with caustic potash.

QUINQUE. A Latin numeral denoting the number *five*, and corresponding with the Greek *pente*, as *quinque*-fid, *pent*-andria, &c.

QUINQUINO. The *Myrospermum peruiferum*; an Amyridaceous plant, which yields the balsam of Peru.

QUINSY (*squinsy*, or *squinancy*, of the old writers; a term derived from the Greek root *cynanche*, through the intermediate corruption of the French word *esquinancie*). Paristhmitis; throat affection, or sore throat.

QUINTAN. A form of intermittent which recurs every fourth day.

QUINTESSENCE (*quinta essentia*, a fifth being). A term denoting, in alchemical language, the *fifth* and last, or highest essence of any natural body. It is now applied to any extract which contains all the virtues of a substance in a small quantity; to the most volatile part of a substance, as being considered the most valuable; and sometimes to alcohol, when it contains some pharmaceutic agent.

QUINTINE (*quintus*, fifth). The name of the fifth membrane or envelope of the nucleus in plants, as described by Mirbel. It is the *vesicula amnios* of Malpighi, the *additional membrane* of Brown, and the *sac of the embryo* of Adolphe Brongniart.

QUINTUPLICI (*quinque*, five; *plica*, a fold). A Latin numeral, denoting *five-fold*.

QUOTIDIAN AGUE. A species of intermittent fever, in which the intermission is about every twenty-four hours, the paroxysm commencing in the morning; the usual duration being under eighteen hours. The varieties, as given by Dr. Good, are—

1. The *partial quotidian*, in which the febrile attack is confined to a particular part or organ, and usually accompanied with distressing pain.

2. The *catenating quotidian*, in which the disease associates with, or gives rise to, various foreign symptoms, or other diseases.

3. The *protracted quotidian*, in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect. This is the *quotidiana continua* of the Latins, and the *amphimerina* of the Greeks.

4. The *anticipating quotidian* of Dr. Fordyce, in which the paroxysm precedes its antecedent period usually by about two hours, and continues the same foremarch at every recurrence. This is the *febris subintrans* of Frank, &c.

5. The *retarding quotidian*, of Dr. Fordyce, forming a direct counterpart to the *anticipating*.

R

℞. An abbreviation of *Recipe*, take, placed at the beginning of prescriptions.

RABDOIDAL (*ῥάβδος*, a rod, *εἶδος*, likeness). Rod-like; a term formerly applied to the sagittal suture.

RABIES. *Lyssa*. Madness occurring

after the bite of a rabid animal. Celsus observes, "omnis ferè morsus habet quoddam virus."

1. *Rabies canina.* Canine Rabies; produced by the bite of a rabid dog, wolf, or fox. The spastic constriction, for the most part, extends to the muscles of deglutition, which are violently convulsed at the appearance or idea of liquids.

2. *Rabies felina.* Feline Rabies; produced by the bite of a rabid cat. The spastic symptoms are less acute, and frequently intermitting.

[RACAHOUT. An Arabian name for the starch prepared from the fruit of *Quercus Ilex.* The preparation sold in Paris under the name of *Racahout*, is a compound of starch, chocolate, aromatics, &c.]

[RACCOON BERRY. *Podophyllum montanum.*]

RACE. The *Races* of man are different forms of one species, which are capable of fruitful union, and are propagated by generation. They are not different species of one genus, for in that case their hybrids would be unfruitful. Blumenbach distinguishes the following races:

1. *Caucasian race.* Skin white, passing into flesh colour, occasionally brownish; hair wavy, of a light or dark tint; face oval, facial angle large, viz. from 80° to 85°. The Europeans, excepting the Laplanders and Finns; the inhabitants of Western Asia, as far as the Obe, the Ganges, and the Caspian sea; and the North Africans.

2. *Mongolian race.* Skin yellow; hair black, straight, scanty; face broad, flat; glabella flat and broad. All the Asiatics, except those of the Caucasian variety, and the Malays; the Laplanders and Finns; the most northern Americans, the Esquimaux, and Greenlanders.

3. *American race.* Skin brownish, copper-coloured; hair black, straight, scanty. All the Americans not included in the preceding variety.

4. *Ethiopian race.* Skin black or brownish black; hair black, coarse, short, woolly, and frizzly; skull narrow, long; facial angle of only 70° to 75°. All the Africans, excepting those of the Caucasian variety, viz. the African negroes, the negroes of New Holland, and the Indian Archipelago, or the Papuas.

5. *Malay race.* Skin black; hair black, soft, curling, and abundant; cranium moderately narrow. The brown islanders of the South Sea; the inhabitants of the Sunda Isles, the Moluccas, the Philippine, and Marianne Isles, and the true Malays of Malacca. See *Cranioscopy.*

RACEME (*racemus*, a bunch of grapes). A form of inflorescence, in which all the buds of an elongated branch are developed as flower-buds, and at the same time produce peduncles, as in hyacinth. Compare *Spike.*

[RACEMIC ACID. Paratartaric acid. See *Tartaric Acid.*]

[RACHIASMUS (*ῥάχις*, the spine). A term devised by Marshall Hall to denote interrupted circulation in the rachielian or vertebral vein.]

RACHIS (*ῥάχις*). Properly, *Rhachis.* The spine; the vertebral column.

1. *Rachi-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Literally, Spine-ache, or Back-bone-ache; a designation of Painter's Colic, from the pains striking through the back.

2. *Rach-itis.* The Rickets; a disease which seems to consist in a want of due firmness in the bones, in consequence of a deficiency of the phosphate of lime in their structure. The affection is named from its having been supposed to depend on disease of the spinal marrow.

RACHIS (IN BOTANY). That form of floral axis in which several pedicles, or flower-stalks, are developed at short distances from each other, as in Grasses.

RACK. *Arrack.* A spirit obtained, in Batavia, by distillation from fermented infusions of rice, and hence termed *rice spirit.*

[RADCLIFFE'S ELIXIR. Aloes socot. ʒvj.; cort. cinnam. et rad. zedoar, āā ʒss.; rad. rhei ʒj.; coccinel ʒss.; syrup. rhamni fʒij.; Spirit tenuior Oj.; Aq. Puræ fʒv.]

[RADIAL. Of or belonging to the radius.]

RADIATA (*radius*, a ray). A designation of animals which are disposed around an axis in a radiated form, as the star-fish.

RADIATION (*radius*, a ray). The emission of heat, or of light, from the surface of a heated or of a luminous body, in the form of rays.

[RADICAL (*radius*). Relating to the radius.]

RADICAL (*radix*, a root). A term applied generally to any substance which is capable of combining with simple bodies. A radical is termed *simple*, when it is itself an elementary body, as chlorine in hydrochloric acid; or *compound*, when, though itself a compound, it acts as a simple body in its modes of combination, as cyanogen in the cyanides. In general terms, a *radical*, simple or compound, forms an *acid* with hydrogen, and a *salt* with a metal. In botany it signifies, arising from the radix, or root, as applied to the leaves of what are called acaulescent plants.

RADICALS, COMPOUND. Com-

pounds capable of combining with simple bodies, as carbonic oxide with oxygen and chlorine in certain compounds. Compound radicals may be divided into two great classes:—

1. The *Basyl* class, consisting of metals, the oxides of which are bases, hydrogen, and the corresponding compound radicals, ammonium, ethyl, &c. These are electro-positive bodies.
2. The *Salt-radical* class, as chlorine, sulphur, oxygen, &c., with cyanogen and other compound radicals which combine with metals and other members of the former class, and form salts or compounds partaking of the saline character. Such radicals are also termed *salogens;* they are electro-positive.

RADICLE (*radicula*, dim. of *radix*, a root). The rudiment of the descending axis of plants, as it occurs in the embryo. See *Plumule*.

RADIUS. The spoke of a wheel; the semi-diameter of a circle. The small bone of the fore-arm; so called from its fancied resemblance to the spoke of a wheel.

[RADIX. A root.]

RA'DULIFORM TEETH (*radula*, a rasp; *forma*, likeness). Rasp-teeth; a designation of the teeth of certain fishes, when conical, as close-set and sharp-pointed as the *villiform* teeth, but of larger size. The teeth of the sheat fish (*Silurus glanis*) present all the gradations between the villiform and the raduliform types.

[RADZYGE. Radezyge, Radesyge, Thæia, Norwegian Leprosy.]

[RAFFLESIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Rafflesiaceæ.]

[*Rafflesia Arnoldi*. A native of Java, the flower of which is immense; a decoction of it is employed in Java as an astringent in diseases of the genito-urinary organs.]

RAG TURNSOLE. Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of *Crozophora tinctoria*.

RAGWORT. The common name of the *Senecio jacobæa*, an indigenous Composite plant, recently recommended in gonorrhœa. [Also of an American species *S. aureus*, said to be a favourite vulnerary with the Indians.]

RAIN. When the temperature of the air is above 32°, or the freezing point, the water separated from the air falls to the earth in the state of *rain*. It is generally thought that the precipitation of water from the atmosphere is the effect of the mingling together of currents of warm and of cold air.

1. *Hail* may be considered as consisting of drops of rain, more or less suddenly frozen by exposure to a temperature below 32°.

2. *Frost-smoke* consists of frozen particles of water floating in the atmosphere in the form of crystallized spiculæ. When these occur in large quantities, they agglutinate together into *flakes*, forming *snow*, or the frozen visible vapour of which clouds are composed. *Sleet* is half-melted snow.

3. *Rain Gauge*. An instrument for estimating the amount of rain which falls upon a given surface. See *Pluviometer*.

RAINBOW WORM. The *Herpes Iris* of Bateman; a species of tetter, occurring in small circular patches, each of which is composed of concentric rings, of different colours.

RAISINS. *Uvæ passæ*. Dried grapes. There are two kinds:—*uvæ passæ majores*, or raisins, properly so called; and *uvæ passulæ minores*, Corinthian raisins or currants, obtained from a remarkably small variety of grape, called the *Black Corinth*.

RALE. A French term, denoting a rhonchus, or rattle. See *Auscultation*.

RAMENTA (*rado*, to scrape off). Filings; as of iron, or of tin. In botany, the term denotes the thin, brown, foliaceous scales, which appear on the back of the fronds of ferns, &c.

RAMIFICATION (*ramus*, a branch; *fio*, to become). The issuing of a small branch from a large one, as of the minute branches from the larger arteries.

[RAMOLLISSEMENT. A French term for the morbid softening of the texture of an organ.]

RAMOSE (*ramus*, a branch of a tree). Branched; having many ramifications: when only somewhat branched, the term *subramose* is used.

RAMUS. A branch of a tree; and, hence, a branch of an artery, as the *ramus anastomoticus magnus*, a branch of the brachial artery. Also, the lower portion of the os pubis, and the anterior portion of the ischium, have each been denominated the *branch* or *ramus* of those divisions of the os innominatum.

RAMUSCULE (dim. of *ramus*, a branch). A small branch, as those of the pia mater, which penetrate into the substance of the brain.

RANCIDITY. The change which oils undergo by exposure to the air.

[RANDIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Rubiaceæ.]

[*Randia Dumentorum*. An Indian plant, the pulverulent fruit of which is

employed by the native physicians as an emetic.]

RANINE ARTERY (*rana*, a frog). That portion of the *lingual artery*, which runs in a serpentine direction along the under surface of the tongue to the tip of that organ.

RANULA (dim. of *rana*, a frog). *Grenouille.* Frog-tongue; a tumour under the tongue, arising from an accumulation of saliva and mucus in the ducts of the sublingual gland. The term is derived either from an imaginary resemblance of the swelling to a frog, or from the peculiar croaking noise which the patient makes when affected with it.

RANUNCULACEÆ. The Crowfoot tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with divided *leaves*, opposite or alternate; *calyx* of 3-6 sepals; *petals* 5-15, hypogynous; *stamens* hypogynous, indefinite in number; *fruit* distinct, simple carpella, and albuminous seeds.

[RANUNCULUS. *Crowfoot.* The pharmacopœial name of the cormus and herb of *Ranunculus bulbosus;* a genus of plants of the natural order Ranunculaceæ.]

[*Ranunculus bulbosus.* Crowfoot. The cormus and herb are rubefacient and epispastic. Other species of Ranunculus, as R. *acris*, R. *flammula*, R. *repens*, and R. *sceleratus*, possess similar properties.]

[RAPE. Carnal connection with a woman by force against her will.]

RAPE OIL. An oil procured by expression from rape-seed, and used in making ointments, &c.

RAPHANIA. An affection supposed to have been produced by eating the seeds of the *Raphanus rhaphanistrum*, or Wild Charlock; it is attended with spasm of the joints, trembling, &c.

RAPHE′ (*ῥάπτω*, to sew). Literally, a *seam.* Hence the term is applied to lines having the *appearance of a seam.*

1. *Raphé corporis callosi.* A linear depression along the middle of the corpus callosum, between two slightly-elevated longitudinal bands.

2. *Raphé perinei.* An elevated line which runs along the middle of the perineum to the anus.

3. *Raphé, in Botany.* A fasciculus of vessels which connects the base of the ovule with the base of the nucleus, as in the orange.

[RAPHIANKISTRON (*ῥαφιον*, a needle; *ἀγκιστρον*, a hook). An instrument consisting of a needle and hook combined, used for the formation of an artificial pupil.]

RAPHIDES (*ῥάπτω*, to sew). Small acicular crystals, found within the cells of the parenchyma of plants.

RAPTUS (*rapio*, to seize). A forcible seizure. Hence the terms *raptus nervorum*, or cramp; *raptus supinus*, or opisthotonos.

RAREFACTION (*rarus*, thin; *facio*, to make). The act of making a substance less dense; also the state of this diminished density. The term is generally applied to elastic fluids, which expand by means of heat, and thence become thinner or more rarefied.

RASHES. Patches of superficial redness of the skin. See *Exanthemata.*

RASPATORY (*rado*, to scrape). An instrument for scraping diseased bones.

[RASPBERRY. The common name for *Rubus idæus.*]

RASU'RA (*rado*, to scrape off). A rasure or scratch. The raspings or shavings of any substance.

RATAFI'A. A term denoting a sweet, aromatic, spirituous liquor, drunk at the *ratification* of an agreement. Ratafias are prepared by maceration, by distillation, or with the juice of fruits.

RATANHY ROOT. The root of the *Krameria triandra*, a Peruvian plant, [much used as an astringent.]

RAUCE'DO (*raucus*, hoarse). *Raucitas.* Hoarseness; huskiness of voice.

[RATTLE. Râle, rhonchus.]

[RATTLESNAKE'S MASTER. Common name for *Agave Virginica*, and also for *Liatris scariosa*, and *L. squarrosa.*]

RAY (*radius*, a shoot or rod). The smallest form in which light and caloric are emitted from bodies. Rays are distinguished into—

1. *Calorific rays*, which excite heat; the highest degree of caloric being indicated in the red ray of the prismatic spectrum.

2. *Luminous rays*, which impart light; the highest degree of illumination being confined to the brightest yellow or palest green of the prismatic spectrum.

3. *Chemical rays*, which cause neither heat nor light, but produce powerful chemical changes, as that of darkening the white chloride of silver: these are also termed *de-oxidizing* or *hydrogenating rays*, from their characteristic effect in withdrawing oxygen from water and other oxides. The greatest chemical action is found to be exerted just beyond the violet ray of the prismatic spectrum.

REACTION (*re*, again; *ago*, to act). A modification of the organic property of the animal system, a vital phenomenon, arising from the application of an external

influence; the influence producing it is called *irritation*, and the cause of the irritation is termed the *stimulus* or *irritant*.

REAGENT (*re*, again; *ago*, to act). A substance employed in chemical analysis, for ascertaining the quantity or quality of the component parts of bodies, by *re-acting* upon their elements. It is synonymous with *test*.

REALGAR. The proto-sulphuret of arsenic. See *Arsenicum*.

RECEIVER. A vessel fitted to the neck of a retort, alembic, &c., for the purpose of receiving the products of distillation. It is either plain, tubulated, or quilled. It is also called *refrigeratory*, from its cooling the contents.

RECEPTACLE. A term applied, in botany, to the dilated and depressed axis of the Capitulum, constituting the *seat* of the artichoke, &c.

RECEPTACULUM CHYLI. *Cisterna chyli*, or *Reservoir of Pecquet*. The receptacle of the chyle, an enlargement of the thoracic duct, near the aortic aperture of the diaphragm.

[RECIPE. ℞. Take.]

RECLINATION. A term employed in Germany, to denote the operation of turning a cataract, so as to change the position of its anterior and posterior surfaces. [The lens is so displaced that its anterior surface looks upwards and its posterior surface downwards.]

[RECREMENTITIAL HUMOURS. Humours which, after having been separated from the blood by the secretory organs, are absorbed and again introduced into the circulation, as the saliva, bile, &c.

[RECRUDESCENCE (*re*, again, *crudus*, raw). Aggravation of the symptoms of a disease after a sensible abatement of them.]

RECTIFICATION. The repeating a distillation or sublimation several times, in order to render the substance purer and finer.

RECTIFIED SPIRIT. Ardent spirit which has been deprived of its volatile oil and water by the process of rectification.

RECTOR SPIRITUS. The aromatic principle of plants.

RECTUM (*rectus*, straight). The *straight* gut, the last of the intestines, extending from the last lumbar vertebra to the anus. The name is taken from the old anatomists, whose descriptions were derived from examination of brutes. It has been called *curs um!*

RECTUS (*straight*). The name of several muscles; viz.

1. *Rectus superior*, arising from the upper part of the optic foramen, and inserted into the superior and fore part of the sclerotica. It is also named *attollens*, or *levator oculi*, from its office of raising the eye; and *superbus*, as giving an expression of pride. Its antagonist is the—

2. *Rectus inferior*, arising from the lower part of the optic foramen, and inserted opposite to the preceding muscle. It is also named *deprimens oculi*, from its drawing the eye downwards; and *humilis* as giving an expression of modesty.

3. *Rectus Internus*, arising from the margin of the optic foramen, and inserted into the inner side of the eye. It is also named *adducens*, from its drawing the eye towards the nose; and *bibitorius*, from its directing the eye to the cup. Its antagonist is the—

4. *Rectus externus*, arising from the margin of the optic foramen, and inserted into the outer side of the eye. It is also named *abductor oculi*, from its turning the eye outwards; and *indignabundus*, as giving an expression of scorn.

5. *Rectus capitis*, the name of five muscles arising from the upper cervical vertebræ, and inserted into the occipital bone. These are—

The R. *capitis anticus major.*
The R. *capitis anticus minor.*
The R. *capitis lateralis.*
The R. *capitis posticus major.*
The R. *capitis posticus minor.*

6. *Rectus abdominis*, arising from the pubes, and inserted into the three inferior true ribs, and the ensiform cartilage. It pulls down the ribs in respiration, &c.

7. *Rectus femoris*, arising by two heads from the ileum and acetabulum, and inserted into the patella; it is sometimes called *rectus cruris*. It extends the legs, &c.

RECURRENT (*recurro*, to run back). The designation of a branch of the posterior tibial artery; and of the inferior laryngeal nerves, — a portion of the par vagum.

[RED BARK. *Cinchona rubra.*]
[RED CEDAR. *Juniperus Virginiana.*]
[RED CHALK. See *Reddle.*]
[RED COHOSH. *Actæa Americana* var. *rubra.*]

REDDLE, or RED CHALK. A kind of clay iron-stone.

RED FIRE. A pyrotechnical compound of nitrate of strontia, sulphur, antimony, and chlorate of potash, which burns with a red flame. It is liable to explode spontaneously.

RED GUM. Dr. Willan says that this is a corruption of the term *Red gown*, its variegated plots of red upon a pale ground

being supposed to resemble a piece of red printed linen. See *Strophulus.*

RED LEAD. See *Minium.*

RED PRECIPITATE. The red oxide of mercury. See *Mercury.*

[RED ROOT. One of the common names for *Ceanothus Americanus.*]

RED SANDERS. See *Pterocarpus Santalinus.*

[REDUCED IRON. See *Quevennes Iron.*]

REDUCTION (*reduco*, to bring back). A chemical process, also called *revivification*, by which a substance is reduced, or restored, to its natural state; generally applied to the restoration of metallic oxides to the metallic state. Also, a surgical operation, by which a dislocated bone is restored to its proper situation.

REFINED LIQUORICE. This is made by gently evaporating a solution of the pure extract of liquorice with half its weight of gum arabic, rolling the mass, and cutting it in lengths, and then polishing them together in a box.

REFINING. The act of purifying any thing; particularly the assaying or purifying gold and silver, by separating them from other bodies which are combined with them.

[REFLECTION (*reflecto*, to bend back). In anatomy, a duplicature or fold of membrane.]

RE'FLEX FUNCTION. A designation of the Diastaltic nervous system, discovered by Dr. Marshall Hall. It is explained under the term *Excito-Motory.*

REFRACTION (*refractus*, broken back.) That property of light, by which a ray becomes bent, or *refracted*, when passing from a rarer into a denser medium, and *vice versâ.*

Double refraction. A property of certain transparent minerals, as Iceland Spar, by which they present two images of any object seen through them, and by which a ray of light, after entering such a medium, becomes divided into two portions, each of which presents an image of the object.

REFRACTO'METER. An instrument for measuring the light-refracting power of fluids.

REFRIGERANTS (*refrigero*, to cool). *Temperants.* Medicines which diminish the *morbid* heat of the body.

REFRIGERATION (*refrigero*, to cool). The act of cooling any body; the condition of a body which has been cooled.

REFRIGERATORY (*refrigero*, to cool). A chemical vessel filled with water, for condensing vapours, or for cooling any substance as it passes through it.

[REGENERATION. Reproduction of lost parts.]

REGMA (*ῥήσσω*, to break). *Capsula tricocca.* A fruit, consisting of three or more cells, each of which bursts from the axis with elasticity into two valves, as in Euphorbia. The cells of this kind of fruit are called *cocci.*

REGIMEN (*rego*, to rule). A rule of diet, &c., prescribed for a patient.

REGION. A term applied to the artificial divisions of the body, as those of the chest, those of the abdomen.

REGIUS (*rex, regis*, a king). Royal; term used by way of distinction.

1. *Regius morbus.* Royal disease, or jaundice, so called from its yellow or golden colour.

2. *Regia aqua.* Royal water; a mixture of the nitric and muriatic acids, so named from its power of dissolving gold.

REGULUS (*rex, regis*, a king). A name originally given by the alchymists to metallic matters when separated from other substances by fusion, from their expectation of finding gold, the *king* of metals, at the bottom of the crucible. It has since been applied to the metal extracted from an ore, as regulus of antimony, of cobalt, &c.

REGURGITATION. The action by which a gas or a liquid passes from the stomach into the mouth without effort.

REIN-DEER MOSS. The *Cladonia rangiferina*, a lichen on which the rein-deer subsist for the greatest part of the year.

[RELAPSE. Recurrence of a disease soon after its cessation.]

RELAXA'NTIA DEPRIME'NTIA.—Depressing relaxants; agents which depress and lower the tonicity of the fibre, and thereby cause relaxation of the muscular and other tissues. They comprise the nauseating emetics, the sedatives, and the anæsthetica pneumatica.

RELAXATIO UTERI. Relaxation of the uterus; a partial descent of the uterus, when it falls down to the middle of the vagina; if it descend to the labia, it is termed *procidentia*; if lower than the labia, *prolapsus.*

REMEDIUM (*re*, and *medeor*, to heal). An agent used in palliating or curing diseases. Remedies are *psychical* or mental, and *somatical* or corporal.

1. *Remedium catholicon* (*καθολος*, universal). A panacea, or universal remedy.

2. *Remedium panchrestum* (*πᾶς*, all, *χρηστὸς*, useful). A panacea.

3. *Remedium polychrestum* (*πολὺς*, many; *χρηστὸς*, useful). A remedy which has many virtues, or uses.

[REMIGA. A genus of plants of the natural order Cinchoniaceæ. The bark of all the species is bitter and febrifuge, and is used in Brazil in fevers.]

REMISSION (*remitto*, to remit). A cessation of febrile symptoms occurring between the accessions of remittent fever. Also, a diminution of the symptoms of continuous fever.

REMITTENT. The name of a class of Fevers, characterized by remissions and exacerbations, but without intermissions; one paroxysm occurring every twenty-four hours. The species may be distinguished into—

1. The *Mild Remittent*, or *Gastric* fever of Frank, so termed from its being usually preceded by some affection of the abdominal viscera. The *remittent fever of infancy*, generally ascribed to worms, does not essentially differ from this species.

2. The *Malignant Remittent*, of which there are four varieties, viz.:

1. The *Autumnal Remittent*, or the *febris continua gastrica* of Frank.
2. The *Yellow Fever*, so denominated from the lemon or orange hue presented by the whole surface of the body; this is the *febris gastrico-nervosa* of Frank.
3. The *Burning Remittent*, denominated *causus* by Hippocrates; and by Frank, *febris gastrico-inflammatoria*, from its being usually accompanied with much disturbance of the stomach and intestines.
4. The *Asthenic Remittent*, inclining to a deep nervous depression, sensorial debility, or a typhous character; of this kind were the noted epidemic of Breslaw, the hybrid fever of Blane, &c.; the *malignant pestilential fever* of Chisholm, &c. &c.

3. *Hectic fever*. This is arranged by some among continued, by some among remittent, and by others among intermittent fevers.

[REMORA. A stoppage or obstacle. A name also given to two surgical instruments destined to keep parts in their position.

REN, RENES (*ῥέω*, to flow). The reins, or kidneys; the secreting organs of the urine.

Renes succenturiati. Capsulæ atrabiliariæ, or the supra-renal capsules; two small bodies placed above the kidneys, and embracing their upper extremity; they are hollow and oval in the adult, prismatic and granulated in the fœtus. See *Succenturiatus*.

[*Renal*. Relating to the kidney.]

RENCULUS (dim. of *ren*, the kidney). The name of each distinct lobe of the kidney, in the embryo of the mammalia, and of the human subject.

[RENEALMIA. A genus of plants of the natural order *Scitamineæ*.]

[*Renealmia exaltata*. The bruised rizome is used in British Guiana as a diaphoretic and diuretic, and in large doses as an emetic.]

[RENIFORM (*ren*, a kidney, *forma*, likeness). Kidney-shaped.]

RENNET. A fluid made by infusing the *rennet bag*, or inner coat of a calf's stomach in hot water.

Rennet whey. Serum lactis. Milk two pints, rennet half an ounce, infused in a little hot water; mix, and keep in a gentle heat for some hours, then strain.

REPELLENT (*repello*, to drive back). An application which causes a disease to recede from the surface of the body.

[REPERCUSSION. The disappearance of a tumour, abscess, or eruption, by the action of a repellant.]

REPERCU'SSIVES. *Repellents*. A class of astringents employed to subdue inflammation of superficial parts. This is commonly called the *stimulant* method of treatment.

[REPLETION. Over-fulness; plethora.]

REPLICATE. A form of vernation, or æstivation, in which the upper part of the leaf is curved back and applied to the lower, as in aconite.

REPLUM. A leaf of a door. A term applied, in botany, to the frame-work formed by the separation of the two sutures of a legume from the valves, as in carmichaelia.

RE'PRIMENTS. *Sistentia*. Remedies for fluxes, as cerebro-spinals, astringents, and acrid stimulants.

REPRODUCTION (*reproduco*, to produce again). Generation, or the continuation of the species.

REPTILIA (*repo*, to creep). The third class of the *Encephalata*, or Vertebrata, consisting of reptiles, most of which are terrestrial. [It is divided into the following orders.]

1. *Chelonia* (*χέλυς*, a tortoise). The tortoise tribe; the turtle, &c.

2. *Sauria* (*σαῦρα*, a lizard). The lizard tribe; the crocodile, &c.

3. *Ophidia* (*ὄφις*, a serpent). The serpent tribe; the boa, viper, &c.

4. *Batrachia* (*βάτραχος*, a frog). The frog tribe; the salamander, &c.

REPULSION (*repello*, to repel). That effect of caloric, by which the particles of a body, into which it enters, are removed

from each other. It is the antagonist of *attraction*.

[RESECTION (*reseco*, to cut out). The cutting away of a portion of bone, either of an articular extremity of a bone, of the ends of a fractured bone, of the bony parts contiguous to an articulation, or of a part from the continuity of a bone.]

RESEDA LUTEOLA. Dyer's Weed. Yellow Weed, Weld, or Wold; a European plant, employed to give a fine, permanent yellow colour to cottons, silks, and woollens, in a variety of shades, by the aid of alum, &c.

[RESIDUUM. Residue. That which remains after any chemical process of separation.]

RESI'NA. Rosin, or common resin; the residue of the process for obtaining oil of turpentine. When the product contains a little water, it is opaque, and termed *yellow rosin*; when the water is expelled, it becomes *transparent rosin*; at a still higher degree of distillation, it becomes *brown* or *black rosin*, or *colophony*.

1. *Flockton's patent rosin*. A pale yellow product, formed by the solidification of melted rosin in cold water.

2. *Rosin oil and rosin gas*. A volatile oil (Luscombe's), and an inflammable gas (Daniell's), produced by the decomposition of rosin.

3. *Alpha-resin; beta-resin*. The two constituent resins of colophony, or resin of turpentine, respectively called *pinic* acid, and *sylvic* acid.

RE'SINIGOMME. Gum-resin of sabadilline, obtained from the *Asagræa officinalis*. See *Cebadilla*.

RE'SINITE. *Retinasphaltum*. A substance intermediate between resin and asphalt.

RESIN OF COPPER. The name given by Mr. Boyle to the proto-chloride of copper, from its resemblance to common resin.

RESINO'SA. Resinous stimulants; vegetable stimulants which owe the whole of their activity to resin, as the various resins properly so called, oleo-resins, gum-resins, &c.

RESOLUTION (*resolvo*, to relax). The subsidence of inflammation without abscess, ulceration, mortification, &c. Also, the dispersion of swellings, indurations, &c.

RESOLVENT (*resolvo*, to loosen). A substance employed to discuss inflammatory and other tumours.

[RESONANCE (*re*, again, *sono*, to sound). A return of sound. The transmission of the voice through the stethoscope to the ear. The modifications of natural resonance which arise in disease are classed by Dr. Walshe as follows:

[*Diminished in intensity*—1. Weak resonance. 2. Suppressed resonance.

[*Increased in intensity*—3. Exaggerated resonance. 4. Bronchophony.

[*Increased in intensity, and altered in special character*—5. Ægophony. 6. Pectoriloquy. 7. Amphoric resonance. See *Auscultation*.]

[RESORPTION (*re*, again, *sorbere*, to absorb). Absorption of what has been previously secretion.]

[RESPIRABLE. That which may be respired without injury.]

RESPIRATION. The function of breathing. It consists of two acts, viz.:

1. *Inspiration*, which generally takes place, according to Sir H. Davy, about twenty-six times in a minute, thirteen cubic inches of air being the quantity usually inspired at each time.

2. *Expiration*, which takes place alternately with the preceding act; the quantity of air usually respired being the same as that which is inspired.

[RESPIRATOR. An instrument for tempering the air before it enters the trachea.]

RESPIRATORY NERVES. A series of nerves proceeding from a narrow white fasciculus, situated between the corpus olivare and the corpus restiforme in the medulla oblongata, supposed by Bell to be analogous in their functions.

RESPIRATORY TRACT. A narrow white band situated behind the corpus olivare, and descending along the side of the medulla oblongata at the bottom of the lateral sulcus.—*Bell*.

[RESPIRATORY MURMUR. The sound heard by auscultation during inspiration and expiration, in a healthy adult.]

RESUSCITATION (*resuscito*, to rouse again). The act of reviving, or recovering life. See *Revivification*.

RESTIFORM (*restis*, a cord; *forma*, likeness). A term applied to two cord-like processes of the medulla oblongata. See *Corpus*.

RETCHING. *Vomituritio*. An ineffectual effort to vomit.

RETE. A net; a vascular net-work, or plexus of vessels.

1. *Rete Malpighii*. The fine net-work of the extremities of the pulmonary arteries.

2. *Rete mirabile*. A net-work of blood-vessels in the basis of the brain of quadrupeds.

3. *Rete mucosum*. A soft layer situated between the cuticle and the cutis, containing the colouring particles of the

skin. It is neither a *net-work*, nor is it *mucous*.

4. *Rete testis*. A net-work of minute tubes, formed by the *vasa recta*, and running upwards into the substance of the mediastinum.

5. *Rete vasculosum*, or plexus retiformis. Names sometimes given to the corpus cavernosum vaginæ.

[RETENTION (*retineo*, to keep back). The keeping back of any thing which should be expelled; the accumulation of an excretion or secretion in a canal intended for its passage, or in a cavity which should retain it only for a short time.

[*Retention of urine*. The accumulation of urine in the bladder.

[*Retention of the menses*. The accumulation of the menstrual fluid in the uterus. This may result from imperforate hymen, &c.]

[RETICULATE. *Reticular*. Resembling a net; netted. Applied, in botany, to the vernation of the leaves of exogenous plants.]

RETICULUM (dim. of *rete*, a net). A little net; the second stomach of the Ruminantia. See *Omasum*.

RETIFORMIS (*rete*, a net; *forma*, likeness). Net-like; a name given by De Graaf to the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina.

RETINA (*rete*, a net). The *net*-like expansion of the optic nerve on the inner surface of the eye. It consists of three layers: the *external*, or Jacob's membrane; the *middle*, or nervous; and the *internal*, or vascular membrane.

RETINACULUM (*retineo*, to hold back). Any thing by which another is held back. An instrument employed in amputation, and consisting of a compress, and a concave plate, which are made to press upon the stump by means of two straps, which cross each other, and are attached to a broad leathern strap surrounding the thigh.

The term *retinacula* is applied to some granular bands, by means of which the ovulum is attached to the parietes of the Graafian vesicle.

RETINAPHTHA. A compound of carbon and hydrogen, formed by dropping resin into a cylinder heated to a cherry-red.

RETINASPHALTUM. A substance consisting partly of bitumen, and partly of resin, found associated with the brown coal of Bovey, in Devonshire.

RETIS'TERENE. A solid product of colophony, having the same composition as naphthaline. Other products are *resineine*, *retinaphtha*, *retinylene* and *retinole*.

RETORT. A globular vessel of glass, &c., with a long neck bent on one side, and used for distillation. Some retorts have another neck or opening at their upper part, through which they may be charged, and the opening afterwards closed with a stopper: these are called *tubulated retorts*.

RE'TOSE (*rete*, a net). A term formerly applied by Dr. Lindley to a division of endogens which have reticulated leaves, as smilax. Their mode of growth is essentially different from that of endogens in general, and the species composing this group stand in the same relation to the mass of *Endogens*, as *Homogens* to the mass of *Exogens*.

RETRACTOR (*retraho*, to draw back). A piece of linen employed in amputation for drawing the divided muscles upward, and thus keeping every part of the wound out of the way of the saw.

RETRAHENS AURIS (*retraho*, to draw back). A name given to the posterior auris muscle, from its action of drawing *back the ear*.

[RETROCEDENT (*retro*, backwards; *cedo*, to go). When a disease which has no fixed seat, after having been some time in its more common situation, leaves it and seizes upon another, it is termed retrocedent.]

[RETROCESSION (*retro*, backwards, *cedo*, to go). The translation of a disease from the surface to the interior of the body.]

[RETROFLEXION (*retro*, backwards; *flexere*, to bend). Bent backwards.]

[*Retroflexion of the Uterus*. The bending back of the body of the uterus upon the neck.]

RETROVERSIO UTERI (*retro*, backward; *verto*, to turn). A morbid inclination of the uterus backward.

[REUNION. The union of parts which have been separated.]

REU'SSITE. Sulphate of magnesia with sulphate of soda and a little chloride of magnesium.

REVALE'NTA. This substance, described by the vendor as a "nutritive and eminently curative fecula," appears to consist, like the *ervalenta*, of lentil meal.

REVERBERATORY (*reverbero*, to beat back again). A term applied to that kind of furnace, in which the flame is driven back, or prevented from rising.

REVERIE. Inactivity of the attention to the impression of surrounding objects. Dr. Good describes three kinds of this mental aberration, viz.:—

1. *Absence of mind*; in which the attention is truant, and does not yield readily to the dictates of the will.

2. *Abstraction of mind;* in which the attention is riveted, at the instigation of the will itself, to some particular theme, unconnected with surrounding objects.

3. *Brown study;* in which the attention has the consent of the will to relax itself, and give play to whatever trains of ideas are uppermost. It is the *studium inane* of Darwin.

REVIVIFICATION (*revivisco*, to recover life). The recovery of life; a phenomenon occurring in some animalcules, as the *rotifer redivivus*, which lives in water, but, after remaining for years in a dry state, with all its vital functions suspended, *revives* in a few minutes on being placed in water.

REVOLUTE. A form of vernation or æstivation, in which the edges of the leaf are rolled backwards spirally on each side, as in rosemary.

REVULSION (*revello*, to pull away). The occurrence of a secondary disease in a part remote from the seat of the primary affection. Revulsion is, in fact, *derivation* at a distant part.

REX METALLO'RUM. *Sol.* The alchemical name of gold, the king of metals.

REYNOLDS'S SPECIFIC. A nostrum for gout and rheumatism, consisting of the fresh bulb of colchicum, ℥viij.; and sherry wine, ℥xvj.; macerate for 8 or 10 days in a gentle heat; colour it with syrup of poppies, and flavour it with rum. Reynolds is said to have killed himself by taking an over-dose of it.

RHABARBARIC ACID. An acid supposed by Brandes to be the active principle of rhubarb. Dulk refers the active principle to *rhein*, which, by oxidation, becomes *rhabarbaric acid.*

[RHACHIS. See *Rachis.*]

[RHAGADES (*ῥαγας*, a fissure). Chaps, clefts, or fissures; long, narrow ulcers, most commonly situated in the folds of the skin around the anus, and also sometimes occurring between the fingers and toes, in the folds of the skin of the genital organs, and rarely on the lips, mammæ, &c. Generally they have a syphilitic origin.]

RHAMNACEÆ. The Buckthorn tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* axillary or terminal, polypetalous; *petals* cucullate; *stamens* perigynous; *ovarium* superior; *seeds* albuminous.

[RHAMNOXANTHIN. A peculiar yellow, volatile, colouring principle, obtained by Buchner from the bark of *Rhamnus Frangula.*]

[RHAMNUS. A genus of plants of the natural order Rhamnaceæ.]

1. *Rhamnus catharticus.* Common Buckthorn; an indigenous plant, the berries of which, as well as their expressed juice, are powerful hydragogue cathartics. The juice, evaporated to dryness with lime, constitutes the pigment called *sap-green*, or the *vert de vessie* of the French.

[2. *Rhamnus Frangula.* Black Alder. The bark is sometimes used as a cathartic.]

3. *Rhamnine.* A crystalline matter, extracted from the marc of the buck-thorn berries, and existing also in the juice of the berries.

RHAPONTICIN. A yellow, crystallizable, tasteless substance, procured from the root of European rhubarb.

RHA'TANY. The name of the *Krameria triandra*, a Polygalaceous plant, the root of which possesses astringent qualities, owing to the presence of the *tannic* and *krameric* acids.

RHE'IC ACID (*rheum*, rhubarb). The yellow, crystalline, granular matter of rhubarb, procured from the plant by means of ether in Robiquet's displacement-apparatus. See *Chrysophanic Acid.*

RHEIN. A substance procured by heating powdered rhubarb with nitric acid, evaporating to the consistence of a syrup, and diluting with cold water.

RHEO'METER (*ῥέω*, to flow, *μέτρον*, a measure). A term employed by French writers as synonymous with galvanometer; an instrument for measuring the force of an *electric current.* On the same principle, Mr. Wheatstone applies the terms *rheomotor* to an apparatus which originates such a current; *rheoscope*, to an instrument which ascertains the existence of such a current; *rheostat* to the regulator, *rheotome* to the interrupter, and *rheotrope* to the alternate inverter, of the electric current. To these terms may be added *rheophore*, the carrier of the current, or the connecting wire of a voltaic apparatus.

RHEUM. [The pharmacopœial name for the root of *Rheum palmatum.*] A genus of plants of the order *Polygonaceæ*, from which the *rhei radix*, or rhubarb of commerce, is procured, but the species is not ascertained.

1. *Rheum palmatum.* Leaves roundish-cordate, half *palmate.* Cultivated in England for the *culinary rhubarb* leaf-stalks.

2. *Rheum undulatum.* Leaves oval, obtuse, extremely wavy. Cultivated in France, and yields part of the *French rhubarb.*

3. *Rheum compactum.* Leaves heart-

shaped, obtuse, very wavy, of a *thick texture*. Cultivated in France, and yields part of the *French rhubarb*.

[4. *Rheum australe*. This species is cultivated, and its petioles answer for tarts.]

[5. *Rheum Rhaponticum*. Rhapontic Rhubarb. This species grows on the banks of the Caspian Sea and in Siberia, and is cultivated as a garden plant.]

[Other species of *Rheum* yield roots which have been employed as purgatives, or possess properties more or less analogous to those of officinal rhubarb, as *R. leucorrhizum*, growing in Tartary; *R. caspicum*, from the Altai mountains; *R. Webbianum*, *R. Spiciforme*, and *R. Moorcroftianum*, natives of the Himalaya mountains; and *R. crassinervium*, and *R. hybridum*, of unknown origin.]

RHEUMA (*ῥέω*, to flow). A defluxion; a flowing down of humours. The term signifies—

1. A morbid *Rheum;* a term formerly synonymous with *gutta*. Thus, cataract was called the *obscure rheum*, or gutta; amaurosis, the transparent, or *serene rheum*, or gutta.

2. A *Cold*, or febrile defluxion of the chest. The old pathologists distinguished *Rheuma* into three species: that of the chest *catarrhus;* that of the fauces, *bronchus;* and that of the nostrils, *coryza*.

RHEUMATISM (*ῥεῦμα*, a fluxion; from *ῥέω*, to flow). Pain and inflammation about the joints and surrounding muscles. The varieties are—

1. *Articular rheumatism;* occurring in the joints and muscles of the extremities.

2. *Lumbago;* occurring in the loins, and mostly shooting upwards.

3. *Sciatica;* occurring in the hip-joint, with emaciation of the nates.

4. *Spurious pleurisy;* occurring in the muscles of the diaphragm, often producing pleurisy of the diaphragm.

[RHEUMATISM ROOT. A common name for the *Jeffersonia diphylla*.

RHEUMIC ACID. A peculiar vegetable acid found in the *Rheum palmatum*, which is, however, no other than oxalic acid.

[RHINOLITHES (*ῥιν*, a nose; *λιθος*, a stone). A term given by Graaf to calculi of the nasal fossæ.]

RHINOPLASTIC OPERATION (*ῥὶν*, a nose; *πλάσσω*, to form). The formation of a nose from the integuments of the forehead, &c.; also called the Taliacotian operation.

RHIPIPTERA (*ῥιπὶς*, a fan; *πτερὸν*, a wing). Fan-winged insects, as the stylops, &c.

RHIZ'ANTHS (*ῥίζα*, a root; *ἄνθος*, a flower). A class of parasitical plants, which, with many of the peculiarities of endogens, seem to constitute an intermediate form of organization between them and the *lower* acrogens. They are all of a fungus-like consistence, with few traces of a vascular system; the *flowers* are propagated by the agency of sexes; the *seeds* have no embryo, but consist of a homogeneous sporuliferous mass. See *Sporogens*.

RHIZO'MA (*ῥίζα*, a root). A rhizome or rootstock; a *root-like stem*, which lies prostrate on the earth, and emits roots from its under side, as in Iris.

RHO'DANIC ACID (*ῥόδον*, a rose). Sulphocyanic acid. The name suggests the red colour it forms with persalts of iron.

RHODEORRHE'TINE (*ῥόδεος*, rose-coloured; *ῥητίνη*, resin). *Jalapin*. The name given by Kayser to the jalap-resin, obtained from the genuine jalap-tuber, the *Ipomœa Schiedeana* of Zuccharini. Its characteristic property is to assume a beautiful crimson colour with concentrated sulphuric acid. When acted on by hydrochloric acid, it is resolved into grape-sugar, and an oily liquid called *rhodeorrhetinole*.

RHODIUM (*ῥόδον*, a rose). A new metal discovered in the ore of platinum, and named from the *rose* colour of some of its compounds.

RHODIZONIC ACID (*ῥόδον*, a rose). An acid derived from carbonic oxide, and named from the red colour of its salts.

[RHODODENDRUM. A genus of plants of the natural order Ericaceæ.]

[*Rhododendrum crysanthum*. Yellow-flowered Rhododendron. A Siberian plant, the leaves of which are stimulant, narcotic and diaphoretic, and have been extolled in rheumatism.]

[RHODOMENIA PALMATA. Dulse, Dillesk. An Algaceous plant extensively employed as food in the maritime countries of the north of Europe.]

RHŒA'DOS PE'TALA. The petals of the *Papaver rhœas*, Common Red or Corn Poppy, employed for a colouring matter and for the syrup of poppy of the Pharmacopœia.

[RHŒAS. Red Poppy. The Pharmacopœial name for the recent petals of *Papaver rhœas*.

RHOMBOIDEUS (*ῥόμβος*, a rhombus, *εἶδος*, likeness). The name of two muscles, the *major* and the *minor*, of the posterior thoracic region, which belong in their action to the scapula.

RHONCHUS (*ῥόγχος*, snoring). *Râle* of Laennec. Rattling in the throat; mor-

bid sounds occasioned, in respiration, by the passage of air through fluids in the bronchia, or by its transmission through any of the air-passages partially contracted. See *Auscultation.*

RHUBARB. *Rheï radix.* The root of an undetermined species of *Rheum.* Dr. Pereira notices the following varieties :—

1. *Russian* or *Bucharian rhubarb.* Imported from St. Petersburgh, formerly by way of Natolia, and hence called *Turkey rhubarb.* Specimens occasionally occur as white as milk; these are termed *white* or *imperial rhubarb,* and are said to be produced by *Rheum leucorrhizum.*

2. *Dutch-trimmed* or *Batavian rhubarb.* Imported from Canton and Singapore. In the trade it is said to be *trimmed,* and, according to the shape of the pieces, they are called *flats* or *rounds.*

3. *China* or *East Indian rhubarb.* Imported from China or the East Indies, and distinguished as *rounds* and *flats.* Druggists frequently term it *half-trimmed* or *untrimmed rhubarb.*

4. *Himalayan rhubarb.* Probably the produce of *Rheum Emodi* and *Webbianum,* brought from the Himalayas.

5. *English rhubarb.* This is of two kinds : the *dressed* or *trimmed rhubarb,* the produce probably of *Rheum palmatum;* and the *stick rhubarb,* said to be the produce of *Rheum undulatum.*

6. *French rhubarb.* The produce of *Rheum rhaponticum, undulatum,* and especially *compactum.*

7. *Toasted rhubarb.* Rhubarb powder toasted in an iron crucible, stirred until it is blackened, then smothered in a covered jar.

RHUBARBARIN. The name given by Pfaff to the purgative principle of rhubarb.

[RHUS. A genus of plants of the natural order Anacardiaceæ.]

[1. *Rhus coriaria.* Sumach, Tanner's Sumach. A species indigenous to the middle of Europe and north of Africa. The leaves are principally used for tanning leather, but they have been used as febrifuge, and the berries have been given in dysentery.]

[2. *Rhus glabrum.* Sumach, smooth sumach, Pennsylvania sumach, upland sumach. An indigenous shrub, the berries of which are astringent and refrigerant, and an infusion of them has been used in febrile diseases, and as a gargle in inflammation and ulceration of the throat, and in the sore mouth from mercurial salivation.]

[3. *Rhus radicans.* Willd. *R. toxicodendron.* Pursh. Poison vine, Poison oak. This species is poisonous, and applied to the skin produces in some persons very severe erysipelatous inflammation.]

[4. *Rhus vernix.* Swamp sumach. This is more poisonous than the preceding species.]

[5. *Rhus pumilum.* This is said to be the most poisonous of the genus.

6. *Rhus Toxicodendron.* Trailing poison-oak, or Sumach. Its juice forms an indelible ink when applied to cotton or linen.

RHUTENIUM. This, and *Pluranium,* are names of two supposed metals, contained in the insoluble residue left after the action of nitro-muriatic acid on the Uralian ore of platinum.

RHYTHM (*ῥυθμός*). A term expressive of the *order* which exists in the pulsations of the heart or arteries, in the vibrations of a sonorous body, in the tones of the voice, &c.

RHYTIDOSIS (*ῥυτιδόω,* to grow wrinkled). A state of the cornea, in which it collapses so considerably, without its transparency being affected, that the sight is impaired or destroyed.

RIBS. The lateral bones of the Chest or Thorax. See *Costa.*

[RIBES. A genus of plants of the natural order Grossulaceæ.]

[1. *Ribes nigrum.* Black currant. The berries are used in domestic practice, in sore throat, &c.]

[2. *Ribes rubrum.* Red currant. It is esteemed as refrigerant, and a jelly made from the fruit affords with water, an agreeable, refreshing, sub-acid drink, in fevers, &c.]

RICE. The grains of the *Oryza sativa,* an Indian grass, employed as a nutrient article in various forms.

[RICHARDSONIA. A genus of plants peculiar to America, belonging to the natural order Cinchonaceæ. Several of the species are used in South America; their roots possess properties similar to those of ipecacuanha.]

Richardsonia scabra. The undulated Ipecacuanha. It agrees in properties with the annulated ipecacuanha; but neither is used in this country.

[RICIN. One of the three supposed principles of castor-oil.]

RICINO'LEINE (*ricinus,* the castor-oil plant, *oleum,* oil). An ingredient of castor-oil which yields on saponification oxide of glyceryl, and a liquid acid called *ricinoleic acid.*

RI'CINO-STEARINE. *Margaritine.* A solid, white crystalline fat procured from castor oil. *Ricino-stearic acid* is one of the acids procured by the saponification of castor oil.

RICINUS COMMUNIS (*ricinis,* the tick; to which the seeds of this plant bear resemblance in shape and colour). The

Castor, or Palma Christi; the seeds of which yield, by expression, *castor oil*. This plant is called, in the Morea, *Agra Staphylia*, or Wild Vine, from the resemblance of its leaves to those of the Vine; and in the Bosphorus, *Kroton*, from the resemblance of its seeds to the tick insect, which fastens on dogs' ears. It yields the *ricinic*, the *elaïodic*, and the *margaritic* acids.

RICKETS. See *Rachitis*. Dr. Good thinks it probable that the English word is derived from the Saxon *ricg* or *rick*, a heap or hump, particularly as applied to the *back*, which also it denotes in a second sense: hence *ricked*, or *ricket*, means "hump-backed;" hence we also derive *hay-rick*, "a heap of hay;" and not, as Dr. Johnson has given it, from "reek," to smoke.

RIGA BALSAM. Baume de Carpathes, from the shoots of the *Pinus Cembra*, previously bruised, and macerated for a month in water. The same fir yields also the Briançon turpentine.

RIGOR (*rigeo*, to be stiff). Rigidity; a coldness, attended by shivering.

[*Rigor mortis*. The muscular rigidity which takes place a few hours after death].

RIMA. A fissure, a crack, or cleft; a narrow longitudinal opening.

Rima glottidis. The fissure of the glottis, or the longitudinal aperture through which the air passes into and from the lungs. It is bounded laterally by the *chordæ vocales*.

RING, FEMORAL. An opening bounded in front by Poupart's ligament, behind by the pubes, on the outer side by the femoral vein, on the inner by Gimbernat's ligament.

1. *External abdominal ring*. A triangular opening above the crest of the pubes, formed by separation of the fibres of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus.

2. *Internal abdominal ring*. An oblique opening in the fascia transversalis, about half an inch above Poupart's ligament.

RINGENT (*ringo*, to grin). A term applied in botany to certain corollas, the petals of which cohere into the form of a mouth, which *gapes* on pressing the sides, as in Antirrhinum.

RINGWORM. The vulgar designation of the *Herpes circinatus* of Bateman. It appears in small circular patches, in which the vesicles arise only round the circumference.

Ringworm of the scalp. Scalled Head; or the *Porrigo scutulata* of Bateman. It appears in distinct and even distant patches, of an irregularly circular figure, upon the scalp, forehead, and neck. The former is the *vesicular*, the latter the *pustular*, ringworm.

[RIPOGONIUM PARVIFLORUM.—New Zealand Sarsaparilla. A plant of the family Smilaceæ, said to possess the same properties as the officinal sarsaparilla.]

RISORIUS (*risus*, laughter). The laughing muscle of Santorini; a thin muscular plane, which arises before the parotid gland, and proceeds towards the angle of the mouth.

RISUS SARDONICUS. A species of convulsive laughter, sometimes closely resembling the smile and laughter of health, especially in infants, but often more violent.

ROASTING. A chemical process, by which mineral substances are divided, some of their principles being volatilized, and others changed, so as to prepare them for further operations.

ROB (*rob*, dense, Arab.). An old term for an inspissated juice.

Rob anti-syphilique, par M. Laffecteur, Médecin Chemiste. The principal ingredient is corrosive sublimate. A strong decoction of the *arundo phragmatis*, or bulrush, is made, with the addition of sarsaparilla and aniseeds towards the end, which is evaporated and made into a rob or syrup, to which the sublimate is added.

[ROBBIN'S RYE. One of the popular names for *Polytrichum Juniperinum*.]

[ROBINIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Fabaceæ.]

[*Robinia pseudacacea*. A species found in many parts of the United States. The bark of its root is used in domestic practice as cathartic and emetic.]

ROBORANT (*roboro*, to strengthen). A medicine which strengthens.

ROCELLA TINCTORIA. Dyers' Orchil; a lichen which yields the colouring matter, called *orchil* or *archil*, and, according to Dr. Kane, the various substances named erythryline, erythrine, amarythrine, telerythrine, and rocelline. *Litmus*, formerly referred to this plant, is now said to be probably the produce of *Lecanora tartarea*.

ROCHE ALUM. *Rock Alum*. [See *Alumen rupeum*.]

ROCHE'S EMBROCATION FOR HOOPING-COUGH. Olive oil mixed with about half its quantity of the oils of cloves and amber.

ROCHE LIME. Quick-lime: the designation of limestone after it has been burned and its properties changed.

ROCHELLE SALT. *Sel de Seignette*. Tartrate of potash and soda.

ROCK OIL. Petroleum; a variety of

liquid bitumen or mineral oil, frequently found exuding in the form of an oily liquid from rocks.

ROCK SALT. *Sal-gem.* The name given to beds of salt found at Northwich in Cheshire, in Spain, Poland, &c.

ROCK-SOAP. An earthy silicate of alumina, used for crayons, &c.

ROCK-WOOD. The popular name for the ligniform variety of asbestos.

RODENTIA (*rodo*, to gnaw). Glires, or gnawing animals, as the beaver, the hamster, the rat, &c.

ROLLER. A long, broad ligature, used in surgery for keeping the parts of the body in their places.

[ROMAN CHAMOMILE. A common name in Europe for *Anthemis nobilis.*]

ROSACEÆ. The rose tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants and shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *ovaria* superior, solitary, or several, *fruit* 1-seeded nuts, or acini, or follicles containing several seeds.

1. *Rosa canina.* Common Dog-rose, the fruit of which constitutes the *hip* or *hep*, employed for the conserve.

2. *Rosa Gallica.* French or Red Rose, the dried petals of which constitute the *red rose-leaves* of the shops.

3. *Rosa centifolia.* The Hundred-leaved or Cabbage-Rose, the petals of which are the Provins or Cabbage-rose leaves of the shops. This rose is used for the distillation of *rose-water*, and for preparing the English *attar of roses.*

ROSACIC ACID. The name given by Proust to a peculiar acid, supposed to exist in the *lateritious sediment* deposited from the urine in some stages of fever.

ROSALIA (*rosa*, a rose). The ancient and classical term for the modern and unclassical term *Scarlatina*, or Scarlet Fever.

ROS CALABRINUS. Dew of Calabria; a designation of the officinal manna.

ROSE CAMPHOR. A solid oil of roses, one of the two volatile oils composing *attar of roses;* the other is a liquid oil. The former is a stearopten, the latter an elaopten.

ROSEMARY. The *Rosmarinus officinalis;* a Labiate plant, used in the manufacture of Hungary water. The flowers are termed *anthos*, (from ἄνθος, a flower,) signifying that they are *the flowers* par excellence; just as we call cinchona *the bark*, and the inspissated juice of the poppy opium, or *the juice.—Pereira.*

ROSEOLA (*roseus*, rosy). Rose-Rash; a rose-coloured efflorescence, variously figured, mostly circular and oval, without wheals or papulæ, occasionally fading and reviving; not contagious.

ROSE PINK. A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil wood and alum.

ROSIN. A substance obtained from some species of *Pinus.* See *Resina.*

[ROSMARINUS. See *Rosemary.*]

[ROSTRATE (*rostrum*, the beak of a bird). Beaked; in botany, terminating in a long, hard process.]

ROSTRUM. The beak of birds, the snout of beasts. A ridge, also called the *azygous process*, observed on the median line of the guttural or lower aspect of the sphenoïd bone.

ROSULATE. Having the leaves or other parts arranged in clusters, like the petals of a double rose, owing to contraction of the interrodes of the stem.

ROSY DROP. Carbuncled face; the *Acne rosacea* of Bateman. Shakspeare, describing the physiognomy of a hard drinker, tells us, that "his face is all bubukles, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire!" In Ireland these protuberances are called *grog-blossoms.*

ROTACISMUS. Faulty pronunciation of the letter R; a species of psellismus.

ROTAL ACTION OF AFFINITY. A term applied to the *inductive* action of affinity, as exhibited in the Voltaic circle.

ROTATE. Wheel-shaped; applied, in botany, to a calyx or corolla of which the tube is very short, and the segments spreading, like the radii of a wheel, as in borago.

ROTATION (*rota*, a wheel). The motion of a wheel; the revolving motion of a bone round its axis.

ROTATOR (*rota*, a wheel). The name of a muscle which *wheels* any part round; as the lateral portions of the deltoïdes muscle enable the arm to perform the guards in fencing.

ROTIFERA (*rota*, a wheel; *fero*, to carry). The second class of the *Dipluneura*, or Helminthoïda; consisting of minute, transparent, soft, aquatic animals, with distinct muscular and nervous systems, and having the appearance of revolving wheels, produced by the rapid movement of the cilia placed round the mouth.

ROTULA (dim. of *rota*, a wheel). A little wheel; and hence the knee-pan. Also, a preparation of sugar and a volatile oil, called a lozenge, or a *drop.*

ROUGE. A pigment containing precipitated carthamin intimately mixed with finely divided talc.

[ROUSSEAU'S LAUDANUM. A tincture of opium, made with very weak alco-

hol; seven drops contain about a grain of opium.]

[ROUTINIST. *Routine Practitioner.* One who pursues an uniform course of treatment, unvaried by circumstances.]

ROYAL STITCH. The name of an old operation for the cure of Bubonocele. It consisted in putting a ligature under the neck of the hernial sac, close to the abdominal ring, and then tying that part of the sac, so as to render it impervious, by the adhesive inflammation thus excited.

RUBE'DO (*rubeo*, to be red). A diffused redness, as that of blushing.

RUBEFACIENT (*rubefacio*, to make red). A substance which, when applied to the skin, induces a redness without blistering.

RUBEOLA (*ruber*, red). Measles; an eruption of crimson stigmata, or dots, grouped in irregular circles, or crescents, occurring for four days, and terminating in minute furfuraceous scales.

[RUBIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Rubiaceæ.]

Rubia tinctorum. Dyers' Madder; the root of which constitutes the *madder* of commerce.

RU'BIAN. The colouring matter of madder. By decomposition it yields various products, as rubiretine, rubiadine, &c.

[RUBICHLORIC ACID. A peculiar acid discovered by Schwartz and Rochleder in *Galium Aparine.*]

[RUBIGINOUS. Of the colour of rust.]

RUBIGO. Mildew in plants; also, the rust of metals.

[*Rubigo ferri.* Rust of Iron.]

RUBIN'IC ACID. A red-coloured acid obtained by the action of carbonate of potash on catechin or tanningennic acid.

RUBULA (*rubus*, a blackberry or raspberry). A classical name, used by Dr. Good, instead of the barbarous term *Frambœcia*, or Yaws.

[RUBUS. A genus of plants of the natural order Rosaceæ.]

[1. *Rubus Trivialis.* (Pursh.) *R. Canadensis.* (Linn.). Dewberry. It has similar properties with the following species.]

[2. *Rubus villosus.* Blackberry. This, and the preceding, is an indigenous plant. The root, which is the officinal part, is tonic and very astringent; and a decoction of it is a favourite and useful remedy in diarrhœa.]

[RUE. Common name for *Ruta graveolens.*]

RU'FINE (*rufus*, red). A red substance formed by the action of sulphuric acid on salicine.

RU'FUS'S PILLS. The *Pilulæ Aloës cum Myrrhâ* of the London Pharmacopœia.

RUGA. A wrinkle. Hence the terms *rugose*, wrinkled, and *rugosity*, applied to a wrinkled surface, as the mucous membrane of the stomach.

RUGINE (*ruga*, a wrinkle). An instrument employed for removing the diseased surface of bones.

RUMEX. A genus of Polygonaceous plants, rarely used. *Rumex acetosa* is the common Sorrel, which, from its use as a salad, has been termed *green sauce.* The herb and root of *Rumex hydrolapathum*, or the Great Water Dock, were formerly used under the name of *herba et radix Britannicæ.* [The roots of *Rumex Britannica, R. obtusifoliis*, and *R. aquaticus* are officinal, the two first in the U. S., and the last in the Dublin Pharmacopœia. Those of *R. patientia, R. alpinus, R. crispus, R. acutus*, and *R. sanguineous*, have also been employed, and possess the same properties as the officinal. The roots of Rumex are astringent and somewhat tonic, and are supposed to be also alterative. The roots of *R. aquaticus* and *R. Britannica* are the most astringent. The roots of *R. crispus, R. obtusifoliis* and *R. alpinus*, unite laxative with their tonic and astringent properties. Dock root is given in powder or decoction, and it is also applied externally in the form of ointment, cataplasm, and decoction, in cutaneous eruptions, ulcerations, &c.]

[RUMICIN. A name given by Riegel to what he supposes to be a peculiar principle obtained from the root of *Rumex obtusifoliis*, but which some consider as an impure form of chrysophanic acid.]

RUMINANTIA (*rumino*, to chew the cud). Pecora, or animals which chew the cud, as the deer. See *Omasum.*

RUMINATED. A term applied in botany to the albumen in certain cases, in which it is perforated in various directions by dry cellular tissue, as in nutmeg.

RUMINATION. A voluntary regurgitation of food for further mastication; peculiar to the ox, sheep, and other animals having numerous stomachs; it is commonly called *chewing the cud.*

RUNCINATE. Hook-backed; having its segments pointing downwards, like the teeth of a saw, as the leaf of taraxicum.

RUNNER. A prostrate aërial stem, forming at its extremity roots and a young plant, which itself gives origin to new runners, as in strawberry.

RUPERT'S DROPS (so called from their being first brought to England by Prince Rupert). Glass drops with long

and slender tails, which will bear a smart stroke of a hammer; but burst into atoms, with a loud report, if the surface be scratched, or the tip of the tail broken off. They are made by dropping melted glass into cold water, which condenses the outer surface, and imprisons the heated particles while in a state of repulsion.

RUPIA (*ῥύπος*, filth; as indicative of the ill smell and sordid condition of the diseased parts). Properly, *Rhypia*. Sordid Blain; an eruption of flat, distinct vesicles, with the base slightly inflamed; containing a sanious fluid; scabs accumulating, sometimes in a conical form; easily rubbed off, and soon reproduced.

RUPTURE (*rumpo*, to break). A protrusion of some part of the abdominal viscera, but principally of the intestine.

RUPTURING. A mode of dehiscence, in which the pericarp is spontaneously perforated by holes, as in antirrhinum.

[RUSCUS. A genus of plants of the natural order Liliaceæ.]

[*Ruscus aculeatus*. Butcher's broom. The root has been used as a diuretic in dropsies and diseases of the urinary organs.]

RUSPINI'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH. Root of the Florentine iris ℥viij.; cloves ℥j.; rectified spirit Oij.; ambergris ℈j.

RUSPINI'S STYPTIC. Dr. A. T. Thompson says, that he has discovered this to be little more than a solution of *gallic acid* in alcohol, diluted with rose-water. A simple solution of gallic acid, he says, is equally effective.

RUTACEÆ. The Rue tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* alternate, dotted; *flowers* symmetrical; *petals* alternate with the divisions of the calyx; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* entire, celled; *fruit* capsular.

Ruta Graveolens. Common or Garden Rue; a plant formerly extolled as antispasmodic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic, and still used in the form of *rue tea* in domestic medicine.

RUTHE'NIUM. A new metal discovered in native platinum, in 1844, by Klaus, who considers it to be isomorphous with rhodium, from the correspondence in composition of their double chlorides.

RUTILIN (*rutilus*, quasi *rufulus*, fiery-red). The name given by Braconnot to the product of the decomposition of salicin by sulphuric acid.

RUTIN'IC ACID. An acid contained in the leaves of the *Ruta graveolens*, or Common or Garden Rue.

RYE. The *Secale cereale*: a grass resembling wheat in its nutritive qualities, but containing less protein matter and more sugar. See *Ergota*.

S

S. or SS. immediately following any quantity, signifies *semis*, or half.

[SABADILLA. Ph. U. S. Cevadilla. The seeds of *Veratrum, Sabadilla*. Its principal use is for the preparation of Veratria.]

SABADI'LLIN. *Veratria Sabadillia*. A vegetable alkaloid obtained from *cebadilla*, or sabadilla of commerce.

SABADI'LLIC ACID. *Cevadic acid*. A crystalline fatty acid obtained by saponification of the *oil of cebadilla*, a product of the *Asagræa officinalis*.

[SABBATIA *angularis*. American centaury. An indigenous plant of the natural order Gentianaceæ. It is a mild tonic, and is usually given in the form of infusion.]

SABINÆ FOLIA. [*Sabina*, Ph. U. S.] Savine leaves; the leaves of the *Juniperus sabina*, a plant which has a specific influence over the urino-genital apparatus.

SABULOUS (*sabulum*, sand). Gritty; a term sometimes applied to the calcareous matter deposited in the urine.

SABURRA. Ballast for ships, consisting of sand or gravel. Hence the term has been applied to the sordes which accumulates on the tongue, or on the lining membrane of the stomach.

SABURRA'TION (*saburra*, sand).—*Arenation. Psammismus*. Sand-bathing; the application of hot sand enclosed in a bag or bladder to a part of the body.

SAC (*saccus*, a bag). A term applied to a small natural cavity, as the lacrymal sac or to a morbid cavity, as a hernial sac.

Sac of the embryo. The name given by A. Brongniart to the innermost integument of the nucleus of a seed, the *amniotic vesicle* of Malpighi, the *quintine* of Mirabel, &c.

SAC'CHARATES. Salts obtained by combination of the saccharic acid with salifiable bases.

SACCHARIC ACID (*saccharum*, sugar).

A product of the action of dilute nitric acid on either cane or grape sugar. It has been called *oxalhydric acid.*

[SACCHARI FŒX. Molasses.]

SACCHARO'METER (*σάκχαρον*, sugar, *μέτρον*, a measure). A hydrometer for determining the density of syrups, graduated in the same manner as Baumé's Acidometer. The graduation is sometimes so arranged as to indicate the proportion of sugar in the solution.

SACCHARUM. Sugar; a sweet granulated substance, chiefly prepared from the expressed juice of the *Saccharum officinarum*, or sugar-cane. [See *Sugar.*]

1. *Raw* or *Muscovado sugar.* The dry crystallized sugar, after the molasses or uncrystallizable portion has been drawn off.

2. *Refined* or *Loaf-sugar.* The result of boiling a solution of the raw sugar with white of eggs, or the serum of bullock's blood.

3. *Sugar candy.* Crystals procured by the slow evaporation of the aqueous solution of sugar.

4. *Barley sugar.* Sugar which has been heated, and in which the tendency to crystallize has been thus destroyed.

5. *Burnt sugar* or *caramel.* Sugar which has been sufficiently heated to acquire a brown colour, a bitter taste, and a peculiar odour.

6. *Syrup.* A saturated solution of common sugar.

SAC'CHARUM ALUMINA'TUM. — Equal parts of white sugar and alum.

SA'CCHARUM CA'NDUM. Sugar-candy; crystallized cane-sugar.

SACCHARUM SATURNI. Sugar of Lead, or the Plumbi Acetas. [Also called acetated ceruse, and superacetate of lead.]

SACCHOLACTIC ACID (*saccharum*, sugar, *lac*, milk). *Saclactic.* The name of an acid which was first obtained from sugar of milk; it is now generally known by the name of *mucic* acid. Its salts are called *saclactates.*

SACCHOLA'CTIN (*saccharum*, sugar, *lac*, milk). *Lactin.* Sugar of milk, obtained from whey by evaporation.

SACCHULMINE. A crystalline substance, obtained by boiling cane sugar in very dilute sulphuric, hydro-chloric, or nitric acid. *Sacchulmic acid* is formed at the same time.

SACCULUS (dim. of *saccus*, a bag). A little bag. The minute vesicular bags, constituting the adipose membrane, were originally described by Malpighi under the name of membranous *sacculi*; and by Morgagni, under that of *sacculi pinguedinosi.*

1. *Sacculus laryngis.* A pouch extending upwards from the ventricle of the larynx to the upper border of the thyroïd cartilage.

2. *Sacculus mucosus.* A mucous sac, lying behind the tendon of the rectus femoris.

3. *Sacculus proprius.* The smaller of the two sacs of the vestibulum, formed by the expansion of the auditory nerve. The large sac is called *utriculus communis.*

SACER. Sacred; a term applied to diseases formerly supposed to be immediately inflicted from Heaven, as *sacer morbus*, or epilepsy; *sacer ignis*, or erysipelas.

Sacer musculus. A designation of the transversalis lumborum.

SA'CHET (*sacculus*, a little bag). A small bag for containing odorous substances, similar to those of pot-pourri, but in the form of powder.

[SACRAL. Belonging or relating to the sacrum.]

[SACRED ELIXIR. Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.]

SACRO-LUMBALIS. A muscle arising from the sacrum, &c., and inserted into the angles of the six lower ribs.

SACRUM. The bone which forms the basis of the vertebral column, so called from its having been offered in sacrifice, and hence considered *sacred.*

SACRO-. A term applied to parts connected with the sacrum; hence we have *sacro*-iliac symphysis, *sacro*-spinal ligament, *sacro*-vertebral angle, &c.

SAFETY-LAMP, MUESELER'S. In this lamp a part of the metallic covering which surrounds the flame and forms the chimney is replaced by a glass, by which means a much stronger light is insured than that given by the Davy-lamp. The air is introduced from above, and escapes by a central chimney.

SAFFLOWER. *Bastard saffron.* The flowers of the *Cathamus tinctorius*, imported, in flaky masses, for the use of dyers.

SAFFRON (*zafaran*, Arabic). A substance consisting of the stigmata and part of the styles of the *Crocus sativus*, or Saffron crocus. See *Polychroite.*

1. *Hay saffron.* Crocus in fœno. The stigmata with part of the style, carefully dried. Dr. Pereira says that one grain of good commercial saffron contains the stigmata and styles of nine flowers; hence 4,320 flowers are required to yield an ounce of saffron.

2. *Cake saffron.* Crocus in placentâ. Formerly, compressed hay saffron, but the cakes now sold are made of safflower and gum-water.

SAGAPENUM. A concrete gum-resin,

the produce of an unknown Persian plant, supposed, though without sufficient evidence, to be the *Ferula Persica*. The best kind occurs in *tears*; a commoner kind occurs in soft masses, and is called *soft sagapenum*.

[SAGE. Common name for *Salvia officinalis*.]

SAGITTA'LIS (*sagitta*, an arrow). The name of the *arrow-like* suture of the cranium. See *Suture*.

[SAGITTARIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Alismaceæ.]

1. *Sagittaria sagittifolia*. The root of this species is esculent, and is much employed as food by our aboriginal tribes.]

[2. *Sagittaria variabilis*. Wapata. Arrow-head. The root of this species is also esculent, and yields a farina like arrow-root.]

SAGITTATE (*sagitta*, an arrow). Arrow-headed; applied, in botany, to leaves which are pointed at the apex, and gradually enlarge at the base into two acute lobes, as in sagittaria.

SAGO (*saga*, the Java word for bread). A farina obtained from the medulla or pith of the *Sagus Rumphii*, the Malay or Rumphius's Sago Palm, and other species of palm. In the state of powder it is called *sago meal* or *flour*; it occurs also *granulated*, and this is either *pearl sago*, or common *brown sago*.

[SAGUS. A genus of plants of the natural order Palmaceæ.]

[*Sagus rumphii*. Sago palm. An East Indian tree which furnishes the sago of commerce.]

[ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. Erysipelas.]

[ST. VITUS'S DANCE. Chorea.]

ST. IGNA'TIUS'S BEANS. The seeds of the *Ignatia amara*, similar in their properties to those of nux vomica.

ST. LU'CIA BARK. *St. Domingo Bark*. A false cinchona bark yielded by the *Exostemma floribundum*.

SAL. A Salt. A definite compound of an acid with an alkaline, or salifiable base. Salts are distinguished by the six following prefixes:

1. *Super*, denoting excess of acid in general, as *super*-tartrate of potash.

2. *Sub*, denoting excess of the base, as *sub*-borate of soda. See *Sub-salt*.

3. *Bi*, denoting two equivalents of acid, as *bi*-sulphate of potash.

4. *Quadr*, denoting four equivalents of acid, as *quadr*-oxalate of potash.

5. *Sesqui*, denoting one equivalent and a half of acid, as *sesqui*-carbonate of ammonia.

6. *Oxy*, denoting the presence of a perfect oxide, as *oxy*-muriate.

7. *Deliquescent salts* are those which attract moisture from the air, and become liquid, as the nitrates of lime and magnesia.

8. *Efflorescent salts* are those which lose a portion of their water of crystallization, and fall into powder, by exposure to the air, as sulphate and phosphate of soda. By a strong heat the whole of the water is expelled, and the salt, if soluble, is dissolved, undergoing what is called *watery fusion*.

9. *Permanent salts* are those which undergo no change on exposure to the air.

10. *Decrepitating salts* are those which burst, when heated, with a crackling noise, into smaller fragments, as the nitrates of baryta and lead.

11. *Neutral salts* are those in which the base is perfectly saturated with the acid. It does not, however, follow that neutrality and saturation accompany each other: an alkali may unite with an acid so as to saturate it, though it still manifests alkaline properties.

12. *Double salts*, formerly called *triple* salts, are composed of one acid and two bases, of two acids and one base, or of two different acids and two different bases.

13. *Native salts* are mineral bodies, resembling precious stones or gems in their external character, and so named to distinguish them from artificial salts.

14. *Sulpho-salts* consist of compounds, both of which contain sulphur.

15. *Haloïd salts* are compounds of metals with bodies, such as chlorine, iodine, &c., but not containing oxygen and sulphur.

16. *Sub-salts*, or neutral salts, are those in which the excess of oxide does not stand in the relation of base to the acid.

17. *Common salt*, or Bay salt, a muriate of soda, is procured, by evaporation, from sea-water, or from the produce of brine springs.

18. *Essential salts* are procured from the juices of plants by crystallization.

19. *Fixed salts* are prepared by calcining, then boiling the matter in water, straining off the liquor, and evaporating all the moisture, when the salt remains in the form of a powder.

20. *Volatile salts* are procured principally from animal substances, or the fermented parts of plants.

Sal absinthii. Salt of wormwood, or the sub-carbonas potassæ.

Sal Ægyptiacum. Egyptian salt, or the nitras potassæ.

[*Sal æratus*. A salt of potassa between a carbonate and bicarbonate.]

Sal alembroth. A compound muriate of mercury and ammonia.

Sal alkalinus volatilis. Volatile alkaline salt, or the sub-carbonas ammoniæ.

Sal ammoniacum. Sal ammoniac; so called from its having been once manufactured in Egypt, near the temple of Jupiter Ammon; sometimes contracted into *salmiac;* it is the murias ammoniæ.

Sal ammoniacum acetatum, or *liquidum,* or *vegetabile.* Acetated, or liquid, or vegetable, salt of ammonia; the liquor ammoniæ acetatis.

Sal ammoniacum fixum. Fixed salt of ammonia, or the calcii chloridum.

Sal ammoniacum martiale. Martial salt of ammonia, or the ferrum ammoniacum.

Sal ammoniacum secretum. Secret salt of ammonia, or the sulphas ammoniæ, so called by its discoverer, Glauber.

Sal ammoniacum volatile. Volatile salt of ammonia, or the sub-carbonas ammoniæ.

Sal Anglicum. Epsom salt, or the sulphas magnesia.

Sal antimonii. Salt of antimony, or the antimonium tartarizatum.

Sal aquarum vel lucidum. Salt of water, or the shining salt, or the nitras potassæ.

Sal argenti. Salt of silver, lunar caustic, or the nitras argenti.

Sal auri philosophicum. The bi-sulphate of potash, or sal enixum.

Sal catharticus amarus, or *Anglicanus.* Bitter, or English, purging salt, Epsom salt, or the sulphas magnesiæ.

Sal catharticus Glauberi. Glauber's purging salt, or the sulphas sodæ.

Sal chalybis. Salt of iron, or the sulphas ferri.

Sal commune, or *culinare,* common or culinary salt; the murias sodæ, or chloride of sodium.

Sal cornu cervi volatile. Volatile salt of hartshorn, or the sub-carbonas ammoniæ.

Sal de duobus. The sulphas potassæ, formerly called fixed nitre, sal polychrest, &c.

Sal digestivus. Digestive salt, or the murias sodæ.

Sal digestivus Sylvii. Digestive salt of Sylvius, or the acetas potassæ.

Sal diureticus. Diuretic salt, or the acetas potassæ.

Sal enixum. The bi-sulphate of potash, or sal auri philosophicum.

Sal essentiale vini. Essential salt of wine, or the acetas potassæ.

Sal fontium, vel fossilis. Fountain, or fossil salt, or the murias sodæ.

Sal gemmæ, vel marinus. Rock or sea salt, or the murias sodæ, also called sal fossilis, or fossil salt.

Sal genistæ. Salt of broom, obtained by burning the broom plant.

Sal Glauberi. Glauber's salt, or the sulphas sodæ.

Sal herbarum, vel plantarum. Salt of herbs, or of plants, or the sub-carbonas potassæ.

Sal martis. Martial salt, salt of iron, or the sulphas ferri.

Sal martis muriaticum sublimatum. Sublimated muriatic salt of iron, or the ferrum ammoniatum.

Sal mercurii. Salt of mercury, lunar caustic, or the nitras argenti.

Sal microcosmicum. Microcosmic salt, or triple phosphate of soda and ammonia.

Sal mirabilis Glauberi. Glauber's salt, or the sulphas sodæ.

Sal muriaticus. Muriatic salt, or the murias sodæ.

Sal perlatum, or *mirabile perlatum.* The phosphas sodæ, or tasteless purging salts.

Sal polychrestus (Glaseri). Polychrest salt of Glaser, or the sulphas potassæ cum sulphure.

Sal polychrestus (Seignetti). Polychrest salt of Seignette, or the soda tartarizata.

Sal prunella, or *crystal mineral.* The nitras potassæ, cast into cakes or round balls, after fusion.

Sal rupellensis. Rochelle salt, salt of Seignette, or the soda tartarizata.

Sal Saturni. Salt of lead, or the acetas plumbi.

Sal sedativum Hombergi. Sedative salt of Homberg, or boracic acid.

Sal Seidlitzense. Epsom salt, or the sulphas magnesiæ.

Sal sodæ. Salt of soda, or the subcarbonas sodæ.

Sal succini. Salt of amber, or the acidum succinicum.

Sal tartari. Salt of tartar; an old appellation for the carbonas potassæ purissimus; but applied to the sub-carbonas potassæ.

Sal vegetabilis. Vegetable salt, or the tartras potassæ.

Sal vitrioli. Salt of vitriol, or the sulphas zinci.

Sal volatile. Volatile salt, or the sub-carbonas ammoniæ.

Sal volatile salis ammoniaci. Volatile salt of sal ammoniac, or the sub-carbonas ammoniæ.

Salt, arsenical neutral, of Macquer. The super-arsenias potassæ.

Salt, bay. The sodii chloridum, as procured by solar evaporation.

Salt, culinary, or *common.* The sodii chloridum, or muriate of soda.

Salt, febrifuge of Sylvius. Regenerated sea salt, or the murias potassæ.

Salt, fusible. The phosphas ammoniæ.

Salt, fusible, of urine. The triple phosphate of soda and ammonia.

Salt, green. The name given by the workmen, in the mines of Wieliczka, to the upper stratum of native salt, which is rendered impure by a mixture of clay.

Salt, marine argillaceous. The murias aluminæ.

Salt, nitrous ammoniacal. The nitras ammoniæ.

Salt of benzoin. Benzoic acid.

Salt of canal. The sulphas magnesiæ.

Salt of colcothar. The sulphas ferri.

Salt of lemons, essential. Salt of sorrel, or the super-oxalas potassæ.

Salt of Siedlitz. Dr. Grew's salt, or the sulphas magnesiæ.

Salt of tartar. The carbonas potassæ, formerly fixed nitre, mild vegetable alkali, and subcarbonate of potash.

Salt of wisdom. A compound muriate of mercury and ammonia.

Salt-petre. Sal petræ. Literally, rock salt; nitre, or the nitras potassæ.

Salt, sedative. Boracic acid.

Salt, spirit of. Muriatic acid.

Salt, sulphureous, of Stahl. The sulphite of potass.

[SALAAM CONVULSION. A peculiar form of convulsion occuring in children, and characterized by repeated bobbings of the head forwards.]

SALACITY (*salax,* salacious). The natural orgasmus of the sexual system.

SALEP. The prepared and dried tubers of several Orchideous plant. *Indigenous salep* is prepared from the Orchis mascula, Orchis latifolia, &c. *Oriental salep* is the produce of other Orchideæ. The salep of Cachmere is said to be procured from a species of Eulophia.

SA'LEP, OTAHE'ITE. Another name for Tacca starch or Tahiti arrowroot.

SA'LIA NEUTRA ET ME'DIA. — The alkaline and earthy salts; a class of medicinal substances including the neutral and indifferent combinations of the alkalies and earths with acids, as well as some of the acidulous or supersalts of the alkalies.

SALICACEÆ (*salix,* the willow). The Willow tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* achlamydeous, amentaceous; *ovarium* superior, 1 or 2-celled; *fruit* coriaceous; *seeds* indefinite, comose.

SALICARIÆ. The Loosestrife tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with *leaves* opposite, entire; *flowers* polypetalous; *calyx* tubular; *stamens* perigynous; *carpella* concrete; and a superior ovarium with several cells.

SALICIN (*salix,* the willow). A vegeto-alkali found in about fourteen species of Salix, and eight species of Populus.

SALICYL. The hypothetical radical of the salicylous and salycilic acids, &c.

SALICY'LIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of fused potassa on salicine.

SALICY'LIMIDE. A compound of salicylous acid, occurring in the form of golden yellow brilliant prisms. Another compound has been named *salicylamide,* and is procured in colourless prismatic crystals.

SALIFIABLE BASE (*sal,* a salt; *fio,* to become). A substance which forms definite compounds with an acid, and which, when liquid, or in a state of solution, has an alkaline reaction. The acid, of whatever kind, was denominated by Lavoisier, the *salifying principle.*

SALINE (*sal,* salt). That which contains salt, or is of the nature of salt.

[*Saline mixture;* neutral mixture. See *Effervescing Draught.*]

SALIRE'TIN. A yellowish-white powder, with the character of a resin, obtained by boiling salicin with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

SALIVA (σιαλος). The insipid, transparent, viscous liquid, secreted by the salivary glands, principally the parotid, and discharged into the mouth by the duct of Steno.

[SALIVARY CALCULI. Concretions which form in the salivary glands or their excretory ducts.]

SALIVARY GLANDS. The name of three glands, situated on each side of the face behind and beneath the lower jaw, for the purpose of secreting and excreting the saliva. They are the *parotid,* the *submaxillary,* and the *sub-lingual* glands.

SALIVATION. *Ptyalism.* Augmented secretion of the mucous follicles of the mouth and salivary glands, accompanied with tenderness and inflammation of these parts.

SALIX. The Willow; a genus of plants [of the natural order Salicaceæ], whose barks in many cases possess great bitterness, combined with astringency, and have been employed as substitutes for cinchona. [The pharmaccpœial name for the bark of *Salix alba.*]

[*Salix alba.* Common European, or white willow; the bark of which is tonic and astringent, and has been employed as a substitute for Cinchona. Various other European species of Salix, as *S. caprea, S.*

Russelliana, S. purpuria, S. petandra, and our native species *S. nigra, S. eriocephala, S. conifera,* &c., probably possess similar medical properties.]

SALOO'P. Sassafras tea flavoured with milk and sugar.

SALPINGO- (*σάλπιγξ, σάλπιγγος*, a tube). A term applied, in combination with others, to the levator palati mollis, in consequence of this muscle arising from the Eustachian tube. See *Staphylinus.*

1. *Salpingo-pharyngeus.* That part of the palato-pharyngeus which arises from the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

2. *Salpingo-staphylinus* (*σταφυλὴ*, uvula). The name given by some writers to the peristaphylinus internus.

SALSEPARIN. The name given by Thubeuf to *smilacin,* a principle of sarsaparilla.

SALSOLA'CEÆ. Salt-worts; a family of plants containing a large quantity of alkali, combined with an organic base, as the *halophytes,* beet, spinach, &c.

[SALT. A compound, in definite proportions, of an acid with an alkali, earth or metallic oxide.]

SALTPETRE. *Sal petræ.* Nitre, or the nitrate of potash. See *Nitre.*

SALVATELLA (*salvo,* to preserve). A vein of the foot, the opening of which was said to preserve health, and to cure melancholy.

SALVE. A popular term for an ointment, cerate, &c.

[SALVIA. The pharmacopœial name for the leaves of *Salvia officinalis,* a genus of plants of the natural order Labiatæ.]

[1. *Salvia officinalis.* Sage. A plant, principally used as a condiment. It is aromatic, and slightly tonic and astringent. The leaves are the officinal portion; and an infusion of them is sometimes given as a carminative, and is often used as a gargle in sore throat.]

[SAMADERA. A genus of plants of the natural order Simarubaceæ.]

[*Samadera Indica.* A species which furnishes the Niepa bark, in some esteem as a febrifuge.]

SAMARA. A two or more celled superior fruit, bordered by wing-like expansions, as in Elm, Ash, Sycamore, &c.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA. Common Elder, a European Caprifoliaceous plant, the *flowers* of which are used for making elder-flower water, and elder ointment; the *berries* for elder wine, and their inspissated juice for elder rob.

[Our indigenous species, *S. Canadensis,* possesses the same properties as the European. The flowers are diaphoretic; the berries are said to be alterative, diaphoretic, and laxative; the inner bark hydrogogue cathartic, and also emetic in large doses; and the juice of the root, diuretic.]

SA'MOVY ISINGLASS. A variety of isinglass procured from the Russian fish *som.* The Russians, having no article, make an adjective of *som* by adding *ovy,* and then pronounce it *samovy,* although they spell it *somovy.*

SAND BATH. *Balneum arenæ.* A bath, in which a quantity of sand is interposed between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated.

SANDAL WOOD. *Red Sanders' wood.* The wood of the *Pterocarpus santalinus.* The term *sandal* has been supposed to be a corruption of *chandama,* the name by which the wood is known in Timor.

SANDARACH. *Juniper resin.* A resin obtained from a coniferous plant called *Callitris quadrivalvis,* and used for varnishes. In the state of powder it constitutes *pounce.*

SANDERS' BLUE. *Ultramarine ashes.* The residue left after the extraction of ultramarine, the resinous cement being burned away and the ashes washed.

SA'NDIVER. *Glass-gall.* A saline scum which rises to the surface of the melted glass in the melting pot, containing the sulphates of soda and of lime, &c.

[SANDORICUM. A genus of plants of the natural order Meliaceæ.]

[*Sandoricum Indicum.* An East Indian species, the root of which is aromatic, and is used in leucorrhœa.]

[SANGAREE. A beverage made of wine or porter, with water, sugar, and nutmeg.]

SANGUIFICATION (*sanguis,* blood; *fio,* to become). The process by which the chyle is converted into blood.

[SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS.—Sanguinaria. Ph. U. S. Blood root, puccoon. An indigenous Papaveraceous plant, the rhizoma of which is an acrid stimulating emetic, and narcotic. It has been principally employed in pulmonary affections and rheumatism. It is also used as an escharotic to fungous surfaces. The dose of the powder, as an emetic, is from gr. x. to gr. xx.]

SANGUINARINA. A brittle, yellow, and tasteless powder, obtained from the root of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis.* It instantly excites sneezing, and, in an atmosphere containing a small quantity of acid vapours, immediately assumes a red colour.

[SANGUINEOUS (*sanguis,* blood.) Bloody; appertaining to the blood.]

SANGUIS. Blood; the fluid which circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins.

SA'NGUIS DRACO'NIS. A resinous substance procured from plants of different families. See *Dragon's Blood.*

SANGUISUGA (*sanguis*, blood; *sugo*, to suck). The blood-sucking leech, an *annulose* animal, the βδέλλα of the Greeks, the *hirudo* of the Romans. The species most commonly employed are—

1. *Sanguisuga officinalis.* The officinal or green leech, imported from Bourdeaux, Lisbon, and Hamburgh.

2. *Sanguisuga medicinalis.* The true English or speckled leech; a rare species; imported from Hamburgh. Each species comprises several varieties.

[By many zoologists these two are regarded as mere varieties of the same species. The medicinal leech of America is described by Mr. Say under the name of *Hirudo decora.* It makes a less deep and smaller incision than the European leech, and is preferable for application to very vascular parts, as there is less risk from hemorrhage.]

[SANICLE. Common name for *Sanicula Marylandica.*]

[SANICULA. A genus of plants of the natural order Umbellifera.]

[*Sanicula Marylandica.* Sanicle; black snake-root. An indigenous plant, the root of which has been given in intermittent fever and in cholera.]

SANIES. A thin, serous, fetid matter, discharged from unhealthy sores.

[SANITARIUM. An institution in a salubrious situation, for confirming the recovery of convalescents from disease, or for improving the health of valetudinarians; it has also been used synonymously with hospital, or an institution for the treatment of the sick.]

SA'NTALIN. A peculiar dark-red colouring matter procured from the *Pterocarpus Santalinus,* or Three-leaved Pterocarpus, a leguminous plant of Coromandel and Ceylon.

[SANTALUM. Red Saunders; the Pharmacopœial name for the wood of *Pterocarpus Santalinus,* a genus of plants of the natural order Santalaceæ.]

[1. *S. album.* White Saunders. An East Indian species, growing also in South America. It is esteemed in India as refreshing and useful in remitting fevers, gonorrhœa, &c.]

[2. *S. freycinetianum.* Yellow Saunders. This species grows in the Sandwich Islands, the Marquesas, &c., and supplies the sandal wood so valued by the Chinese.]

[SANTOLINA. A genus of plants of the natural order Asteraceæ.]

[1. *Santolina fragrantissima.* The flowers of this species are very odorous when dry, and are employed in Egypt as a substitute for Chamomile.]

[2. *Santolina incana.* This species is used in the south of Europe as an antispasmodic, tonic and vermifuge.]

SANTONIN. A crystallizable substance, obtained from the seeds of *Artemisia santonica,* or Southernwood.

SAP. The *ascending* juice of plants, as distinguished from the elaborated or *descending* juice.

SAP-GREEN. *Vert de vessie.* A colouring matter, prepared from the expressed juice of the *Rhamnus Catharticus,* or common buckthorn, evaporated to dryness with lime.

SAPHE'NA (*σαφὴς*, manifest). The name of two *conspicuous* veins of the lower extremities—the *internal,* which runs along the inner side of the foot, leg, and thigh; and the *external,* commencing on the outer border of the foot, and terminating in the popliteal vein.

SAPO. Soap. The term *soap* is usually applied to the product of the action of alkalis on fixed oils and fats, while the term *plaster* is commonly applied to the product of the action of oxide of lead on fixed oils and fats. The former is frequently termed *a soluble soap,* while a plaster is denominated *an insoluble soap.* The term soap is also applied to alkaline resinates.

1. *Sapo durus.* Hard soap, made with *soda* and fatty or resinous matters. To this class belong the *Castile* soaps, the *almond* or medicinal soap of the French, the common soaps of domestic use, and the *yellow* or resin soap.

2. *Sapo mollis.* Soft soap, made with caustic *potash* and acid oil or fat. To this class belong the common *soft soap,* and the olive-oil potash soap of the pharmacopœia.

[SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS. Soapwort. A plant of the family Caryophyllaceæ, a decoction and extract of which has been used as an alterative in venereal and scrofulous affections, cutaneous eruptions, &c.]

SAPONIFICATION (*sapo,* soap; *facio,* to make). The manufacture of soap; the conversion of any substance into soap.

Saponine. A peculiar principle found in the root of the *Saponaria officinalis;* a powerful sternutatory.

SA'RCINA VENTRI'CULI. A vegetative growth in the stomach.

SARCOCARP (*σὰρξ, σαρκὸς*, flesh; *καρπὸς*, fruit). The flesh of fruits; the fleshy substance which, in the peach, lies between the epicarp, or skin, and the endocarp, or stone.

[SARCOCELE. See *Sarx.*]

[SARCOCOLIA. See *Sarx.*]

[*Sarcocollin.* A peculiar substance obtained from sarcocolla.]

[SARCOLEMMA (*σάρξ*, flesh ; *λεμμα*, a coat). The delicate tubular sheath which binds together the elements of muscular fibre. It is distinct from the areolar tissue, which binds the fibres into fasciculi.]

SARCOMA (*σάρξ*, flesh). The name formerly given to all excrescences which had the consistence of flesh.

SARCO'PTES HO'MINIS. The name given by Raspail to the *Acarus scabiei*, or itch-insect. It is a parasite belonging to the class Arachnida, or spiders, and is therefore an articulated animal, not an insect.

SA'RCOSINE (*σάρξ*, flesh). A basic substance obtained by boiling kreatine with hydrate of baryta.

[SARCOUS. Fleshy. *Sarcous elements.* A name given by Bowman to the elementary or primitive particles, which by uniting, form the mass of muscular fibre.]

SARDONIC. A term applied to a convulsive kind of *laughter*, which, according to the ancients, was occasioned by inflammation or wounds of the diaphragm. Virgil has "Sardois amarior herbis;" this Sardinian plant was perhaps a species of ranunculus, the juice of which, when drunk, produced madness, together with distortions of the face, so peculiar as to resemble laughter.

SARMENTUM. The name given by Linnæus and others to that modification of the aërial stem called a *runner*.

[SARRACENIA. Side-saddle plant. Fly-trap. A genus of plants of the natural order Sarraceniaceæ.]

[*Sarracenia flava*, } Two species
[*Sarracenia variolaris.* } indigenous to the Southern States, the roots of which are stimulating tonic, and are believed to be efficacious in dyspepsia.]

[SARSA. A synonyme of sarsaparilla.]

SARSAPARILLA (*zarzaparilla*, Spanish, from *zarza*, a bramble, and *parilla*, a vine). *Sarza.* The roots of several species of *Smilax.* The following varieties occur in the market:

1. *Jamaica sarsaparilla.* Red-bearded sarsaparilla, perhaps the root of the *Smilax officinalis.* Its bark has a *red* tint, and its roots are furnished with numerous fibrous rootlets called the *beard.* It is imported in bundles of spirally-folded roots, and is hence called *sarsaparilla rotunda.*

2. *Brazilian sarsaparilla.* Lisbon, Portugal, or Rio Negro sarsaparilla, said to be the root of the *Smilax syphilitica.* It is brought over unfolded, with its roots tied in bundles in a parallel direction, and hence called *sarsaparilla longa.*

3. *Lima sarsaparilla.* Formerly brought from Lima, now from Valparaiso; probably the root of the *Smilax officinalis.* It is imported folded.

4. *Honduras sarsaparilla.* Mealy sarsaparilla, so termed from the *mealy* appearance which it presents when broken; probably the root of the Smilax officinalis. It is imported folded. [This is the variety most used in the United States.]

5. *Vera Cruz sarsaparilla.* The root of the *Smilax medica.* It is imported unfolded.—*Pereira.*

SARTORIUS (*sartor*, a tailor). The muscle by means of which the tailor crosses his legs. It arises from the spinous process of the ilium, and is inserted into the inner tubercle of the head of the tibia.

SARX (*σάρξ*, *σαρκος*). Flesh; the muscular parts of animals.

1. *Sarco-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumour). A fleshy enlargement of the testis, also called *hernia carnosa.*

2. *Sarco-colla* (*κόλλα*, glue). The concrete juice of the *Penæa sarcocolla*, a native plant of Africa, so named from its supposed power of agglutinating wounds. [It is said to be purgative.]

3. *Sarco-derm* (*δέρμα*, skin). The name given by some botanists to the parenchyma of fruits.

4. *Sarcoma.* Sarcosis. A fleshy tumour.

[SARZA. An officinal synonyme of Sarsaparilla.]

SASSAFRAS WOOD. The wood of the *Sassafras officinale*, a tree of the order *Lauraceæ.* The beverage called *saloop* consists of sassafras tea, flavoured with milk and sugar.

Sassafras nuts. The seeds of some Lauraceous plant, said to be a species of Nectandra.

[*Sassafras medulla.* The pith of the stems of *Laurus Sassafras.* By maceration in water it yields a mucilage which is useful as a soothing collyrium in some inflammations of the eye, and as a drink in irritations of the mucous surfaces, &c.

[*Sassafras radicis cortex.* Bark of Sassafras Root. A mild stimulant, sudorific and alterative. It is generally used in combination with sarsaparilla or guaiacum.]

[SASSAFRID. A name given by Reinch to a peculiar principle obtained by him from the bark of *Sassafras officinale.*]

[SASSA GUM. A name given by Guibourt to a gum brought from the east.]

[SASSY BARK. The bark of a species of *Erythrophleum*, employed by the natives of western Africa as an ordeal in their trials for witchcraft.]

SASSOLIN. Native boracic acid, found on the edges of hot springs near Sasse, in the territory of Florence.

SATELLITE VEINS. *Venæ comites.* The veins which *accompany* the brachial artery as far as the bend of the cubit.

SATURATION (*saturo*, to satisfy; from *satur*, full). This term is applied in the two following senses, viz.

1. A fluid, which holds in solution as much of any substance as it can dissolve, is said to be *saturated* with it. Thus, water will dissolve about one-third of its weight of common salt, and if more be added it will remain solid.

2. When two principles, which have united to form a new body, are in such proportion that neither predominates, they are said to be *saturated* with each other, or the affinities are said to be satisfied. If otherwise, the predominant principle is said to be sub-saturated, or under-saturated, and the other super-saturated, or over-saturated.

[SATUREJA. A genus of plants of the natural order Labiatæ.]

[1. *Satureja hortensis.* Summer savory. An European plant, cultivated in gardens as a culinary herb. It is a carminative stimulant.]

[2. *Satureja montana.* Winter savory. Also cultivated in gardens, and has similar properties with the preceding species.]

SATU'RNI EXTRA'CTUM. Goulard's Extract; the diacetate of lead.

SATURNUS. The ancient designation of lead, from the planet of that name.

SATYRI'ASIS (*satyrus*, a satyr). Lascivious madness. As it occurs in males, it is the *satyriasis furens* of Cullen; as it occurs in females, it is the *nymphomania furibunda* of Sauvages.

SAUE'RKRAUT. Fermented cabbage; esteemed for its anti-scorbutic properties.

[SAURIA (*σαῦρα*, a lizard). An order of the class Reptilia, comprising the lizard tribe, the crocodile, &c.]

SA'VIN. The *Juniperus sabina*, a coniferous plant, the officinal parts of which are the young branches with their leaves. See *Sabinæ Fŏlia.*

SAXI'FRAGA (*saxum*, a stone, *frango*, to break). *Lithonthryptica.* Pliny's term for medicines which counteract the formation of calculus in the urinary bladder. They are commonly called *antilithics*, or simply *lithics.*

[SAXIFRAGE. *Saxifraga.* See *Pimpinella saxifraga.*]

SAXONY BLUE. An intensely deep blue, imparted by dyeing with sulphate of indigo. [See *Blue.*]

SCAB (*scabo*, to scratch). A hard substance, formed by a concretion of the fluid discharged from superficial ulcerations.

SCABIES (*scabo*, to scratch). An eruption of minute pimples, occurring chiefly between the fingers and in the flexures of the joints, terminating in scabs. It is called, popularly, in English, *itch.*

[SCABIOSA. A genus of plants of the natural order Dipsaceæ.]

[1. *Scabiosa arvensis.* Common field scabious. This plant has a bitter subastringent taste, and was formerly employed in some leprous affections, &c.]

[2. *Scabiosa succisa.* Devil's-bit scabious. This has similar properties with the preceding species.]

[SCABIOUS. The herb of *Erigeron heterophyllum* and *E. Philadelphicum.*]

SCABROUS. Rough; covered with hard, short projections from the cuticle.

SCALA. Literally, a ladder, or a flight of stairs. Hence—

Scalæ of the cochlea. The two cavities which result from the presence of the lamina spiralis, or spiral septum of the cochlea. They are, in fact, two halves of a canal, and are separately designated as the *scala tympani* and the *scala vestibuli.*

SCALE'NUS (*σκαληνὸς*, a geometrical figure with three unequal sides). The name of two muscles, the *anticus* and the *posticus*, which bend the head and neck, &c. They arise from the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck, and are inserted into the first and second ribs.

SCALL. An old English term, derived from the Saxon *scala*, or *sceala*, used much in the same sense as the word *scale.*

Dry Scall is the psoriasis of Bateman; *moist* or *humid scall*, the impetigo of the same writer.

SCALPEL (*scalpo*, to scrape). Originally a raspatory, or instrument for scraping diseased bones, &c. The term now signifies a common straight knife, used in surgery.

SCA'LPRIFORM (*scalprum*, a knife, *forma*, likeness). A designation of the incisor teeth of the rodentia, which, by deficiency of the enamel on one side, present a cutting edge, like that of a knife.

SCAMMONIA. Scammony; a term applied by pharmacologists to purgative resinous substances obtained from plants of the orders *Convolvulaceæ* and *Asclepiadaceæ.*

1. *Virgin scammony.* Lacryma, or superior Aleppo, scammony; the produce of the *Convolvulus Scammonia.* Scammony of inferior quality occurs in commerce, under the names of *seconds* and *thirds.*

2. *French* or *Montpellier Scammony.*

[Factitious Scammony.] A substance made in the south of France, with the expressed juice of *Cynanchum Monspeliacum*, mixed with different resins and other purgative substances.

[SCAMMONIUM. Scammony. The pharmacopœial name for the concrete juice of the root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*.]

[SCANDIX CEREFOLIUM. A synonyme of *Anthriscus cerefolium*.]

SCAPHA (*σκαφὴ*, a skiff; from *σκάπτω*, to hollow). A boat made of a hollowed tree. Hence, the term is applied to—

1. The depression of the outer ear which separates the two roots of the antihelix.

2. The *nodose bandage;* a double-headed roller, employed for stopping hæmorrhage, or for securing the compress after the performance of arteriotomy in the temples.

SCAPHOIDES (*σκαφὴ*, a skiff; *εἶδος*, likeness). Resembling a scapha, or skiff; the designation of a bone of the carpus, and of the tarsus; and synonymous with the term *navicular*, as applied to the fossa which separates the two roots of the antihelix.

SCAPTIN. A brown, almost tasteless extractive, procured from the *Digitalis purpurea*.

SCAPULA. The shoulder-blade. Its upper surface is traversed by the *spine*, or *dorsum scapulæ*, a ridge of bone terminating in the *acromion*, or the point of the shoulder. The flat surface is sometimes called *venter*.

[SCAPULAR. Of, or belonging to, the scapula.]

SCARABÆUS. The Beetle. The larvæ of this insect, called *beetle-grubs*, constitute a variety of anal worms.

SCARF-SKIN. The epidermis, or outermost layer of the skin.

SCARIFICATION (*scarifico*, to scarify). The making of small incisions, or punctures, for the purpose of abstracting blood, fluid in anasarca, or air in emphysema.

[SCARIFICATOR. An instrument for making scarifications. It usually consists in a number of short lancets arranged on pivots in a metalllic box, and so constructed with springs that all the lancets may be made to instantaneously project, and penetrate the skin over which they are applied.]

SCARIOUS. Dry, thin, and shrivelled.

SCARLATINA. A barbarous term, apparently of British origin, which has superseded the original and more classical name, *Rosalia*, or Scarlet Fever; or it may be from the Italian *scarlatino*, the colour scarlet. It was named by Morton, *morbilli confluentes;* by Hoffman, *rubeola rossalia;* and by Heberden, *febris rubra*.

SCELOTYRBE (*σκέλος*, the leg; *τύρβη*, commotion). Literally, leg-commotion. A contracted and palsied state of the limbs; an affection supposed to resemble our sea-scurvy. The *scelotyrbe festinans* of Sauvages is the *shaking palsy* of Mr. Parkinson. Sauvages speaks of chorea under the name of *sclerotyrbe Sancti Viti*.

SCHEELE'S GREEN. A green pigment, consisting of the arsenite of copper. See *Arsenicum*.

SCHERO'MA (*ξηρὸς*, dry). A dry inflammation of the eye.

SCHINDYLE'SIS (*σχινδύλησις*, the act of splitting into small pieces, from *σχίζω*, to cleave). A form of immovable joint. See *Articulation*.

[SCHISTOCEPHALUS (*σχίστος*, cleft; *κεφαλὴ*, the head). A name given by Gurlt to a monster having a fissure in its head.]

[SCHISTOCOMUS (*σχίστος*, cleft; *κορμὸς*, the trunk). A monster having a fissure in its trunk.]

[SCHISTOMELUS (*σχίστος*, cleft; *μέλος*, a limb). A monster whose limbs are fissured.]

[SCHISTOSOMUS (*σχίστος*, cleft; *σῶμα*, the body). A monster in which there is a fissure through the entire extent of the abdomen, with the lower extremities but slightly developed, or entirely deficient.]

SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE. The *pituitary membrane*, which secretes the mucus of the nose; so named from Schneider, who first described it.

SCHWE'INFURTH GREEN. A compound of arsenious acid and oxide of copper, resembling Scheele's Green.

SCIATICA (corrupted from *ischias*, derived from *ἰσχίον*, the hip). Hip-gout; inflammation of the aponeurotic parts of the glutæi muscles; [neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.]

SCIATIC NERVE. The termination of the sacral or sciatic plexus; it is the largest of all the nerves.

SCILLA MARITIMA. The Sea Onion, or Officinal Squill, a plant of the order *Liliaceæ*. Two kinds of squill occur in commerce, the *white* and the *red*, so called from the colour of the scales of the bulb. Squill was used by the Egyptians under the mystic title of the *eye of Typhon*.

Scillitin. The bitter active principle of the bulb of the *Scilla maritima*.

SCIRRHUS (*σκίῤῥος*, a fragment of marble; a hard tumour). This term was formerly employed to denote every kind of

induration which remained after an attack of inflammation; it now denotes the morbid condition which precedes cancer in the ulcerated state.

SCITAMINEÆ. The Ginger tribe of monocotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with a creeping, often-jointed *rhizome; leaves* simple, sheathing; *flowers* tripetaloideous; *stamens* 3, distinct; *ovarium* 3-celled; *fruit* capsular, 3-celled, many-seeded: *seeds* with or without an arillus.

[SCLEREMA (*σκληρὸς*, hard). Induration of the cellular tissue.]

SCLERENCEPHALIA (*σκληρὸς*, hard; *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain). Induration, or hardening of the brain.

SCLERI'ASIS (*σκληρὸς*, hard). *Sclerosis.* A hard tumour, or induration.

[SCLERO- (*σκληρὸς*, hard). A prefix indicating hardness.]

SCLEROGEN (*σκληρὸς*, hard; *γεννάω*, to produce). The matter of lignification which is deposited on the inner surface of the cells of plants, contributing to their thickness.

SCLEROMA (*σκληρὸς*, hard). The name given by Chambon to the fibrous bodies sometimes found in the uterus.

SCLEROPHTHALMIA (*σκληρὸς*, hard; *ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye). Protrusion of the eyeball. Inflammation of the eye, attended with hardness. [Aëtius applies this term to hordeolum. Its signification is unsettled.]

SCLERO'TAL (*σκληρὸς*, hard). A term applied to the ossified part of the eye-capsule, commonly in two pieces.

SCLEROTICA (*σκληρὸς*, hard). The dense fibrous membrane which, with the *cornea*, forms the external tunic of the eyeball.

1. *Sclerotic-ectome* [*Sclerectomia*] (*ἐκτομὴ*, excision). The removing of a portion of the sclerotic and choroïd coats, for the purpose of forming an artificial pupil.

2. *Sclerotitis.* Sclerotic inflammation.

[SCLEROTIUM CLAVUS. A name given by De Candolle to Ergot.]

SCOBS (*scabo*, to scratch). Any kind of powder or dust, produced by sawing, filing, or boring. Hence we have *scobs guaiaci*, the shavings, turnings, or raspings of guaiacum wood. See *Storax.*

SCOBS STYRACI'NA. A term applied to the *styrax calamita* of the shops, from its consisting mainly of saw-dust. See *Storax.*

SCOLIO'SIS (*σκολὶος*, crooked). Crookedness; distortion of the vertebral column; rachitis.

[SCOLOPENDRUM OFFICINARUM. Hart's-tongue. A fern, the leaves of which were formerly esteemed deobstruent, and astringent.]

SCO'PARINE. A green gelatinous matter obtained from the *Cytisus scoparius*, or common broom.

[SCOPARIUS. The fresh tops of *Cytisus Scoparius.*]

SCOURING DROPS. A preparation for removing grease spots from silks, consisting of distilled essence of lemon, camphor, and rectified spirit.

SCORBUTUS. Scurvy. This is a barbarous term, probably derived from the Sclavonic word *scorb*, with a Latin termination. Scorbutus has also been termed *gingibrachium* and *gingipedum*, from its affecting the gums, arms, and legs, and it is usually distinguished by a set of symptoms designated by the term *putrescent.*

SCORIA (*σκορία*, from *σκὼρ*, excrement). The scum or dross of metals; the refuse or useless part of any substance; excrement.

SCOTO'MA (*σκότος*, darkness). Pl. *Scotomata.* Dark appearances before the eyes; an affection attendant upon various organic diseases of the head. Blind headache. Nervous fainting-fit.

SCOTT'S ACID BATH. A bath of diluted aqua regia, employed by the late Dr. Scott as a remedy for jaundice. The aqua regia should be compounded of three parts in measure of muriatic acid, and two of nitric acid; and in preparing them for use, a pint of the combined acid is to be mixed with the same measure of water. The acid bath is to consist of three ounces of this diluted acid to every gallon of water.

SCROBICULATE (*scrobiculus*, a small depression). Having numerous small irregular pits or depressions.

SCROBICULUS CORDIS (dim. of *scrobs*, a depression). The pit of the stomach; the slight depression observed just before the ensiform cartilage.

SCROFULA (*scrofa*, a sow). A disease principally characterized by a chronic swelling of the absorbent glands, which tend very slowly to imperfect suppuration. It is more classically called *struma;* by the French, *ecrouelles*, which is to be found corrupted, in Scotland, into *the cruels;* by the Germans, *der kropft*, from the swelling under the chin; and by the English, the *king's evil.*

Fanciful derivation. The Greeks termed the disease *Choiras* (*χοιρὰς*, diminutive of *χοῖρος*, a sow). Dr. Forbes conjectures that "the smooth, rounded, conglomerated swellings of the submaxillary glands, to which the term was at first restricted, suggested the name from their fanciful resemblance to a litter of young pigs lying

huddled together, or even from the form of a single swelling, bearing some resemblance in its rounded outline to the animal. This notion may seem to derive greater plausibility from the fact, that the Greeks actually gave the same name of a *young pig* (χοιρὰς) to small rocks just rising above the surface of the sea, from their fancied resemblance to the back of a pig when swimming; and it may not be altogether irrelevant to add, that the swelling produced by a blow upon the face or head is vulgarly termed "*a mouse.*"

[SCROFULOUS. Affected with, or relating to, scrofula.]

SCROPHULARIACEÆ. The Figwort tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* irregular, unsymmetrical; *stamens* 2 or 4, didynamous; *fruit* capsular; *seeds* albuminous.

[SCROPHULARIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Scrophulariaceæ.]

[1. *S. lanceolata*, } These are in-
[2. *S. Marylandica*. } digenous species, used in poultices and fomentations, and esteemed soothing and vulnerary.]

3. *Scrophularia nodosa*. Knotty-rooted Figwort. The tuberous root was formerly used in *scrofula*, and from this circumstance the name originated.

[SCROTAL. Belonging to the scrotum.]

SCROTUM. A leathern bag. A collective term for the envelopes of the testes, consisting of the cutaneous envelope, the dartos, the cremaster muscle, the fibrous coat, and the tunica vaginalis.

1. *Scrotum, cancer of.* Chimney-sweeper's cancer, or the Soot-wart; a peculiar disorder, beginning as a wart-like excrescence, in the inferior part of the scrotum.

2. *Scroto-cele* (κήλη, a tumour). Rupture, or hernia, of the scrotum.

SCRU'PLE (*scrupulum*, dim. of *scrupus*, a term for a sort of pebble, probably used in counting). A term now used for the third part of a drachm, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce, in the apothecaries' division of the troy pound. The scrupulum has also been described as a small pebble, such as found its way between the sandal and the foot, and hence the word has been used to denote a *difficulty* or objection.

[SCUDAMORE'S MIXTURE. Magnes. gr. xv. to ℈j.; magnes. sulphat. ℥j. to ℥ij.; aceti colchici ℥j. to ℥ij.; in any agreeable distilled water, and sweetened with any pleasant syrup. It should be repeated at intervals of four, six, or eight hours, according to the freedom of its operation and the urgency of the symptoms. Recommended in gout and rheumatism.]

[SCULL-CAP. Common name for *Scutellaria laterifolia*.]

SCURF. *Furfur.* Exfoliation of the cuticle; as in furfures capitis, scurf, or dandriff of the head.

SCURVY. The vernacular term, anciently *scorbie*, for scorbutus. See *Scorbutus.*

SCU'RVY-GRASS. The *Cochlearia officinalis*, an European cruciferous plant of anti-scorbutic properties.

[SCUTELLARIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Labiatæ.]

[1. *Scutellaria galericulata.* European Scull-cap. This was formerly employed in intermittents, and externally, to old ulcers; and an infusion of it has lately been extolled in Epilepsy.]

[2. *S. Hyssopifolia*, } These species
S. integrifolia. } are intensely bitter, and may be a useful tonic.]

[3. *Scutellaria laterifolia.* Scull-cap. An indigenous species, which at one time had great celebrity as a cure for hydrophobia.]

SCUTELLUM (dim. of *scutum*, a shield). *Apothecium.* A little shield; a term applied to the little coloured cup or disk, found in the substance of lichens; it is surrounded by a rim, and contains *asci*, or tubes filled with sporules.

SCUTIFORM (*scutum*, a shield, *forma*, likeness). [Scutate.] *Xiphoïd.* Shaped like a shield; a term applied to the cartilage of the sternum. The knee-pan is sometimes called the *os scutiforme.*

SCYBALA (σκύβαλον, excrement). Small indurated balls or fragments, into which the fæces become converted, after long retention in the colon.

SCYPHO'PHORUS PYXID'ATUS.—A lichen constituting the *Cup-moss* of the shops; used in hooping-cough.

[SEA-SIDE BALSAM. *Croton Eleuteria.*]

[SEA-SIDE GRAPE. *Coccoloba uvifera.*]

[SEA-WRACK. *Fucus vesiculosus.*]

SEARCHING. The operation of introducing a metallic instrument, through the urethra, into the bladder, for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of a calculus.

SEBACEOUS (*sebum*, suet). Suety; a term applied to *follicles* which secrete a peculiar oily matter, and are abundant in some parts of the skin, as in the nose, &c.

SEBACIC ACID (*sebum*, lard). An acid obtained from oleic acid, or from any of the fats which contain this acid.

SEBATE. A salt formed by the union of sebacic acid with a salifiable base.

SECALE CEREALE. Common Rye; a grass yielding *rye-flour*, which is employed in making bread. *Pulmentum*, or *jusculum secalinum*, is rye-pottage.

Secale cornutum. Spurred rye, or ergot; a disease of the grain, caused by the presence of a parasitic fungus. See *Ergota.*

[SECALIN. A name given by Winkler to a volatile alkaloïd found by him in Ergot.]

[SECAMONE. A genus of plants of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ.*]

[1. *Secamone emetica.* An East Indian plant, the root of which has emetic properties.]

[2. *Secamone thunbergii.* This species is said to be actively purgative.]

[SECONDARY. Succeeding to, or subordinate to something else.]

[1. *Secondary amputations.* Amputations performed after the immediate effects on the constitution, of the injury requiring it, have passed away.]

[2. *Secondary fever.* Fever arising after a crisis, or after the declension of an eruptive or other disease.]

[3. *Secondary hemorrhage.* Hemorrhage occurring some time after wounds or operations.]

[4. *Secondary symptoms.* Those which present themselves some time subsequent to the invasion of disease, or the infliction of injuries.]

SECERNENTS (*secerno*, to separate). The name of those vessels whose function it is to deposit matters separated from the blood, for the reproduction of the several parts of the body.

SECOND SIGHT. A kind of phantasm, in which fearful forms of dead or living persons appear, occurring in northern nations. See *Phantasm.*

SECRETION (*secerno*, to separate). A substance *secreted* or separated from the blood, by the action of a secreting organ. Secreted substances are of two kinds; viz.

1. *Excretions.* Substances which existed previously in the blood, and are merely eliminated from it, as the urea, which is excreted by the kidneys; and the lactic acid and its salts, which are components both of the urine and of the cutaneous perspiration.

2. *Secretions.* Substances which cannot be simply separated from the blood, since they do not pre-exist in it, but are newly produced from the proximate components of the blood, by a chemical process, as the bile, the semen, the milk, mucus, &c.

SECRE'TIVENESS (*secretus*, separate). A term in phrenology indicative of a propensity to conceal emotion, and to be secret in thought, word, and action. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is seated immediately above that of Destructiveness.

SECUNDINES (*secundus*, second). The after-birth, consisting of the placenta and its membranes. In botany, the *secundine* is the interior of the two sacs of the ovule.

SEDA'NTIA (*sedo*, to allay). *Sedativa*: *deprimentia.* A class of neurotic medicines which directly diminish the force of the action of the heart and other organs by repressing the nervous influence. See *Stimulantia.*

SEDATIVES (*sedo*, to allay). Medicinal agents which depress the vital powers without previous stimulation.

SE'DATIVE SALT. *Sal sedativum Hombergi.* Boracic acid.

SEDIMENT (*sedeo*, to sit). That which subsides, or settles at the bottom of any liquid; dregs.

[SEDUM ACRE. Small houseleek. A plant of the family Crassulaceæ. The fresh herb and the expressed juice have been given as an antiscorbutic, emetic, cathartic, and diuretic; and they have been used as an external application to warts, cancerous and malignant ulcers, &c.]

SEIDLITZ POWDERS. Two drachms of tartrate of potassa and soda, and two scruples of bi-carbonate of soda, in a blue paper; and half a drachm of powdered tartaric acid in a white paper. Dissolve the former in half a pint of spring water, and add the latter. This preparation cannot be said to resemble the mineral water of Seidlitz, except in its purgative property.

SEIG'NETTE'S SALT. Tartrate of potash and soda, discovered by Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle. It has received various names, as alkaline salt, Rochelle salt, tartarised soda, &c.

SELENITE (*σελήνη*, the moon). A metal discovered in the sulphur of Fahlun, and named from its strong analogy to another metal *tellurium*, which is named from *tellus*, the earth. It combines with oxygen, forming the *selenious* and *selenic* acids.

SELENIUM (*σελήνη*, the moon). A name sometimes given to the pure crystallized specimens of gypsum.

SELF-ESTEEM. A term in phrenology indicative of self-respect, self-interest, love of independence, and personal dignity. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is seated at the middle of the upper and back part of the head, directly above Inhabitiveness, with which Dr. Gall confounded it.

[SELF-HEAL. One of the common names for *Prunella vulgaris.*]

SELIBRA (*semis*, half, *libra*, a pound). Half a pound: six ounces.

SELLA TURCICA (*sella*, a seat). A designation of a part of the sphenoïd bone, resembling a Turkish saddle, and likewise termed *sella equina* and *sella sphenoïdes.*

SEMEIOLOGY (*σημεῖον*, a sign; *λόγος*, an account). That branch of medicine which treats of the signs of diseases.

[SEMEIOTIC (*σημεῖος*, a sign). Relating to the signs of disease.]

SEMEN (*sero*, to sow). The fecundating fluid of the male, consisting of three distinct elements, viz. a fluid, granules, and animalcules or *spermatozoa.*

[SEMEN ABELMOSCHI. The seeds of *Hibiscus Abelmoschus.*]

SEMEN-CONTRA. *Semencine; barbotine.* A strong aromatic bitter drug imported from Aleppo and Barbary as a vermifuge, and produced, according to Batka, by the *Artemisia Sieberi.*

[SEMEN NIGELLÆ. The seeds of *Nigella sativa.*]

[SEMEN PSYLLII. The seeds of *Plantago psyllium*, and some other species of Plantago.]

SEMI-. A Latin prefix, derived from *semis*, denoting *half.* In Greek compounds, the term *hemi-* is correctly employed.

1. *Semi-amplexicaul.* Half stem-embracing; applied to leaves which partially sheath the stem.

2. *Semi-anatropous.* A term denoting the same as *amphitropous*, except that in the former the ovule is parallel with the funiculus, while in the latter it is at right angles with it.

3. *Semi-circular canals.* Three bony passages of the internal ear, situated in the substance of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and opening into the vestibule. One of these is *perpendicular*, the second *oblique*, and the third *horizontal.*

4. *Semi-cupium.* A half-bath; a bath which reaches only to the hip; called by the French, *demi-bain.*

5. *Semi-flosculous.* A term applied to those florets of the Compositæ, which are ligulate, or strap-shaped, as in Taraxacum. The limbs of the cohering petals cohere on one side of the floret, giving it the appearance of *half a floret.*

6. *Semi-lunar fibro-cartilages.* Two falciform plates of fibro-cartilage, situated around the margin of the head of the tibia.

7. *Semi-lunar ganglia.* Two ganglia, situated on each side of the aorta, on a level with the cœliac artery.

8. *Semi-lunar notch.* An indentation, in the form of a half-moon, between the coracoïd process and the superior border of the scapula.

9. *Semi-lunar valves.* Three semi-circular valves, which guard the orifice of the pulmonary artery. Similar valves are placed around the commencement of the aorta.

10. *Semi-metals.* A term formerly applied to those bodies which possess the qualities of metals, with the exception of malleability.

11. *Semi-membranosus.* A muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the head of the tibia. It bends the leg.

12. *Semi-spinales.* Two muscles connected with the transverse and spinous processes of the vertebræ.

13. *Semi-tendinosus.* A muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the tibia; it is the *semi-nervosus* of Winslow. It bends the leg.

[SEMINIFEROUS (*semen*, sperm; *fero*, to carry.) Applied to the vessels which secrete, and to the ducts which convey the seminal fluid.]

SEMOLI'NA (*Semo*, a tutelary deity of sown corn). This substance, together with *soujee* and *manna croup*, are granular preparations of wheat, deprived of bran.

[SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM. Common Houseleek. A plant of the family Crassulacea, employed in the recent state as a cooling application to stings of venomous insects, ulcers, &c.]

[SENECA OIL. A variety of Petrolium obtained from Seneca Lake, New York.]

SENECA SNAKEROOT. The root of the *Polygala Senega.* The name of this plant is derived from its having been employed by the *Seneca* Indians as a remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake.

Senegin. A name given to *polygalic acid*, the active principle of the senega root, residing in its cortical part.

[SENECIO. A genus of plants of the natural order Compositæ.]

[1. *Senecio aureus.* Ragwort. An indigenous species, said to be a favourite vulnerary with the Indians.]

[2. *Senecio vulgaris.* Common Groundsel. An European plant, used sometimes, bruised, as an external application to painful swellings and ulcers.]

[SENEGA. Seneka. The Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Polygala Senega.*]

[SENEKA. Common name for *Polygala Senega.*]

SENNA. A general term for the dried leaves of several species of Cassia. Their purgative principle has been procured in a separate form, and called *cathartine.*

1. *Tinnevelly senna.* The leaves of the *Cassia elongata,* the finest senna of commerce.

2. *Acute-leaved senna.* The leaves of the *Cassia acutifolia;* the principal part of the senna consumed in Great Britain, is produced by this species; it is, however, much adulterated.

3. *Mecca senna.* The leaves of the *Cassia lanceolata,* according to Forskhal.

4. *Tripoli senna.* The leaves of the *Cassia Æthiopica,* of very uniform appearance.

5. *Aleppo and Italian senna.* The leaves of the *Cassia obovata,* of inferior quality: this species is probably identical with the *Cassia obtusa* of Roxburgh.

[6. *Alexandria senna.* The leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia, C. obovata,* and sometimes *C. Æthiopica* always mixed with the leaves of *Cynanchum Argel,* and sometimes with those of *Tephrosia Apollinea.*

[7. *American Senna.* The leaves of the *Cassia Marylandica.*]

SENSIBILITY (*sentio,* to perceive). A term expressing, generally, the state of the feelings or character, but employed in physiology to denote a property belonging exclusively to animal life, and always connected with the nervous system. To avoid this ambiguous signification, the term *sensitivity* has been suggested, which may bear the same relation to the nervous system, as contractility bears to the muscular.

1. *Sensible.* An ambiguous term, applied in the French language, to a body capable of receiving, of producing, or of conducting sensations. In English, part of the difficulty may be removed by employing the word *sentient* in the first, and *sensitive* in the third of these cases; but we have still a fourth, and that the most ordinary use of the word sensible, as expressing the state of the intellectual powers.

2. *Sensation.* A term generally applied to the effect produced on the sensorium by an impression transmitted to it by a nerve. Dr. Bostock would extend the term to all the actions of the nervous system, including both the organic and animal sensibility of Bichat, and the nervous and sensorial powers of Dr. Philip.

3. *Perception.* A mode or species of sensation, corresponding, to a certain extent, with Bichat's animal sensibility, and more nearly with Dr. Philip's sensorial powers.

4. *Sentiment.* A term employed by Magendie, and some other French writers, as nearly synonomous with *perception.* Bichat uses the word *tact* in nearly the same sense. Legallois, however, employs the word *sentiment* as correlative to *mouvement,* expressing nervous action generally.

5. *Perceptivity.* A term suggested to express the power which certain parts of the nervous system possess of exciting perceptions. Richerand employed *perceptibilité* in this sense.—*Bostock.*

SENSORIUM (*sentio,* to perceive). A term applied to a supposed centre of perception, residing in the brain, from which volition originates, and to which all impressions are referred or conveyed, before they excite perceptions.

SEN'SORY. A term applied by Hartley to those nerves which convey impressions to the neural axis, as distinguished from the *motory* nerves, which convey stimuli to the muscles. See *Function, Reflex.*

SEPAL. A term of uncertain origin, denoting each division of the *calyx* in plants. When these are distinct from each other, the calyx is called *polysepalous;* when they cohere by their margins, the calyx is termed *monosepalous,* or, more correctly, *gamosepalous.*

SEPARATORY. An instrument for separating fluids of different specific gravities.

SEPIA. The Cuttle-fish; a genus of Cephalopods, the bone of which, when ground into powder, constitutes *pounce,* and is sometimes used as a dentifrice. The pigment called *sepia* is obtained from the ink-bag of an oriental species.

[SEPTFOIL. *Potentilla Tormentilla.*]

SEPTIC (*σήπω,* to putrefy). Relating to putrefaction; causing putrefaction.

SEPTICIDAL. That kind of dehiscence in which the septa of a compound fruit separate each into two lamina.

SEPTIFRAGAL. That kind of dehiscence in which the backs of the carpels separate from the septa, which adhere to the axis.

SEPTUM (*sepes,* a hedge). Literally, an enclosure, or fenced place.

1. *Septum auricularum.* The partition which separates the right from the left auricle of the heart.

2. *Septum ventriculorum.* The partition which separates the right from the left ventricle of the heart.

3. *Septum lucidum.* The internal boundary of the lateral ventricle of the brain, so called from its being thin and semi-transparent.

4. *Septum narium.* The cartilaginous partition of the nostrils.

5. *Septum transversum.* The diaphragm, which separates the thorax from the abdomen. This term is also applied to the *ten-*

torium cerebelli, which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

6. *Septum pectiniforme.* An incomplete partition, which divides the cavity of the corpus cavernosum into two lateral portions.

7. *Septum recto-vaginal.* A vascular lacework, which connects the rectum with the vagina.

8. *Septum scroti.* A partition formed by the dartos, dividing the scrotum into two equal cavities, and separating the testes.

9. *Septum* or *dissepiment*, in botany, denotes a partition found in a compound ovary, formed by the united sides of two cohering carpels. There are, consequently, as many septa as there are carpels.

SEQUE'LA (*sequor*, to follow). A morbid affection which *follows* another, as anasarca after scarlatina, &c.

SEQUESTRUM (*sequestro*, to sever). The portion of bone which is detached in necrosis.

SERICEOUS. Silky; covered with long, fine, appressed hairs, giving the surface a silky appearance.

SERICIC ACID. *Myristic acid.* An acid obtained from the solid portion of the butter of nutmegs, the seeds of the *Myristica moschata.*

Sericine. A white crystalline fat, forming an ingredient of the butter of nutmegs, and composed of sericic acid and glycerine.

[SEROLIN. A peculiar fatty matter found in the blood.]

SERO'SITY. The watery fluid which remains after the albuminous coagulation of serum by heat of 160° Fahr.

SERPENTARIA. Virginian Snakeroot, or Birthwort; a species of *Aristolochia.* It received its name from its root having been used as a remedy for the bites of serpents.

SERPI'GO (*serpo*, to creep). Ringworm, or tetter. It is so called from its *creeping* over the surface of the skin.

[*Serpiginous.* A term given to certain superficial ulcers, tetters, &c., which as they heal in one part extend in another.]

SEROSITY. A colourless, limpid fluid, which oozes out from coagulated *serum*, on being subjected to pressure.

SERRA. Literally, a saw. A dentation, or tooth-like articulating process of certain bones, as those of the cranium.

1. *Serratus magnus.* A muscle of the lateral thoracic region, arising by fleshy serrations from the upper ribs, and inserted into the whole length of the scapula.

2. *Serratus posticus.* The name of two muscles of the back, the *superior* and the *inferior*, arising from some of the vertebræ, and inserted by serrations into several of the ribs.

3. *Serrate.* Sawed; having the edge divided into sharp, straight-edged teeth, pointing upwards like a saw. When the serrations are themselves serrate, the margin of the leaf is termed *bi-serrate.*

SERRE-ARTE'RE. An instrument invented by Deschamps, for compressing the artery, and tightening the ligature in the operation for aneurism.

SERRE-NŒUD. An instrument used in applying ligatures, and consisting of a long, narrow, round piece of silver, terminating at one end in a little ring, or hole; and at the other, in a kind of groove or notch.

SERTULUM. A name applied by some continental botanists to the simple umbel, the term umbel being by them restricted to the compound form of this inflorescence.

SERUM LACTIS. Whey; the fluid part of milk, obtained by separation of the curd and oil. It contains the saccharine principle.

SERUM OF THE BLOOD. The thin, yellowish fluid constituent of the blood, which separates from the crassamentum, during coagulation. It must be distinguished from the *lympha* or *liquor sanguinis*, which is a clear colourless fluid, and can be obtained free from the red globules before coagulation has taken place. See *Blood.*

Serum of the chyle. The thin fluid which separates from the coagulum of the chyle, after it has been removed from the thoracic duct. It is a solution of albumen.

SESAMOID (*σησάμη*, an Indian bean; *εἶδος*, likeness). The designation of small bones, resembling the *semen sesami*, found at the roots of the first joint of the thumb and of the great toe.

[SESAMI FOLIA. The Pharmacopœial name for the leaves of *Sesamum Indicum* and *S. Orientale.*]

[SESAMUM INDICUM, and S. ORIENTALE. Sesami folia. Ph. U. S. Benne. The leaves of this plant, when placed in water, impart to it a bland mucilage, usefully employed as a demulcent drink in cholera infantum, and other alvine fluxes, in affections of the urinary passages, &c.]

SESQUI (contracted from *semisque*, and a half). A prefix denoting the due quantity and a half more. It is used when the elements of an oxide are as 1 to 1½, or as 2 to 3. The sulphurets, carburets, &c., of the same substance, are similarly designated.

1. *Sescuncia* (quasi sesqui-uncia). An ounce and a half.

2. *Sescuplum* (quasi sesqui-plum, from *sesqui*, and *plica*, a fold). One and a half-fold; thus *sescuplo-carburet*, one and a half-fold carburet.

3. *Sesqui-hora*. An hour and a half.

4. *Sesqui-pes*. A foot and a half; a cubit. On the same principle, the adjective *sesqui-pedalis*, denotes a foot and a half.

SESSILE. That which is seated upon any thing: a leaf is sessile on the stem when it has no petiole; an anther is sessile which has no filament, &c.

SETA. A bristle. The stalk which supports the theca or urn of Mosses. A short, and stiff bristle of certain plants.

SETA EQUINA. The horse-hair-worm, or gordius. The Laplanders are subject to a disease, which they term *ullen* or *hotme*, supposed to arise from drinking the half-putrid water of stagnant marshes or ditches inhabited by this worm.

SE'TIFORM TEETH (*seta*, a bristle, *forma*, likeness). A designation of the teeth in certain fishes, which are similar to the ciliiform teeth, but rather stronger. See *Raduliform Teeth*.

SETON (*seta*, a bristle). A kind of issue, usually made with a flat needle, threaded with a skein of silk, and termed a seton-needle; it was formerly made with a horse-hair; hence the name.

SETOSE (*seta*, a bristle). Bristly, covered with short, stiff hairs.

[SEVEN BARKS. Common name for *Hydrangea arborescens*.]

SEVUM OVILLUM. *Adeps ovillus*. [*Sevum*, Ph. U. S.] Mutton suet; the fat from the neighbourhood of the kidneys of the sheep.

Sevum præparatum. Prepared suet; the fat prepared by melting it over a slow fire, and straining through linen or flannel in order to separate the membranous portions.

SEXTARIUS. A Roman measure of capacity, which was equal to one pint and a half English. See *Amphora*.

SEXUAL SYSTEM. The system of classifying plants, invented by Linnæus, and founded upon the number and peculiarities of the sexual organs. See *Systematic Botany*.

[SHADDOCK. The fruit of *Citrus Decumana*.]

SHAMPOOING. The employment of the vapour bath, accompanied by a process of friction, kneading, and extension of the muscles, tendons, and ligaments. The Egyptians call it *massing*.

[SHEATH. A covering applied to the fascia, cellular tissue, &c., surrounding certain parts.]

[SHEEP LAUREL. *Kalmia Angustifolia*.]

SHERBET. An Arabic term for a cooling beverage made of acidulous juices of fruits, sweetened and flavoured to the taste.

SHINGLES. This is probably a corruption of the Latin term *cingulum*, a girdle, so called from the situation which it occupies on the trunk of the body. It is the *Herpes zoster* of Bateman.

SHOE'MAKERS' BLACK. *Atramentum sutorium*. Green vitriol or sulphate of iron, employed to impart a black dye to tanned leather.

SHO'LA. A substance manufactured in India from the cellular pith-like stems of the *Hedysarum lagenarium*, and wrought into various articles of useful application.

[SHOWER BATH. See *Affusion*.]

SIALOGOGUES (*σιαλον*, saliva; *ἀγω*, to expel). Substances which increase the discharge of saliva.

1. *Local sialogogues*. Substances applied to the mouth. When used in a soft or solid state, they are called *masticatories*, as tobacco, ginger, &c.

2. *Specific* or *remote sialogogues*. Substances which produce salivation or ptyalism by *internal* use, as mercurial preparations.

[SIALOLITHE (*σιαλον*, saliva; *λιθος*, a stone.) A salivary calculus.]

SIBBENS. See *Sivvens*.

[SIBILANT (*sibilo*, to whistle.) Making a whistling sound.]

SIDERATIO (*sidus*, a start). A name given to erysipelas of the face or scalp, from an idea of its being produced by the influence of the planets.

SIDERUM. The name given by Bergmann to phosphuret of iron, which he considered to be a new metal.

[SIDE-SADDLE PLANT. One of the common names for *Sarracenia*.]

SIGAU'LTIAN OPERATION. The division of the *symphysis pubis*, in cases of difficult labour, first practised by the French surgeon Sigault.

SIGMOID (the Greek letter Σ, *sigma*; and *εἶδος*, likeness). Resembling the letter Σ, as applied to a *flexure of the colon*, where it forms a double curve in the iliac region; and to the *semicircular valves*, which guard the orifice of the pulmonary artery, and of the aorta.

SIG'NATURES. Marks or indications suggestive of resemblances in form, colour, &c., between medicines and parts of the organism, supposed to arise from astral influences.

[SIGNATURES, DOCTRINE OF. Ars signata; cabalistic art. According to this doctrine every natural substance which possesses any medicinal virtues, indicates, by an external character, the disease for which it is a remedy, or the object for which it should be employed.]

[SILENE. A genus of plants of the natural order Silenaceæ.]

[1. *Silene Virginica.* Catch fly; Wild pink. An indigenous species, a decoction of the roots of which is said to be an efficacious anthelmintic.]

[2. *Silene Pennsylvanica.* Also an indigenous species, and probably possessing similar properties with the preceding.]

SILEX. Flint; an oxide of silicon, forming the basis of chalcedony, cornelian, jasper, &c.

SILICA. Silicious earth; the oxide of silicon, constituting almost the whole of *silex* or flint. It combines with many of the metallic oxides, and is hence sometimes called *silicic acid.*

SIL'ICATE. A compound of silica or silicic acid with a base.

SILIC'EOUS WATERS. Mineral waters containing a large proportion of *silica,* which is associated with soda in the form of silicate, sulphate of soda, and chloride of sodium.

SILICON. *Silicium.* An elementary body constituting the basis of silica.

SILIQUA. A fruit consisting of two carpels cohering together, the placentæ of which are parietal, and separate from the valves, presenting a kind of frame called a *replum,* and connected by a membranous expansion, as in the stock.

Silicula. A designation of the *siliqua,* when it is very short, or broader than it is long, as in Candytuft. The term is a diminutive of siliqua.

[SILK-WEED. *Asclepias Syriaca.*]

SILVAN. The name given by Werner to Tellurium.

SI'LVATE. A compound of silvic acid with a salifiable base.

SILVER. A metal occurring native in mines, and in combination with other metals. See *Argentum.*

1. *Horn silver.* Chloride of silver; a compound resembling horn, and which, like that substance, may be cut with a knife.

2. *Fulminating silver.* An explosive substance, formed of oxide of silver combined with ammonia.

SILVER INK. Made by mixing silver powder with thin gum-water.

SILVIC ACID. An acid procured from the resin of the Scotch fir.

[SIMABA. A genus of plants of the natural order Simarubaceæ.]

[*Simaba cedron.* Cedron. A species growing in Central America, where it is used for the bites of venomous serpents, and as a preventive of hydrophobia, in the treatment of intermittent fever, dyspepsia, &c.]

[SIMARUBA. The pharmacopœial name for the bark of the root of *Simaruba officinalis;* a genus of plants of the natural order Simarubaceæ.]

1. *Simaruba amara.* Bitter Simaruba, or Mountain Damson; the root of which yields the *simaruba bark* of the shops. From its use in dysentery, the Germans have termed it *dysentery bark.*

[2. *Simaruba excelsa.* A synonyme of *Quassia excelsa.*]

[3. *Simaruba officinalis.* A West Indian tree, the bark of the root of which is used as a tonic. See *S. amara,* which by some is considered identical, and by others a distinct species.]

SIMARUBACEÆ. The Quassia tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* twice as many as the petals, hypogynous; *ovarium* 4- or 5-celled; *fruit,* indehiscent drupes.

SIMILOR. The designation of an alloy of zinc and copper.

SIMPLE. A general name for all herbs which have any medicinal value.

[*Simple cerate.* See *Ceratum simplex.*]

[*Simple syrup.* See *Syrupus simplex.*]

[SINAPIS. *Mustard.* Pharmacopœial name for the seeds of *Sinapis nigra* and *S. alba;* a genus of plants of the natural order Cruciferæ.]

[1. *Sinapis alba.* White mustard.]

[2. *Sinapis nigra.* Black mustard. Both are European species, and cultivated in our gardens. See *Sinapis semina.*]

3. *Sinapis semina.* Mustard seeds; the seeds of the *sinapis nigra* and *alba,* which, when reduced to flour, form the well-known condiment *mustard.* A peculiar substance has been obtained from black mustard-seeds, and called *sinapisin.*

SINAPISM (*sinapis,* mustard). An external stimulant, formed of the farina of mustard seeds, made into a paste with crumbs of bread and vinegar; [or with water.]

SINA'POLINE. A new base procured by the action of moist hydrated oxide of lead on oil of mustard.

SINCIPUT. The fore part of the head. The back part is called *occiput.*

SINEW. The ligament which joins two bones.

SINGLE-FLUID SERIES. A term

applied by Dr. Williams to the molluscan series, as explanatory of his views of two distinct nutrient fluids. See *Double-Fluid Series.*

SIN'GLES. *Single. Epsom salts.* A term applied to the crystalline sulphate of magnesia, as obtained from a concentrated solution of bittern. See *Doubles.*

SINGULIS DIEBUS. Every or each day, denoting a time finite and determinate. But, *in dies singulos* means daily, or from day to day, denoting a progression of time. Quack medicines are advertised *in dies singulos*, and are swallowed by the public *singulis diebus.*

SINGULTUS. This term properly signifies *sobbing.* See *Hiccup.*

SIN'NAMINE. A new base, formed by acting on *theiosinnamine* by dry oxide of lead or of mercury, by which the latter loses all its sulphur.

SINUATE. Having a wavy margin, irregularly convex and concave.

SINUS. A gulf. Hence it denotes a cavity or a cell within the substance of a bone, as of the forehead; also, a large venous canal, as those of the dura mater.

1. *Sinuses of the dura mater.* Certain channels which traverse the dura mater in various points, for the reception of the venous blood.

2. *Sinuses of Morgagni.* The numerous small foramina which open upon the surface of the mucous lining of the urethra.

3. *Sinus aortici.* The fossæ situated between the semilunar valves and the cylinder of the aorta.

4. *Sinuses, pulmonary.* Three pouches situated between the semilunar valves and the cylinder of the pulmonary artery.

5. *Sinus pocularis.* A cup-like pouch of mucous membrane, situated at the commencement of the caput gallinaginis.

6. *Sinus urogenitalis.* A sinus existing in the embryo of the mammalia and of man. It is a cavity or canal, opening externally, in which the excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies, the ureters, and the efferent parts of the generative apparatus terminate internally. This canal is also prolonged into the urachus, and is subsequently divided into a *pars urinaria* and a *pars genitalis.*

7. *Sinus terminalis.* A circular venous canal, which surrounds the area vasculosa in the chick.

[SIPEERIN. An alkaline principle discovered by Rodie in Bebeeru bark.]

[SIPHONIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ.]

[1. *Siphonia cahuchu,*] Synonymes of
[2. *Siphonia elastica.*] *Jatropha elastica.*]

SIPIRI'NA. Sipirine; a product of the oxidation of bibirine or bebeerine. See *Bebeeru.*

SIRIASIS (*σιρὸς*, a cavity). An affection described by Paulus as an inflammation about the cerebrum, in which the brain is said oftentimes to mortify within three days; it is so named from the bones about the fontanelle, or sometimes the membrane only, being depressed or drawn in. The term is also derived from *σείριος*, the dog-star: as implying a sunstroke.

SISTE'NTIA (*sisto*, to check). *Reprimentia.* Remedies for fluxes, as cerebrospinals, astringents, and acrid stimulants.

SITIOLOGY (*σίτιον*, food; *λόγος*, a description). A treatise on food.

[SIUM. A genus of plants of the natural order Umbelliferæ.]

[1. *Sium latifolium.* Common waterparsnip. Said to be poisonous.]

[2. *Sium nodiflorum.* Water-parsnip. An European species said to be useful in cutaneous diseases, in scrofula, &c. It is also generally considered poisonous.]

[3. *Sium sasarum.* Skirret. A Chinese plant eaten as salad.]

SIVVENS or SIBBENS. The Scotch word for the wild raspberry, applied to the disease called Yaws, just as the French term *framboise* has been used for the same purpose, from fancied resemblance.

SIXTH SENSE. A term applied to *muscular* sensation, arising from the sensitive department of the fifth pair, and the compound spinal nerves.

The *Seventh* or *Visceral sense*, is a term applied to the *instinctive* sensations arising from the ganglionic department of the nervous system.

SIZE. The *buffy coat* which appears on the surface of coagulated blood drawn in inflammation. The surface of the coagulum is frequently contracted, puckered up at its edges, and concave in the centre: the blood is in such cases said to be *cupped.*

SIZE. A term in phrenology indicative of the faculty for measuring the *size* of bodies, as distinguished from their *form*, which is appreciated by Configuration. Its organ is placed at the inner corner of the arch of the eyebrow.

SKELETON (*σκέλλω*, to dry up). The dry bony frame-work of an animal, which sustains the other organs. When the bones are connected by their own ligaments, the skeleton is called *natural*; when jcined by

wires or plates of silver, iron, &c., it is termed *artificial*. The skeleton in man is divided into *trunk* and *extremities*.

1. The *Trunk* consists of a middle part and two extremities. The middle part is formed by the vertebral column and the chest. The vertebral column is composed of twenty-four bones, called vertebræ, and is divided into three regions, the cervical, the dorsal, and the lumbar.

2. The *Upper Extremity of the Trunk* is the head, which comprehends the cranium and face. The face is divided into the upper and lower jaw. The *lower extremity* of the trunk is the pelvis.

3. The *Superior* or *Thoracic Extremities* consist each of four parts, viz., the shoulder, the arm, the fore-arm, and the hand. The last of these is subdivided into the carpus, the metacarpus, and the fingers.

4. The *Inferior or Abdominal Extremities* are each divided into three parts, viz., the thigh, the leg, and the foot. The last of these is subdivided into the tarsus, the metatarsus, and the toes.

5. *Exo-skeleton, endo-skeleton, &c.* The following is a primary classification of the parts of the osseous system according to their prevalent position. The superficial or skin-bones constitute the system of the *dermo-skeleton* (δέρμα, skin); the deep-seated bones, in relation to the nervous axis and locomotion, form the *neuro-skeleton* (νεῦρον, a nerve); the bones connected with the sense-organs and viscera form the *splanchno-skeleton* (σπλάνχνον, a viscus); and those developed in tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses, the *sclero-skeleton* (σκληρός, hard). The neuro-skeleton constitutes the main part of the skeleton in vertebrate animals.

SKIN. The organ of touch. It is composed of three layers, the *cutis*, dermis, or true skin; the *rete mucosum*, which gives the colour to the skin; and the *cuticle*, epidermis, or scarf-skin.

SKIN-BOUND DISEASE. A peculiar affection of infancy, originating in chronic inflammation of the cellular membrane. The whole surface of the body is swelled and hard, and the skin is cold and tight-bound.

[SKUNK CABBAGE. Common name for *Ictodes fœtidus*.]

[SLAVERING. Drivelling.]

SLING. A bandage for supporting a wounded limb.

[SLEEP. The cessation of the activity of the cerebral hemispheres and ganglia of special sense, while the medulla oblongata and spinal cord is in complete functional activity.]

[SLIPPERY ELM BARK. The inner bark of *Ulmus fulva*.]

SLOUGH. A thin, foul, or mortified substance in a moist state which frequently appears on the surface of parts in the states of suppuration and ulceration. [The disorganized part separated in sphacelus.]

SMALL POX. A term derived from *poc*, Saxon, a bag or pouch; the epithet *small* was added in the fifteenth century, on the introduction of the *great* pox, or syphilis. See *Variola*.

SMALT or SMALTZ. An oxide of cobalt melted with silicious earth and potash. When ground very fine, it is known by the name of *powder-blue*; it is used in the arts and in the painting of earthenware.

[SMART-WEED. *Polygonium punctatum*.]

SMEGMA PREPUTII (σμῆγμα, soap). The name of the odorous humour secreted by the glandulæ odoriferæ, from its tendency to solidity, like *soap*.

SMELLING-SALTS. *Volatile salts*. Sesquicarbonate of ammonia; also called subcarbonate and carbonate of ammonia. See *Bakers' Salt*.

SMILACEÆ. The Smilax tribe of Monocotyledonous plants. Herbaceous climbing plants; *flowers* hexapetaloïdeous, hermaphrodite, sometimes dicœcious; *stamens* 6; *ovarium* 3-celled; *fruit* a berry.

1. *Smilax aspera*. The plant generally supposed to produce Indian sarsaparilla, and hence Mr. Garden has named a new principle he has found in it, *smilasperic acid*. Dr. Lindley states, however, that the sarsaparilla of India is chiefly the root of the *Hemidesmus Indicus*, an Asclepiadaceous plant.

2. *Smilax sarsaparilla*. A species growing in the [middle and] Southern United States, and not known to possess any medicinal properties.

3. *Smilax purhampuy*. A species highly extolled by Ruiz, who calls it *China Peruviana*, as one of the very best kinds of sarsaparilla. Dr. Lindley supposes it to be identical with *Smilax officinalis*.

4. *Smilax syphilitica*. A South American species, which, according to Dr. Pereira, yields Lisbon or Brazilian sarsaparilla.

5. *Smilax officinalis*. A species growing on the banks of the Magdalena, and supposed by Dr. Pereira to produce *Jamaica sarsaparilla*, the most valuable kind in the market.

6. *Smilax China*. A species growing in China, the rhizome of which forms one of the *China roots* of the shops, and is recommended as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

7. *Smilacin.* A principle procured from sarsaparilla, and designated by the various names of *pariglin, salseparin,* and *parallinic acid.*

SMILASPERIC ACID. A peculiar volatile substance procured from the root of *Hemidesmus Indicus.* The name was occasioned by the belief that the root was that of the *Smilax aspera.*

SNAKEROOT. *Radix serpentariæ.* The root of the *Aristolochia serpentaria,* or Virginia snakeroot, formerly termed alexipharmic, on account of its fancied power of curing the bite of the rattlesnake and of a mad dog.

[*Black snakeroot.* Cimicifuga racemosa.

[*Button snakeroot.* Eryngium aquaticum.

[*Canada snakeroot.* Asarum Canadense.

[*Seneka snakeroot.* Polygala Senega.]

[SNEEZEWORT. *Helenium autumnale.*]

SNEEZING. A convulsive action of the muscles of the chest, from irritation of the Schneiderian membrane.

SNOW BLINDNESS. An affection of the eyes, caused by the reflection of light from the snow; the Esquimaux wear as a preventive against it a kind of goggles, called *snow-eyes,* made of extremely light wood, resting by a bridge on the nose, like spectacles, and with a narrow slit, through which they look.

[SOAP CERATE. See *Ceratum saponis.*]

[SOAPWORT. *Saponaria officinalis.*]

[SOAP. See *Sapo.*]

SOCIA PAROTIDIS. The name of a second portion of the parotid gland, which is frequently developed from the duct, while on the masseter muscle.

SODA. An alkali procured from the ashes of marine plants; formerly called the *mineral alkali,* from its being found native, under the name of *natron,* in mineral seams or crusts.

1. *Soda tartarizata.* Tartrate of soda and potass, formerly called sel de seignette, sal rupellensis, or Rochelle salt, sal polychrest, &c.

2. *Soda acetas.* Acetate of soda, formerly called terra foliata tartari crystallizata, or terra foliata mineralis.

3. *Sodæ bi-boras.* Bi-borate of soda, or borax; when heated, it becomes a friable mass, called calcined borax; at a still higher temperature, it passes into a transparent glass, called *glass of borax,* which is anhydrous.

4. *Sodæ carbonas.* Carbonate of soda, also called the sub-carbonate, mild mineral or fossil alkali, aerated mineral alkali, and natron carbonicum.

5. *Sodæ hypochloris.* Hypochlorate of soda, commonly called chloride of soda, Labarraque's soda disinfecting liquid, oxymuriate of soda, and chloruret of the oxide of sodium.

6. *Sodæ murias.* Muriate or hydrochlorate of soda, chloride of sodium, or common salt.

7. *Sodæ nitras.* Nitrate of soda, also termed cubic, quadrangular, or rhomboidal nitre; employed for pyrotechnical purposes, and as a manure.

8. *Sodæ phosphas.* Phosphate of soda, formerly called alkali minerale and sal mirabile perlatum. In the shops it is sold as *tasteless purging salts.*

9. *Sodæ sulphas.* Sulphate of soda, formerly called natron vitriolatum, sal cathartic us Glauberi, or Glauber's salt.

SODA-WATER. A beverage formed by a solution of the carbonate of soda in water, which is afterwards impregnated with more carbonic acid than is sufficient for saturation. The *bottled soda water* of the shops is merely carbonic acid water.

SODIUM. A peculiar metal, constituting the basis of soda. *Soda* is the protoxide.

Sodii chloridum. Chloride of sodium, also called muriate or hydrochlorate of soda, culinary salt, and common salt.

SOFT PALATE. *Velum pendulum palati.* A soft movable curtain, appended to the extremity of the vault of the palate, and separating the mouth from the pharynx.

SOFTENING. *Ramollissement.* A term employed to denote a diminution of the natural and healthy consistence of organs.

Softening of the Brain. Mollities cerebri. An affection of the brain, in which it is found to be pulpy or pasty, sometimes as liquescent as soup.

SOL. The Sun; the name given to gold by the former chemists. See *Luna.*

SOLANACEÆ. The nightshade tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* monopetalous, regular; *stamens* inserted in the corolla; *ovarium* 2-celled; *fruit* succulent.

1. *Solanum dulcamara.* Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet; an indigenous plant recommended by Bateman in lepra, and by Rayer in eczema and psoriasis.

2. *Solanum nigrum.* Black Nightshade; an indigenous plant, the extract of which possesses nearly the same power as lettuce-opium.

3. *Solanum tuberosum.* The Potato plant, well known for its large subterranean tubers, called potatoes.

4. *Solanine.* A vegetable alkali, pro-

cured from several species of solanum, and from the first shoots of growing potatoes.

SOLAR PHOSPHORUS. A substance which, after exposure to light, exhibits phosphorescent properties, as Canton's phosphorus, &c.

SOLAR PLEXUS. An assemblage of ganglia, which are distributed to all the divisions of the aorta.

SOLDERS. Simple or mixed metals, by which metallic bodies are firmly united with each other. Bismuth is much used in the composition of *soft solders*, from its capability of forming with several metals compounds of remarkable fusibility. The common solder of glaziers consists of equal parts of tin, lead, antimony, and bismuth.

SOLEUS (*solea*, a sole). A muscle of the leg, shaped like the sole-fish. It arises from the head of the fibula, &c., and is inserted into the os calcis; it has also been named *gastrocnemius internus*. It extends the foot.

[SOLIDAGO. Golden-rod. The pharmacopœial name for the leaves of *Solidago odora;* a genus of plants of the natural order Asteraceæ.]

[1. *Solidago odora.* Solidago, Ph. U. S. Golden-rod. An indigenous plant, the leaves of which are aromatic, and slightly stimulant. An infusion of them is given as a carminative.]

[2. *Solidago virgaurea.* This species is astringent, and was formerly supposed to possess lithontriptic virtues.]

[SOLIDISTS. A medical sect, who maintained that the fluids performed a passive and secondary part in the phenomena of life, and that the solids alone were endowed with vital properties — that they alone were susceptible to the impression of morbific causes, and were the exclusive seat of disease. Their doctrine is termed solidism.]

SOLIDS. Bodies, the cohesion of whose particles is so strong, that they are movable only as a combined mass. Compare *Fluidity*.

SOLIUM (perhaps allied to *sella*, and so from *sedeo*, and so for *sodium*). A high seat, or throne; in Celsus, a bathing-tub. Pliny has *solium balnearum*.

SOL-LUNAR INFLUENCE. The influence supposed to be produced on various diseases, when the sun and moon are in a state of conjunction: thus, paroxysms and exacerbations in fever may be expected to take place (and do in fact take place,) at spring-tides, and crises at neap-tides.

SOLOMON'S SEAL. The *Polygonatum convallaria;* a Liliaceous plant, the fresh rhizome of which is a popular application to a bruised eye, &c.

SO'LUBLE TARTAR. *Potassæ tartras.* The neutral or bibasic tartrate of potash. *Soluble cream of tartar* is the boro-tartrate of potash.

SOLUTION (*solvo*, to dissolve). The act of dissolving a solid or aëriform body in a liquid; this liquid is called the *solvent*. Also, a liquid containing a dissolve body.

SO'LUTIVE WATER. A name for merly given to nitric acid.

SOLVENT. A liquid in which a substance is dissolved. The latter is sometimes called a *solvend*. [This term was applied in medicine to remedies which were supposed to possess the property of dissolving or liquefying the thickened or coagulated humours, and thus of removing engorgements. In pharmacy it is appplied to all liquors used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients, by infusion, decoction, &c. See *Solution*.]

SOMNAMBULISM (*somnus*, sleep; *ambulo*, to walk). Sleep-walking; sometimes called *noctambulism*, or night-walking. See *Clairvoyance*.

SOMNI'FERA (*somnus*, sleep, *fero*, to bring). *Somnifica*. Agents which cause sleep, usually called *hypnotics*.

SONDE A DARD. A kind of catheter, furnished with a stilette.

Sonde conique. A conical silver catheter, frequently employed in France.

SOOT. *Fuligo ligni*, (q. v.).

SOOT-DROPS. *Hysteric mixture.* — Tincture of soot, consisting of wood-soot, assafœtida, and proof spirit; used in hysteria.

SOPHISTICATION. A term denoting, in pharmacy, the adulterating of any medicine.

[SOPHORA TINCTORIA. A synonyme of *Baptista tinctoria*.]

SOPOR. Profound sleep, like that of a person intoxicated or fatigued.

Soporifics. Substances which induce sopor, also called hypnotics.

[SORBEFACIENT. Absorbent.]

SORBIC ACID. An acid obtained from the berries of the *Sorbus*, or *Pyrus aucuparia*, or Mountain Ash. It appears that the sorbic and *pure* malic acids are identical.

[SORBINE. The sugar of the berries of the *Sorbus aucuparia*.]

SORBITO (*sorbeo*, to sup, as one does an egg). A potion, or broth. Celsus has *sorbita oryzæ*, a rice potion.

SORDES. The viscid matter discharged from ulcers, &c.; [also, scurf or filth of any kind.]

SORE, BAY. A disease considered by Dr. Mosely as true cancer, commencing with an ulcer. It is endemic at the Bay of Honduras.

SORO'SIS (σωρὸς, a heap). A collective fruit, consisting of a succulent spike or raceme, having all its ovaria and floral envelopes cohering into a single mass, as in the pine apple, the mulberry, the bread-fruit, &c.

[SORREL. A common name for several species of *Rumex*.]

[SORREL TREE. *Andromeda arborea*. (q. v.)

SORUS (σωρὸς, a heap). The botanical term for each cluster of sporuliferous thecæ developed on the under surface of the fronds of Ferns.

SOU'JEE. A granular preparation of wheat, deprived of bran.

[SOULAMEA. A genus of plants of the natural order Polygalaceæ.]

[*Soulamea amara*. An East Indian species, used in cholera, and regarded as a valuable febrifuge.]

SOUND. An instrument which is introduced into the bladder, for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of a calculus.

SOUNDS. A gelatinous substance, constituting the swimming-bladder of the fish.

[SOUR DOCK. *Rumex Acetosa*.]

[SOUTHERN WOOD. *Artemisia abrotanum*.]

[SOYMIDA. A genus of plants of the natural order Cedrelaceæ.]

[*Soymida febrifuga*. A native of the East Indies, where it is esteemed as a tonic and astringent, and is said to be efficacious as a febrifuge in intermittent and remittent fevers.]

SPADIX. A form of inflorescence, in which the flowers are arranged close together upon a succulent axis, which is enveloped in a sheath, or *spathe*, as in Arum.

Spadicose. Having the organs of reproduction arranged upon a spadix, as Arum.

SPANÆ'MIA [*Spanhæmia*,] (σπανὸς, poor; αἷμα, blood). *Cachæmia*. Poverty of blood; a term applied by Simon to that condition of the blood in which the amount of its solid constituents is diminished.—Hence—

Spanæmics are agents which, by long-continued use, impoverish the blood. These are also called antiplastic alteratives, &c.

SPA'NIOLI'TMINE (σπάνιος, rare).—A colouring principle obtained from litmus, but of *rare* occurrence. See *Erythrolein*.

[SPANISH BROOM. A common name for the plant *Spartium junceum*.]

SPA'NISH CHALK. *French chalk*. A variety of steatite or silicate of magnesia.

SPA'NISH FLY. The blister-beetle, originally, perhaps, found in Italy and Spain. See *Cantharis*.

SPA'NISH WHITE. *White bismuth*. Nitrate of bismuth; also called pearl-white, magistery of bismuth, &c.

[SPARADRAPUM. Sparadrap. A general term for all adhesive plasters spread upon muslin or any other tissue.]

SPARGANO'SIS (σπαργάω, to tumefy). A term applied by Dioscorides to puerperal tumid-leg. See *Phlegmasia dolens*.

SPA'RTIINE. A volatile base constituting the narcotic principle of the *Cytisus Scoparius*, or common Broom.

SPARTIUM JUNCEUM. Spanish Broom; a Leguminous plant, the seeds of which have been employed in dropsical affections.

SPASM (σπάω, to draw). Cramp; irregular contraction of the muscles.

1. *Constrictive spasm* is attended with contraction, rigidity, or both; as wry-neck, lock-jaw, tetanus, &c.

2. *Clonic spasm* is the violent agitation of one or more muscles, in sudden and irregular snatches, as hiccough, sneezing, &c.

3. *Synclonic spasm* is the tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles; as St. Vitus's dance, shaking palsy, &c.

4. *Tonic spasm* consists in contraction of a contractile organ. When there are alternate contraction and relaxation, the spasm is called *clonic*.—*Laennec*.

SPASMOLOGY (σπάσμα, a spasm; λόγος, a description). A treatise on spasms or convulsions.

SPASM CYNICUS. The Sardonic grin. If one side of the face only be affected, the affection is denominated *tortura oris*. See *Sardonicus*.

[SPASTIC. Spasmodic.]

SPA'STICA (σπάσμια, a spasm). Agents which increase the irritability of the muscles and induce spasm or convulsion.

SPATHE. A large bract, which envelopes the spadix of the Arum.

Spathaceous. Having the organs of reproduction enclosed within a spathe, or large sheathing bract.

SPATULA (dim. of *spatha*, a spattle). An instrument for spreading salves or ointments.

Spatulate. Like a spatula; oblong, with the lower end much contracted, as the leaf of daisy.

[SPEARMINT. *Mentha viridis*.]

SPECIFIC. An infallible remedy for any particular disease.

[Also applied to agents which exert their action on some particular organ more than on others, as ergot appears to have a *specific* action on the uterus.]

SPECULUM. Literally, a glass. An instrument for facilitating the examination of parts, and also the performance of operations on them, as the speculum uteri, &c.

SPECULUM METAL. An alloy of about two parts of copper and one of tin; used for making mirrors.

[SPEEDWELL. A common name for the plant *Veronica officinalis.*]

SPERMA (*σπείρω*, to sow). *Semen.* The seminal fluid. The seed of plants.

1. *Spermatic cord.* A cord consisting of the vessels and nerves which pass to and from the testis, enclosed in several tunics or fasciæ.

2. *Spermatic canal.* The oblique space in the abdominal parietes, near to Poupart's ligament, which transmits the spermatic cord.

3. *Spermato-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumour). An enlargement of the testis, supposed to be produced by the semen.

4. *Sperma-derm* (*δέρμα*, skin). The testa, priminé, or external membrane of the seed of plants. The term is sometimes applied, collectively, to all the integuments of the seed.

5. *Spermato-zoa* (*ζῶον*, an animal). Animalcules found in the semen of animals, and sometimes, though much more rarely, in plants. In the former, they occur in the vas deferens and in the vesiculæ seminales; in the latter, in cryptogamic plants, and perhaps in the pollen grains of the higher orders of plants.

[6. *Spermatorrhœa* (*ρεω*, to flow). Spermorrhœa. Seminal flux.]

7. *Spermatoon* (*ὠὸν*, an egg). A seed-egg; a cell constituting a nucleus of a sperm-cell.

8. *Spermatophora* (*φέρω*, to carry). Seed-bearers; albuminous envelopes containing masses of spermatozoa.

SPERMACETI (*σπέρμα*, semen; and *κῆτος*, a whale). *Cetaceum.* A substance found principally in the head of the *Physeter macrocephalus*, or Great headed Cachalot. Absolutely pure spermaceti is called *cetine.*

SPERM-CELL. A cell contained in the liquor seminis, in which are developed the spermatoa, or nuclei from which the spermatozoa originate.

SPE'RMOGENS (*σπέρμα*, a seed; *γεννάω*, to produce). A general term for those endogens which propagate by *seed*, as distinguished from *Sporogens*, which are reproduced by *spores.* Spermogens are divided into true endogens with striated inarticulated leaves, and false endogens with reticulated disarticulating leaves or *dictyogens.*

SPHACE'LIA SE'GETUM. The name applied by Léveillé to the terminal tubercles of the ergot-grain, which he considered a parasitic fungus. Pereira says, they are merely masses of sporidia.

SPHACELISMUS (*σφάκελος*, gangrene). A term simply denoting gangrene, but also signifying "agitation from excessive pain;" and hence, probably, it has been employed as synonymous with *phrenitis.*

SPHACELUS (*σφάζω*, to destroy). Complete mortification; generally preceded by *gangrene*, the incomplete state.

There is a form of sphacelus, which generally occurs in infants, and young children, attacking the mouth and cheeks, and the external parts of the female organs of generation. It has been termed *noma, cheilocace, stomacace, gangrenosa seu maligna, necrosis infantilis, gangrenous aphthæ, water-canker,* &c.

[SPHAGIASMUS. A term devised by Marshall Hall to denote compression of the internal jugular vein.]

SPHENOID (*σφήν*, a wedge; *εἶδος*, likeness). Wedge-like, as applied to a bone of the skull, which *wedges in* and locks together most of the other bones.

1. *Sphenoïdal.* A term applied to wedge-like *fissures* and *cells* of the sphenoïd bone.

2. *Spheno-palatine ganglion.* The largest of the cranial ganglia, situated in the pterygo-palatine fossa.

3. *Spheno-salpingo-staphylinus.* A designation of the circumflexus palati muscle, from its origin and insertion.

4. *Spheno-staphylinus.* A designation of the levator palati mollis, from its arising from the sphenoïd bone, and being inserted into the velum palati.

SPHINCTER (*σφίγγω*, to contract). A muscle whose office it is to close the aperture around which it is placed.

1. *Sphincter ani.* A thin layer of muscular fibres, surrounding the anus like an ellipse, is termed *sphincter ani externus;* another layer embracing the lower extremity of the rectum, is called *sphincter ani internus.*

2. *Sphincter oris.* A name of the orbicularis oris, or muscle situated round the mouth.

3. *Sphincter vesicæ.* An incorrect designation of a few transverse fibres found at the neck of the bladder; they do not surround the neck, and therefore cannot act as a sphincter.

SPHYGMOMETER (*σφυγμὸς*, the pulse; *μέτρον*, a measure). The name of an instrument which renders the action of the arteries apparent to the eye.

SPICA. Literally, an ear of corn; a clove of garlic. The name of a bandage, so called from its turns, or *doloires*, being thought to resemble the rows of an ear of corn.

SPICA DESCENDENS. The *uniting bandage*, used in rectilinear wounds; it consists of a double-headed roller, with a longitudinal slit in the middle, three or four inches long. The roller having one head passed through the slit, enables the surgeon to draw the lips of the wound together.

[SPICE-BUSH. SPICE-WOOD. Common names for *Benzoin odoriferum*.]

[SPICULA. A pointed piece of bone.]

[SPIGELIA. Pinkroot. The pharmacopœial name for the root of *Spigelia Marylandica*; a genus of plants of the natural order Spigeliaceæ.]

[1. *Spigelia anthelmia*. A species growing in the West Indies and South America, and used there as an anthelmintic.]

2. *Spigelia Marylandica*. Carolina Pink, an American plant, named from Adrian Spigelius, and collected and sold by the Cherokee Indians. It is a much valued anthelmintic in the United States.

SPIKE. A form of inflorescence, in which all the buds of an elongated branch develope as flower-buds, without forming peduncles, as in barley. Compare *Raceme*.

Spikelet or *Locusta*. A small spike; an integral portion of the inflorescence of wheat, and other grasses.

[SPIKE, OIL OF. See *Lavandula spica*.]

SPIKENARD. A perfume and stimulant medicine, procured from the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, an Indian plant of the order *Valerianaceæ*.

[SPIKENARD AMERICAN. *Aralia racemosa*. (q. v).]

[SPIKENARD, SMALL. *Aralia medicaulis*.]

SPILUS (*σπῖλος*, a spot). A congenital spot, appearing to consist of a partial thickening of the rete mucosum, sometimes of a yellow, or yellowish-brown, sometimes of a bluish, livid, or nearly black colour. Compare *Nævus*.

SPINA. Literally, a thorn: hence it is sometimes applied to the back-bone, from the *thorn-like* process of the vertebræ. It sometimes denotes the shin-bone.

[1. *Spinal*. Belonging to the spinal column.]

2. *Spinalis dorsi*. A muscle of the back, which, with its fellow, forms an ellipse, inclosing the spinous processes of all the dorsal vertebræ.

SPINA BIFIDA (*bis*, twice; *findo*, to cleave). *Hydro-rachitis*. Literally, the cloven spine. This term denotes—

1. A disease attended with an incomplete state of some of the vertebræ, and a fluid swelling, commonly situated over the lower lumbar vertebræ.

2. An analogous tumour, sometimes occurring on children's heads, attended with an imperfect ossification of a part of the cranium.

SPINA VENTOSA. A term first used by the Arabian writers to designate a disease in which matter formed in the interior of a bone, and afterwards made its way outward, beneath the skin. The word *spina* was employed before the time of the Arabians, to express the nature of the pain attendant on the disease; and *ventosa* was added by them, from the resemblance of the affection to emphysema. [Spina ventosa is analogous to the encysted tumour of soft parts. It consists of an equable expansion of the laminæ of bone, forming a cavity in the interior, occupied by a fluid not always purulent; sometimes only puriform, sometimes clear and glairy. The parietes, as the cavity slowly enlarges, are more and more attenuated; at some points they become only membranous, and ultimately the membrane too may give way. No osseous deposit accompanies the dilatation, as in chronic abscess; for the morbid process is from the first independent of and unconnected with the inflammatory. The cavity is lined by a membrane more of a serous than of a pyrogenous character; and sometimes membranous septa subdivide, as in the multilocular serous cysts.—Miller.]

SPINAL CORD. *Medulla spinalis*. The medullary matter contained within the *spina*, or vertebral column.

[SPINOUS. Resembling a spine or thorn; beset with spines or thorns.]

[SPIRÆA. *Hardhack*. The Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Spiræ tomentosa*; a genus of plants of the natural order Rosaceæ.]

[1. *Spiræa opulifera*. Nine-bark. An indigenous species, used sometimes in the form of poultice to ulcers and tumours.]

[2. *Spiræa tomentosa*. Spiræa, Ph. U. S.; Hardhack. An indigenous shrub. The root is the only officinal part, but the whole plant possesses tonic and astringent properties, and has been used in cholera infantum, diarrhœa, &c. The best form of administration is the extract, of which the dose is gr. v. to gr. xv.]

[3. *Spiræa ulmaria*. Queen of the mea

dow; meadow-sweet. An European species, said to possess valuable diuretic powers, united with those of a moderate tonic and astringent.]

SPIRAL (*σπειρα*, any thing rolled around another thing). A curve which turns around like a circle, but, instead of ending where it began, it continues to revolve, receding further and further from the centre like the spring which moves the wheels of a watch. It may be briefly described as a curve which winds round a point, in successive convolutions.

SPIRAL VESSELS. *Trachenchyma.* Long cylindrical tubes, tapering to each end, and having an elastic spiral fibre generated within them; these are the type of the *vascular tissue* of plants.

SPIRIT OF SALT. A concentrated solution of muriatic acid gas in water. It is also known by the name of *marine*, or *muriatic acid.*

SPIRITUO'SA ET ÆTHE'REA. *Alcoholica.* A class of powerful and diffusible stimulants, including ardent spirits, wine, beer, and the ethers.

SPIRITUS. Spirit; a general term, comprising all inflammable liquors obtained by distillation, as brandy, geneva, &c. The first spirit known in Europe was made from grapes, and sold as a medicine in Italy and Spain, under the name of *alcohol.* The Genoese afterwards prepared it from grain, and sold it under the name of *aqua vitæ.*

1. *Spiritus rectificatus.* Rectified spirit, or alcohol in nearly its highest state of concentration, commonly called *spirit of wine.* It varies from 54 to 60, or even 64 per cent. *over-proof*, in the language of Sike's hydrometer.

2. *Spiritus tenuior.* Proof spirit, or rectified spirit mixed with water.

3. *Spiritus vini Gallici.* Brandy; an ardent spirit obtained by the distillation of wine.

4. *Spiritus sacchari.* Rum; an ardent spirit obtained by distillation from the fermented skimmings of the sugar boilers' molasses, &c.

5. *Spiritus frumenti compositus.* Compound corn spirit, obtained by distillation from fermented infusions of corn, as *gin*, *whiskey*, and the various *Compounds.*

6. *Spiritus, in pharmacy.* Alcoholates, or spirits; alcoholic solutions of volatile substances, generally vegetable, obtained by distillation, and used in medicine.

[SPIROMETER (*spiro*, to breathe; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the "vital capacity" of the lungs, which is accomplished by determining the greatest amount of air an individual can expire after the fullest inspiration.]

[SPLANCHNIC (*σπλάγχνον*, the viscera.) Relating to, or belonging to the viscera. See *Splanchnon.*]

SPLANCHNON (*σπλάγχνον*). A viscus or intestine.

1. *Splanchno-logy* (*λόγος*, an account). A description of the viscera; one of the divisions of the study of anatomy.

2. *Splanchnic Nerves.* These are tw in number on each side, distinguished into the *great*, which pass behind the stomach, and terminate in the semilunar ganglion; and the *small*, which communicate with the former, and terminate in the renal ganglion.

[3. *Splanchnic cavities.* The cavities of the cranium, chest, and abdomen.]

SPLEN (*σπλήν*). The Spleen; an organ situated on the posterior part of the left hypochondrium. Its outer surface is convex; the inner is divided by a groove, called the *fissure of the spleen.* Hippocrates calls the spleen the *left*, and Aristotle the *bastard liver*, from the alliance which subsists between them.

1. *Splen-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Splenis dolor. Pain in the spleen. Ague-cake. *Splenalgia congestionis* is the most usual of the chronic spleen diseases prevalent in India.

2. *Splen-emphraxis* (*ἐμφράσσω*, to obstruct). Congestion of the spleen.

3. *Splen-itis.* Inflammation of the spleen; it appears to be principally seated in the proper membrane of the spleen.

4. *Splenius.* A muscle of the back, resembling the spleen; it is single at its origin, and divides into the *splenius capitis* and the *splenius colli*, which have distinct insertions. The two splenii are so named from their lying, like surgical splints, along the side of the neck; both together they have the appearance of the letter Y; the complexus being seen between them in the upper part of the angle.

[SPLEENWOOF. See *Asplenium.*]

SPLENICA (*σπλήν*, the spleen). Medicines which affect the spleen, as quinia, the chalybeates, &c.

SPLENIZATION. A change induced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the *spleen.* This state differs from hepatization in the absence of the granules, and a consequently darker and more uniform texture; in appearance it resembles that condition of the lung produced in pleuro-pneumonia, called by Laennec *carnification.*

SPLINT BONE. The fibula, or small bone of the leg; so named from its resembling a surgical splint.

SPLINTS. Long, thin pieces of wood, tin, &c., used for preventing the ends of broken bones from moving, so as to interrupt the process of their uniting.

SPLIT-CLOTH. *Scissum linteum.* A bandage for the head, consisting of a central part, and six or eight tails or heads. The most convenient bandage for the forehead, face, and jaws, is the *four-tailed,* or *single split-cloth.*

SPODIUM (σποδός, a cinder). A name sometimes given to the oxide of zinc, which sublimes during calcination.

SPONGIA OFFICINALIS. Officinal Sponge; a porous substance, found adhering to rocks, and generally referred to the class of *Poriferous* animals. Commercial sponge is the dry skeleton of the animal, from which the gelatinous flesh has been removed.

1. *Spongia cerata. Cerated Sponge.* Sponge, prepared by washing and drying, is dipped into melted wax, and then pressed between metallic plates slightly heated. It is used for *tents.*

2. *Spongia præparata.* Prepared sponge, or sponge-tent, usually made of compressed sponge impregnated with wax, and formerly employed for dilating sinuses and small openings.

3. *Spongia usta.* Calcined or burnt sponge; the sponge is cut into pieces, burned in a close iron vessel, and pulverized.

SPONGIOLA (dim. of *spongia,* a sponge). A spongelet, or small oval body, terminating each of the capillary roots in trees or plants, and analogous, in its absorbing power, to the ampullulæ of the human intestine.

[SPONGY. Having a texture resembling sponge.]

SPONTANEOUS (*sponte,* of one's own free will). A term applied to any physiological phenomenon which takes place without external agency; to diseases which occur without external cause, &c.

SPORADIC (σπείρω, to sow). A general term for diseases arising from occasional causes, as cold, fatigue, &c. The term denotes any thing scattered here and there, like seeds.

SPORE (σπείρω, to sow). The reproductive body in flowerless plants, which is analogous to the *seed* of flowering plants, but differs from this in not germinating from any fixed point, but in producing its root and stem indifferently from any point of its surface. The theca which contains the spores is called *sporangium;* from ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. *Sporidia* are bodies resembling spores, which occur in Algaceous plants.

SPO'ROGENS (σπόρος, a spore: γεννάω, to produce). A division of endogenous plants, whose reproductive bodies are not seeds, as in endogens proper, but *spores,* as in Rafflesiaceæ. These plants are commonly called *rhizanths.*

[SPOTTED WINTER GREEN. *Chimaphila maculata,* (q. v.).

[SPRAIN or STRAIN. A stretching and partial laceration of the ligamentous apparatus of a joint, without displacement of its articulating surfaces.]

SPRUCE BEER. A liquor made of treacle and the essence of spruce, well boiled in water, to which yeast is afterwards added, to assist the fermentation.]

[SPRUCE, ESSENCE OF. A thick liquid prepared by boiling the young branches of *Abies nigra* in water, and evaporating the decoction.]

[SPURRED RYE. *Secale cornutum.*]

[SPUNK. Agaric. Touchwood. *Boletus igniarius.*]

[SPURGE LAUREL. *Daphne Laureola,* a species said to furnish a portion of the mezereon of commerce.]

SPUTUM (*spuo,* to spit). Any kind of expectoration. The sputa of consumptive persons consists of catarrhal mucus, of the matter of tubercles more or less softened, and sometimes of pus secreted by tuberculous excavations which are completely empty. See *Nummulary.*

SQUAMA. The scale of a fish. A scale-like substance: thus, *æris squama* denotes the scales of brass blown from the metal in melting; *squamæ ferri* the black oxide of iron, obtained in the form of scales.

Squamous suture. A suture of the cranium, so called from its edges covering each other like the scales of fishes; also the name of the *scaly* portion of the temporal bone.

SQUARROSE. Consisting of parts which spread out at right angles from a common centre; applied to leaves.

[SQUILL. *Scilla maritima.*]

[SQUILLA. See *Scilla.*]

SQUINTING. This affection was formerly called *goggle-eye;* hence, the term *goggles* is still applied to the glasses used in this complaint. See *Strabismus.*

[SQUIRTING CUCUMBER. *Momordica elaterium.*]

STACTE (στάζω, to distil). That kind of myrrh which distils or falls in drops from the tree. Also, a more liquid kind of amber than is generally met with in the shops.

STAFF. The director for the gorget, or knife, used in lithotomy.

[STAGE. The period or degree of a

disease; especially used to designate the three periods of a paroxysm of intermittent fever,—the hot, cold, and sweating stages.]

STAGMA (*στάζω*, to distil). A distilled liquor. Vitriolic acid.

STAGNATION. Accumulation or retention of a liquid in any part; a term applied by the humoral pathologists to that state of the blood, which they considered the cause of many diseases.

STALACTITES (*σταλάζω*, to drop). Substances found suspended from vaults, being formed by the oozing of water charged with calcareous particles, the former of which evaporates, leaving the latter behind.

STAMEN. The male organ of flowering plants. It occurs in one or more series immediately within the petals, and the entire apparatus is called the *andrœceum*.

STAMMERING. *Psellismus*. Interruption of speech by irregular intermissions or snatches. It is distinguished into a *hesitation* and *stuttering*. Shakspeare comprises them both:—"I would thou couldst stammer, that thou mightest pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouthed bottle, either *too much at once*, or *none at all*."

STANDARD PROOF SPIRIT. This spirit is defined, by the Excise law, as "that which, at a temperature of 51° F., weighs exactly twelve-thirteenths of an equal measure of distilled water." At this temperature the spirit will have a specific gravity of ·923, or about ·920 at 60° F. The *standard alcohol* of the Excise is spirit of specific gravity ·825 at 60° F. By "spirit 60 degrees over proof" is understood a spirit, 100 measures of which added to 60 measures of water, will form *standard proof spirit*, sp. gr. ·920. By "spirit 10 degrees under proof," is understood a spirit, 100 measures of which mixed with 10 measures of standard alcohol, sp. gr. ·825, will form *standard proof spirit*.

STANETHY'LIUM. A crystalline body formed by the direct union of *stannum*, or tin, with iodide of *ethyl*; it is the iodide of a new organic radicle.

Stanmethylium and *Stanamylium* are formed when the iodides of methyl and amyl, respectively, are exposed to the action of light in contact with tin; their salts are isomorphous with those of stanethylium, but they have not yet been completely investigated.

STANNUM. *Plumbum album*. Tin; a metal, occurring plentifully in Cornwall, &c. It is found united with sulphur and copper, and is then called *tin pyrites*; when combined with oxide of iron and silex, it is called *tin-stone*, and *wood-tin*.

1. *Stannum foliatum*. Tin foil; an alloy composed chiefly of tin, with a small portion of lead, and sold in the form of a leaf of about 1-1000th part of an inch in thickness.

2. *Stanni pulvis*. Powder of tin; granulated tin; a remedy for tape-worm.

3. *Stanni limatura*. Tin filings.

STAPEDIUS. A small muscle arising from the interior of the pyramid, and inserted into the neck of the *stapes*.

STAPES. Literally, a stirrup. A stirrup-like bone of the internal ear.

STAPHISAGRIA. Staves-acre, a species of *Delphinium*, the seeds of which are principally employed in powder, mixed with hair-powder, for destroying pediculi of the head. Their active properties depend on a peculiar alkaline principle called *delphia*, or *delphinia*.

STAPHYLE' (*σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes). A Greek term for the uvula, which enters into the designations of several muscles of the palate. Thus, *peri-staphylinus externus* is a synonyme of the circumflexus palati; *peri-staphylinus internus*, of the levator palati mollis. Then, the palato-pharyngeus has been distinguished by Winslow into three portions, with reference to its origin, viz., the *peri-staphylo-pharyngæus*, or upper, *pharyngo-staphylinus*, or middle, and *thyro-staphylinus*, or lower portion.

STAPHYLO'MA (*σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes). [Staphyloma corneæ.] An increase in the size of the cornea, almost invariably accompanied by more or less opacity. Also a protrusion of the iris through openings of the cornea [staphyloma iridis]; that of the whole iris, after general slough of the cornea, is called *staphyloma racemosum*.

[*Staphyloma scleroticæ*. Morbid prominence of the sclerotica, consisting of one or more elevations; a frequent consequence of choroiditis.]

[STAPHYLOPLASTY (*σταφυλή*, the uvula; *πλασσω*, to form). Operation for forming a new palate.]

STAPHYLORRHAPHYA (*σταφυλή*, the palate; *ῥαφή*, a suture). Suture of the palate. [Operation for uniting a cleft palate.]

[STAPHYLOTOMY (*σταυλή*, the uvula; *τομη*, section). Operation for excision of the uvula.]

STAR-ANISE. *Anisum stellatum*. The fruit of the *Illicium anisatum*, a Magnoliaceous plant. By distillation it yields the oil of star-anise, or *oleum badiani*, employed by liqueur-makers.

[STAR GRASS. *Aletris farinosa.*]

STARCH. A substance obtained from vegetables, particularly from tuberose roots, and the grains of gramineous plants. See *Amylum.*

[STAR-WORT. *Helonias Dioica.*]

STASSIS (*στάω*, to stand). Stagnation of the blood, or of the humours.

[STATICE. The pharmacopœial name for the root of *Statice Caroliniana;* a genus of plants of the natural order Plumbaginaceæ.]

[*Statice-Caroliniana.* Marsh Rosemary. An indigenous plant, the root of which is powerfully astringent.]

STATISTICS. A term applied to the investigation and exposition of the actual condition of states and countries.

Medical statistics consist in the application of numbers to illustrate the natural history of men in health and disease.

[STAVESACRE. See *Staphisagria.*]

STEAM. The vapour of water raised to a high degree of elasticity by heat. Steam is always of the same temperature as the water from which it rises, and, accordingly, the terms *high pressure steam,* steam produced at a high temperature, and steam of great density, may be considered as synonymous terms.

STEARIC ACID (*στέαρ*, suet). An acid procured from animal and vegetable fats. and from the bile of many animals.

STEARINE (*στέαρ*, suet). A solid crystallizable substance, the essential part of all kinds of suet. Compare *Elain.*

STEAROPTEN (*στέαρ*, suet). The solid portion of a volatile oil. See *Elaopten.*

STEARO-RICINIC ACID. An acid procured by distillation from castor oil.

STEATOCELE (*στέαρ*, suet, *κήλη*, a tumour). A tumour seated in the scrotum, and consisting of a suety substance.

STEATO'MA (*στέαρ*, fat). A wen, or encysted tumour, containing a *fat-like* matter.

[STEATOMATOUS. Relating to, or of the nature of, steatoma.]

STEEL. Carburetted iron. The proportion of carbon is supposed to amount, at an average, to 1-140th part. Steel is usually divided into three sorts, according to the method in which it is prepared, viz., *natural steel, steel of cementation,* and *cast steel.*

STEEL MIXTURE. *Griffith's mixture.* This is the Mistura Ferri Composita of the Pharmacopœia.

STELLA. *Stellated Bandage.* A bandage, so named from its forming a *star,* or cross, on the back. It is a roller, applied in the form of the figure 8, so as to keep back the shoulders.

STEPHENS'S (Mrs.) REMEDY FOR STONE. This consisted of lime, which was produced by calcining the shells of eggs and snails, and made into pills with soap. A decoction was also administered, consisting of chamomile, fennel, parsley, and burdock, together with a portion of Alicant soap. [The British parliament paid Mrs. Stephens £5000 to make public this nostrum!]

STENON'S DUCT. The duct of the parotid gland, discovered by Stenon.

[STERCUS. Excrement.]

Stercus Diaboli. Devil's dung, a term applied by the Germans to *assafœtida,* owing to its disagreeable taste and odour. To some, however, it is a most grateful condiment, and has acquired the very different appellation of cibus deorum, or *food of the gods.*

[*Stercoraceous.* Relating to, or of the nature of excrement.]

STERELMI'NTHA (*στερεὸς*, solid; *ἕλμινς*, a worm). The name applied to two species of intestinal worms, which have no true abdominal cavity, and are therefore termed solid. These are the tænia solium and the bothriocephalus latus. See *Vermes* and *Cœlelmintha.*

STE'REO-ELE'CTRIC CURRENT (*στερεὸς*, solid). A current of thermo-electricity through *solid* bodies, as metals, when brought into contact at different temperatures. It is thus distinguished from the Voltaic or hydro-electric current, for which the presence of fluids is necessary.

STE'REOSCOPE (*στερεὸς*, solid; *σκοπέω*, to see). *Binocular glass.* An instrument invented by Mr. Wheatstone, for making two plain pictures seem to coalesce into one relievo, or raised object.

[STEREOSCOPE (*στερεὸς*, solid; *σκοπέω*, to examine). An instrument invented by M. Cornay, for the purpose of applying auscultation to the detection of vesical calculi, and even foreign bodies situated in the soft parts of the body. The instrument resembles a common catheter, and presents at its free extremity a sort of broad pavilion somewhat resembling that of a speaking trumpet.]

STERILITY (*sterilis*, barren). Barrenness. Impotence in the male; inability to conceive in the female.

[STERNAL (*sternum*). Belonging or relating to the sternum.]

[STERNALGIA (*στερνον*, the sternum; *ἀλγος*, pain). Pain about the sternum; angina pectoris.]

STERNUM. The breast bone. It is divided into two or three parts, terminating below in the ensiform cartilage.

1. *Sterno-clavicular.* The designation of a ligament extending from the sternum to the clavicle.

2. *Sterno-cleido-mastoïdeus.* A muscle arising by two origins from the summit of the sternum and the sternal portion of the clavicle, and inserted into the mastoïd process of the temporal bone. It turns the head to one side, and bends it forwards.

3. *Sterno-hyoïdeus.* A muscle arising from the sternum and inserted into the os hyoïdes. It depresses the larynx, and furnishes a fixed point for the depressors of the jaw.

4. *Sterno-thyroïdeus.* A muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted into the thyroïd cartilage. It draws the larynx downwards.

STERNUTATIO (*sternuto*, to sneeze often). Sneezing. Hence the term *sternutatories*, or ptarmics, applied to medicines which excite sneezing. See *Errhines.*

STERTOR (*sterto*, to snore in sleeping). The Latin term for snoring or snorting.

STETHO'METER (στῆθος, the chest; μέτρον, a measure). A chest-measurer; an instrument invented by Dr. Quain, for facilitating diagnosis, by measuring the difference in the mobility of the opposite sides of the chest.

STETHOSCOPE (στῆθος, the breast; σκοπέω, to explore). An instrument invented by Laënnec, to assist the ear in examining the morbid sounds of the chest. See *Auscultation.*

STHENIC (σθένος, strength). A term applied by Dr. Brown to diseases produced according to his theory, by accumulated excitability. All other diseases were supposed to be occasioned by exhausted excitability, and were marked by indirect debility: these he termed *a-sthenic.*

STIBIUM. The ancient term for the ore of antimony. Hence, Berzelius described the antimonious and antimonic acids, under the names *stibious* and *stibic.*

STICTA PULMON'ARIA. Tree Lungwort; a lichen employed in pulmonary complaints, but inferior to Iceland moss.

STIGMA (στίζω, to prick). A small red speck. Stigmata are generally distinct from each other; when livid, they are termed *petechiæ.*

Stigma, in plants. The upper extremity of the pistil. It has been termed the pistillary *spongelet*, from its property of absorbing the fecundating matter contained in the anther.

STI'LBENE. One of the products of the decomposition of the hydruret of sulphobenzoyl. It occurs in pearly crystalline scales.

STILLICIDIUM (*stillo*, to ooze in drops, *cado*, to fall). Strangury; a discharge of the urine *guttatim*, or in drops. Also, the act of pumping upon any part.

[STILLINGIA SYLVATICA. Queen's Root. An indigenous plant of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ. The root is much used in the southern States and is said to be purgative and alterative.]

STIMMI (στίμμι, quo aliquid στέϐεται, densatur). *Stibium.* A substance, probably antimony, which the ancients used to apply to the eyelids, for the purpose of contracting them, and thus giving the eyes an appearance of largeness, which was considered a mark of beauty.

STIMULANT (*stimulus*, a goad). An agent which increases the vital activity of an organ. When this effect is produced in all the organs or functions, the agent is termed a *general stimulant*; when limited to one or two organs, a *local stimulant*; when it affects merely the part to which it is applied, it is called an *irritant.*

STIMULA'NTIA. "*Stimulants,*" says Dr. Billing, "promote the extrication of nervous influence, as evinced by increased action; *sedatives*, the reverse. *Narcotics* do not appear to alter the quantity of nervous influence, but merely to impede its communication. *Tonics*, on the other hand, neither immediately nor sensibly call forth actions like stimulants, nor depress them like sedatives, but give power to the nervous system to generate or secrete the nervous influence by which the whole frame is strengthened."

STIM'ULI, HOMOGE'NEOUS. A term applied by Müller to those stimulants which, though not essentially renovating, yet "exert a vivifying influence when their action on the organic matter favours the production of the natural composition of the parts." These are the true tonics.

STIMULI, VITAL or VIVIFYING. By this expression is denoted those external conditions which are necessary to the maintenance of life in organized beings. They must be distinguished from the *alterative* or *medicinal stimuli*, which, while they cause temporary excitement, produce ultimate exhaustion.

[STIMULUS. That which rouses the action or energy of a part.]

STIPES. A term applied to the stem of endogenous trees, to the stalk of the mushroom, etc.

Stipitate. Stalked; that which is furnished with a stalk, as the pappus of some composite plants. The term does not apply to the petiole of a leaf, or the peduncle of a flower.

STIPULE. A small leaf-like organ, at-

tached to the base of the petiole of the leaf in many plants. See *Ochrea.*

Stipulate. Furnished with stipules; *exstipulate,* having no stipules.

STITCH. A spasmodic action of the muscles of the side, accompanied with pain, produced by running, etc.

[STIZOLOBIUM PRURIENS. A synonyme of *Mucuna pruriens.*]

STOMACACE' (*στόμα,* the mouth; *κακὸς,* bad). Literally, mouth disease, or canker; ulceration of the mouth, generally a symptom of scurvy.

[STOMACH. See *Stomachus.*]

STOMACHIC. A medicine which stimulates and strengthens the powers of the stomach.

[STOMACH PUMP. An instrument for removing fluids from or injecting them into the stomach.]

[STOMATITIS (*στόμα,* the mouth). Inflammation of the mouth.]

[*Stomatitis, pseudomembranous.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, attended with the exudation of lymph on its surface.]

STOMACHUS (*στόμα,* a mouth; *χεω,* to pour). The stomach; an expansion of the alimentary canal, situated in the left hypochondriac region, and extending into the epigastric. The orifice communicating with the œsophagus is called the *cardia;* that communicating with the duodenum, the *pylorus.* The upper space between the two orifices is usually termed the *small curvature;* the lower space, the *large curvature* of the stomach.

STOMATE (*στόμα,* a mouth). An oval space, lying between the sides of the cells in the epidermis of plants, and above a cavity in the subjacent tissue.

STONE BLUE. This is indigo, mixed with starch or whiting.

STONE POCK. Tubercular tumours of the face, the *acne indurata* of Bateman.

STORAX. The name of various substances, some of which are produced by the *Styrax officinale,* while others are referred to a plant belonging to *Liquidamber.* Dr. Pereira notices the following varieties:—

1. *Storax in the tear.* Styrax in grains. Yellowish-white or reddish-yellow tears, about the size of peas. This, and *white storax,* are very rare.

2. *Amygdaloïd storax.* Occurs in masses, interspersed with white tears, giving them an amygdaloïd appearance. This, and white storax, were formerly imported rolled up in a monocotyledonous leaf, under the name of *cane* or *reed storax.*

3. *Reddish-brown storax.* Differs from the preceding in the absence of the white tears, and in the presence of saw-dust.

4. *Black storax.* Occurs in reddish-brown masses, apparently formed of a balsam, which has been melted and inspissated by heat with saw-dust.

5. *Liquid storax.* Usually considered as the produce of a *Liquid amber,* but more recently referred to the *Styrax officinalis.*

6. *Scobs styracina.* Under this name, Dr. Pereira includes several substances sold as storax, but which are evidently fine saw-dust impregnated with a sufficiency of some resinous liquid, in some cases perhaps *liquid storax,* to give them cohesiveness. These are common storax, solid or cake storax, drop or gum storax, and hard blackish storax.

STORM-GLASS. A glass tube about twelve inches long and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, filled with a solution of camphor, nitrate of potash, sal-ammoniac, and proof spirit, mixed together. The following indications are said to be afforded:—

1. When the solution is very clear, with only a small quantity of crystalline matter at the bottom of the glass, fine and dry weather may be expected.
2. When fresh crystals are formed and extend upward through the glass, while the liquid still continues clear, a change of weather with rain may be expected.
3. When plumose crystals are formed, some of which float in the upper portion of the solution, while the liquid itself assumes a turbid appearance, a storm with high wind may be expected.

STRABISMUS (*στραβὸς,* i. q., *στρεβλὸς,* twisted). Squinting; an affection in which the optic axes of the eyes are not directed to the same object. In the *convergent* form, the eye turns inward, towards the nose; in the *divergent,* it turns outward, towards the temple.

STRAMONIUM. Thorn-apple; a species of *Datura,* yielding an active principle called *daturia.* In some parts of Europe this plant is vulgarly called *herbe aux sorciers,* from its intoxicating effects, in which it resembles belladona.

[STRANGULATION. The close constriction of a part. Thus, a hernia is said to be in a state of *strangulation* when the contents of the rupture are so constricted by the margins of the opening through which they have passed as to interrupt or suspend their natural offices or functions. In *legal medicine* it means the constriction of the trachea, by a ligature around the

neck, or by the application of pressure through the fingers or otherwise to the trachea.]

STRANGURY (*στραγξ*, a drop; *οὖρον*, urine). Discharge of the urine with pain and *by drops;* the *dysuria* of Sauvages, &c.

[STRASBURG TURPENTINE. Turpentine obtained from the *Abies Picea.*]

STREMMA (*στρέφω*, to turn). A strain, or sprain, of a joint.

STRIA. A streak, or groove. Hence, the term *corpora striata,* denoting two streaky eminences in the lateral ventricle of the brain.

STRICTURE (*stringo*, to bind). A contracted state of some part of a tube or duct. Stricture also denotes, in strangulated hernia, the narrowest part of the opening through which the viscera protrude.

STRIDOR DENTIUM. *Brygmus.* Grinding or gnashing of the teeth.

STRIGIL, or STRIGILIS. A scraper or flesh-brush; an instrument used in bathing, for removing dirt or perspiration from the body.

STRIGOSE. A term applied to a surface which is covered with stiff hairs.

STROBILE. *Cone.* An amentiform fruit, in which the carpels are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds; the scales are woody and coherent in the pine, thin and without cohesion in the hop.

[STROMA. The foundation texture of an organ; the bed or base of any morbid deposit.]

STRONTIUM. The metallic base of Strontia, so called from Strontian, a mining village in Argyleshire.

Strontia, strontian, or *strontites.* An alkaline earth, of which the metallic base is strontium.

STROPHIOLATE. A term applied to the umbilicus of seeds, when they are surrounded by irregular protuberances, called strophiolæ or caruncule.

STROPHOS (*στρέφω*, to turn). A term used by Celsus for tormina or griping.

STROPHULUS. A genus of cutaneous diseases peculiar to infants, known by the names of *gum-rash, red-gum, tooth-eruption,* &c., and consisting of pimples on the face, neck, arms, and loins, generally in clusters, surrounded with a reddish halo.

[STRUCTURE. The arrangement of the tissues; a texture or membrane.]

STRUMA (*στρῶμα*, a heaping up). Scrofula, vulgarly called the King's Evil. Cicero uses the metaphor "struma civitatis," the scrofula, or King's Evil of the State.

STRUVE'S LOTION FOR HOOPING COUGH. Tartarized antimony ʒj., dissolved in fʒij. of water, to which was added fʒj of tincture of cantharides.

[STRYCHNIA. See *Strychnos.*]

STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA. The Poison-nut; a plant of the order *Apocynaceæ,* the bark of which was formerly confounded with angustura bark, and was hence called *false angustura.* The seeds, or *nuces vomicæ,* are called by the Germans *crows' eyes.*

1. *Strychnia.* An alkaloïd discovered in strychnos nux vomica, St. Ignatia, and other species, in which it is frequently associated with brucia.

2. *Strychnic* or *igasuric acid.* An acid found in the seeds of nux vomica, St Ignatius's bean, and snake wood.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE. *Chorea Sancti Viti;* called, in colloquial French, *dance de St. Guy.* It consists in tremulous and jerking motions of the limbs. The name of *St. Vitus's Dance* was given to this affection, according to Horstius, in consequence of the cure produced on certain women of disordered mind, upon their visiting the chapel of St. Vitus, near Ulm, and there dancing from morning till night.

STUCCO. Plaster of Paris, made into a paste with water; its composition is that of native gypsum, or sulphate of lime.

STUPA, or STUPPA (*στύπη*). Tow; the coarse part of flax.

Stupose. Having a tuft of hair at some part, as certain filaments, &c.

STUPEFA'CIENTS. *Narcotics.* Those phrenic medicines which stupefy the mind, as opium.

STUPOR (*stupeo*, to be senseless). A state of insensibility.

1. *Stupor-dentium.* An affection commonly called *teeth-on-edge.*

2. *Stupefacients.* Medicines which produce stupor or insensibility; narcotics.

[STUPRUM. Rape. The carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her will.]

STYE (*stihan,* Saxon; a springing up). *Stian.* A little inflammatory tumour on the eyelid. See *Hordeolum.*

[STYGMATES. A name proposed by J. Cloquet, to designate the white, radiated, fibro-cartilaginous cicatrices which remain on the peritoneum after the obliteration of the neck of the hernial sac.]

STYLE (*στῦλος*, a pillar). That part of the pistil, in plants, which surmounts the ovary, and supports the stigma.

STYLOID (*στῦλος*, a pillar, or pencil; *εἶδος*, likeness). The name of a *pencil-like* process of the temporal bone. Hence the terms—

1. *Stylo-glossus.* A muscle arising from the styloïd process and the stylo-maxillary

ligament, and inserted into the root of the tongue. It moves the tongue laterally and backwards.

2. *Stylo-hyoïdeus.* A muscle arising from the styloïd process, and inserted into the os hyoïdes, which it raises. It is sometimes accompanied by another small muscle resembling it, named by Innes, *stylo-hyoïdeus alter.*

3. *Stylo-pharyngeus.* A muscle arising from the styloïd process, and inserted into the pharynx and back part of the thyroïd cartilage. It raises the pharynx, and draws up the thyroïd cartilage.

4. *Stylo-mastoïd.* The designation of a *foramen,* situated between the styloïd and mastoïd processes through which the portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves passes; also of an *artery* which enters that foramen.

5. *Stylo-maxillary.* The name of a ligament which extends from the styloïd process to the angle of the jaw.

STY'PHNIC ACID (*στύφνος,* astringent). *Nitrostyphnic acid.* An astringent acid formed by the action of nitric acid on certain gum-resins.

STYPTIC (*στύπη,* tow). An astringent application for stopping hemorrhage.

STYRACEÆ. The Styrax tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* monopetalous; *stamens* of unequal length; *ovarium* superior, containing cells; *fruit* drupaceous.

STY'RACINE. A crystallizable substance found in the still after the distillation of styrole from liquid storax.

[STYRAX, *Storax.* The pharmacopœial name for the concrete juice of *Styrax officinale;* a genus of plants of the natural order Styraceæ.]

1. *Styrax Benzoin.* The Benjamin tree, which yields the *benzoin* of commerce.

2. *Styrax calamita,* (*κάλαμος,* a cane or reed). *Styrax vulgaris.* Common storax; probably an inferior sort of storax, imported, perhaps, formerly *in reeds.*

3. *Styrax officinale.* The Officinal Storax; a tree which yields the resinous juice called *storax.*

[STYROLE. A volatile oil obtained by distilling storax. At ordinary temperatures it is a limpid fluid; when heated up to a certain point it becomes a transparent colourless glass, and remains so when it again becomes cool.]

SUB-. A Latin preposition, denoting, 1. a position *beneath* any body; 2. a slight modification, corresponding to the English term *somewhat,* as in sub-ovate, somewhat ovate, sub-viridis, somewhat green; and 3. in chemical terms, an intermediate degree of oxidation, as in sub-sulphurous acid, or that which is intermediate between the sulphurous and hypo-sulphurous acids.

1. *Sub-arachnoïdean fluid.* An abundant serous secretion, situated between the arachnoïd and the pia mater.

2. *Sub-arachnoïdean space.* The space between the arachnoïd and the spinal cord.

3. *Sub-clavian.* The designation of an artery, situated under the clavicle. The *right* arises from the arteria innominata; the *left* separates from the aorta at the termination of its arch.

4. *Sub-clavius.* A muscle arising from the cartilage of the first rib, and inserted into the lower surface of the clavicle. It brings the clavicle and shoulder forwards and backwards.

5. *Sub-cutaneus.* Beneath the skin; a name of the platysma myoïdes.

6. *Sub-diaphragmatic.* The designation of a *plexus,* furnished by the solar plexus, and distributed to the diaphragm.

7. *Sub-lingual.* The name of a *gland,* situated beneath the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth, on each side of the frænum linguæ.

[8. *Sub-luxation.* A sprain.]

9. *Sub-mastoïd.* The name of a branch given off by the seventh pair of nerves, as it passes out from the stylo-mastoïd foramen.

10. *Sub-maxillary.* The name of a *gland,* situated on the inner side of the ramus of the lower jaw; and of a *ganglion* which occurs on a level with the sub-maxillary gland.

11. *Sub-mental.* The name of an artery and veins running beneath the chin.

12. *Sub-oxides.* Certain inferior oxides which do not combine with acids, as the suboxide of lead, which contains less oxygen than the oxide distinguished as the protoxide of the same metal. See *Binoxide.*

13. *Sub-resin.* The name given by Bonastre to that portion of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is thrown down again as the alcohol cools, forming a kind of seeming crystallizations. It is a sort of *stearine of resins.*

14. *Sub-salt.* Originally, a salt which contained an excess of base. This term now relates to atomic composition, a true *sub-salt* being that in which there is less than one atom of acid to each atom of base: thus, the *sub*-carbonate of soda is no longer a *sub*-salt, but is generally termed *carbonate* of soda.

15. *Sub-scapularis.* A muscle arising from all the internal surface of the scapula, and inserted into the humerus. It pulls the arm backwards and downwards.

16. *Sub-sternal.* The name of the lymphatics beneath the sternum.

17. *Sub-sultus* (*salio*, to leap). Twitchings; sudden and irregular snatches of the tendons.

18. *Sub-tepidus* (*tepidus*, warm). Lukewarm. In this term, the preposition diminishes the quality.

19. *Sub-uberes* (*ubera*, the breasts). A term applied to children during the period of suckling, in contra-distinction to those who have been weaned, or the *exuberes*.

SUBER. The species of *Quercus*, or Oak, which yields the *cork* of commerce.

1. *Suberic acid.* A crystalline acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on cork.

2. *Suberin.* The name applied by Chevreul to cork, when deprived of the substances which are taken up by water, alcohol, and ether.

SUBLIMATION. The process by which volatile substances are raised by heat, and again condensed into the solid form; it is, in fact, dry distillation. The substances so obtained are called *sublimates*.

SUBLIMIS. A designation of the flexor digitorum communis muscle, from its being more superficial than the flexor profundus.

SU'BSALTS. These compounds appear to be salts which have assumed a fixed metallic oxide in the place of water of crystallization. They may, therefore, be truly neutral in composition, the excess of oxide not standing in the relation of base to the acid.

SUBSTANTIA (*substo*, to stand one's ground). Substance or matter.

1. *Substantia perforata antica.* A whitish substance, situated at the inner extremity of the fissure of Sylvius, and perforated by numerous openings for vessels.

2. *Substantia perforata media.* A white substance at the bottom of a triangular cavity between the crura cerebri, perforated by several apertures for vessels.

SUBSTANTIVE. A term applied by Dr. Paris to those medicinal agents which possess an inherent and independent activity. Those which are in themselves inert, but are capable of imparting impulse and increased energy to the former, when combined with them, are termed *adjective* constituents.

SUBSTITU'TION. A term applied to those effects of chemical affinity which depend on the replacement of certain proportions of one body by the same proportions of another body. See *Consecutive Combination*.

SUBULATE. Awl-shaped; linear, tapering to a fine point, as the leaves of ulex.

SUCCEDANEUM (*succedo*, to follow after). A medicine substituted for another.

SUCCENTURIA'TUS (one who supplies the place of another, from *succenturio* [sub, centurio], the substitute of a centurion). Supplementary; the former name of the pyramidal muscles of the abdomen, and of the supra-renal capsules.

SU'CCINAMIDE. A compound formed by the action of ammonia on succinic ether.

[SUCCINATE. A combination of succinic acid with a salifiable base.]

SUCCINIC ACID (*succinum*, amber). An acid derived from the distillation of amber, and found also in the resin of some Coniferous plants.

[SUCCINUM. *Amber.* The pharmacopœial name for a kind of fossil resin derived probably from extinct coniferæ.]

[SUCCORY. *Chicory. Chicorium intybus.*]

SUCCUS. Juice; the expressed liquor of a fruit or plant.

Succus spissatus. Inspissated juice, prepared by expressing the juices from fresh plants, and evaporating them in a water-bath.

Succulent. Very cellular and juicy.

SUCCUSSION. A mode of exploring the chest, by forcibly shaking the patient's body, and observing the sounds which are thereby produced, as in pneumothorax, &c.

SUCKER. *Surculus.* A term applied in botany to a modification of the aerial stem, consisting of a branch which proceeds from the neck of a plant beneath the surface of the ground, and becomes erect as soon as it emerges from the earth, producing leaves and branches, and subsequently roots. It has been termed *soboles*.

SUCTION (*sugo*, to suck). The act of sucking; a term applied to the raising of liquids through a tube, by means of a piston, which lifts and sustains the weight of the atmosphere from that part of the well which is covered with the tube, leaving it to press on the other parts of the surface.

SUCTORIA (*sugo*, to suck). The third class of the *Diplo-neura*, or Helminthoïda, comprising the *entozoa*, and a few other similar helminthoïd animals, which have their mouth adapted for sucking fluid aliment.

SUDAMINA. Miliaria; vesicles resembling millet-seeds, appearing in puerperal fever, typhus, &c.

SUDOR (*sudo*, to sweat). Sweat; the vapour which passes through the skin, and condenses on the surface of the body.

1. *Sudor Anglicus.* The sweating fever;

a contagious pestilential fever of one day, which appeared in England in the 15th and 16th centuries.

2. *Sudorifics* (*fio*, to become). Medicines which occasion sweating.

3. *Sudatorium*. The hot-air bath. At a temperature of 85°, profuse perspiration is produced.

4. *Sudoriferous canals*. Minute spiral follicles, distributed over the whole surface of the skin, for the secretion of the sweat.

SUDORIPAROUS GLAND (*sudor*, sweat; *pario*, to produce). A sweat gland, consisting of a minute tube coiled up in a globular form, situated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and surrounded by a mass of fat. It is proposed to distinguish that portion of the tube which is situated within and below the dermis, by the name *sudoriparous*, as it probably has the same office as the gland, viz., that of secretion; and that portion of the apparatus situated in the epidermis as the *sudoriferous* part, being in fact the true excretory portion.

[SUET. See *Sevum*.]

SUFFI'TUS (*suffio*, to fumigate). Fumes of burning substances, used for inhalation, as tar fumes. See *Halitus*.

[SUFFOCATION (*sub*, under, *faux*, the throat). Arrest of the respiratory function, by any cause which operates independently of external pressure.]

SUFFRUTEX. An under-shrub; a plant which differs from the *frutex*, or shrub, in its perishing annually, either wholly or in part; and from the *herb*, in having branches of a woody texture, which frequently exist more than one year, as in the tree Mignonette.

SUFFUSION (*suffundo*, to pour down; so called because the ancients supposed opacity to be caused by something *running under* the crystalline humour). A term employed by Celsus, &c., to denote generally imperfection or loss of sight, whether arising from cataract or from affection of the nervous structure. The latter has sometimes been called *suffusio nigra*, or *cataracta nigra*, from the natural blackness of the pupil. The *ὑπόχυμα*, or *ὑπόχυσις*, of the earlier Greek writers, includes amaurosis and cataract; the latter was afterwards called *γλάυκωμα*.

SUGAR. A general term for several substances which agree in having a sweet taste, but differ in other respects. See *Saccharum*.

[The different varieties of useful sugars may be arranged in four classes: 1. the grape sugars; 2. the cane sugars; 3. the manna sugars; and 4. milk or animal sugar.]

[1. The *grape sugars* include the sugar of the grape, the sugars of honey, the sugar of fruits, and potato or starch sugar. A species of sugar similar to grape sugar in chemical composition, but differing from it in its crystalline form and in some of its properties, has been obtained by M. Pelouze from the berries of *Sorbus aucuparia* and named by him *Sorbine*.]

[2. *Cane sugars*. The principal varieties of cane sugar known in commerce, are cane sugar, properly so called, beet sugar, palm or date sugar, maple sugar, and maize sugar.]

[3. The *manna sugars*. These are distinguished from grape and cane sugars, by their chemical composition, their inferior sweetness, and their not fermenting when mixed with yeast. Of this class there are several varieties, as the manna afforded by the ash, the Encalyptus sugar or gum-tree manna, and the sweet substances afforded by *Quercus mannifera*, *Larix Europæa*, *Pinus cedrus*, *Hedysarum alhagi*, *Tamarix mannifera*, certain species of lichen, orcin sugar, or orcin manna, &c.]

[4. *Milk sugar*. Milk contains a peculiar species of sugar, less soluble and less sweet than cane sugar, to which the sweetness of milk is owing.]

[A sweet substance is afforded by the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, which differs in flavour from all the other sugars, does not crystallize, and does not ferment when yeast is added to it.]

SUGILLATION (*sugillo*, to discolour the skin by a blow). Ecchymosis, or extravasation of blood.

SULCUS. A groove or furrow; generally applied to bones. The depressions by which the convolutions of the brain are separated, are termed *sulci*, or furrows. See *Anfractus*.

SULPHAME'THYLANE. A crystalline compound formed by the action of ammonia on the neutral sulphate of methyl.

SULPHAMIDE. A compound containing the radical sulphurous acid, combined with amidogen. See *Amides*.

SULPHAS. A sulphate. A combination of sulphuric acid with a base.

1. *Sulphas potassæ*. Formerly called kali vitriolatum, vitriolated tartar, sal de duobus, arcanum duplicatum, &c.

2. *Sulphas ferri*. Commonly called green vitriol or copperas; formerly sal martis, ferrum vitriolatum, &c.

3. *Sulphas sodæ*. Formerly called vitriolated natron, sal mirabile; and now Glauber's salt.

4. *Sulphas zinci*. Commonly called white vitriol, white copperas, vitriolated zinc, &c.

5. *Sulphas calcis.* Selenite, anhydrite, gypsum, plaster of Paris, or alabaster.

6. *Sulphas magnesiæ.* Formerly called vitriolated magnesia, sal catharticus amarus; and now Epsom salt.

7. *Sulphas ammoniæ.* Formerly called by Glauber, secret ammoniacal salt.

8. *Sulphas barytæ.* Formerly called vitriolated heavy spar, cawk, &c.

9. *Sulphas cupri.* Commonly called lue stone, blue vitriol, mortooth, lapis cœrulea, Roman vitriol, &c.

SULPHA'TIC ETHER. The name given by Dumas to ethereal oil, commonly called *heavy oil of wine* or simply *oil of wine.*

SULPHATOXYGEN. According to the new view of compound radicals, this body is the *sulphate radical* of sulphate of soda, the oxygen of the soda being referred to the acid; its compounds are termed *sulphatoxides.*

SULPHE'SATYDE. A product of the oxidation of indigo. It is isatyde, in which 2 eq. of oxygen are replaced by sulphur. *Sulphasatyde* differs from this in having only 1 eq. of oxygen replaced by sulphur.

SU'LPHION. The salt-radical of the sulphates has been so named from the circumstance that, in the voltaic decomposition of a sulphate, SO_4 travels to the positive pole, and the metal or hydrogen to the negative pole. Its compounds, or the sulphates, become *sulphionides.*

SULPHOBENZIDE. A neutral product of the decomposition of benzole by anhydrous sulphurous acid.

SULPHOCY'ANOGEN. Bisulphuret of cyanogen, the supposed radical of the sulphocyanide of potassium.

SULPHO-SALTS. These are merely double sulphurets, in the constitution of which Berzelius has traced a close analogy to salts.

SULPHOLEIC ACID. A double acid, consisting of oleic acid and concentrated sulphuric acid.

SULPHONA'PHTHALINE. This, and *Sulphonaphthalide,* are two neutral bodies formed when the vapours of anhydrous sulphuric acid are passed over naphthaline in excess. The former is a crystalline fusible solid; the latter, a crystalline powder not fusible at 212°.

SULPHOSINA'PISIN. A white, crystallizable bitter substance, obtained from the *Sinapis alba,* or White Mustard.

SULPHOVINIC ACID. The name given by Vogel to an acid, or class of acids, which may be obtained by digesting alcohol and sulphuric acid together with heat. It seems probable that this acid is merely the hypo-sulphuric, combined with a peculiar oily matter.

SULPHUR. *Brimstone.* A crystallized, hard, brittle substance, dug up in some parts of Italy and Sicily, and manufactured in this country by roasting the sulphuret of iron or *martial pyrites.*

1. *Sulphur crudum.* Rough or crude sulphur, the result of the distillation of native sulphur.

2. *Sulphur rotundum.* Stick, roll, or cane sulphur; refined sulphur, which has been cast into wooden moulds, and is hence also called *sulphur in baculis.*

3. *Sulphur sublimatum.* Sublimated sulphur, commonly termed *flowers of sulphur,* from its occurring in the form of a bright yellow powder.

4. *Sulphur vivum.* The dregs remaining after the purification of sulphur, also called sulphur caballinum, horse-brimstone, &c.

5. *Sulphur præcipitatum.* Precipitated sulphur, commonly called *milk of sulphur;* a white hydrate, consisting of sulphur and a little water.

6. *Oleum sulphuratum.* Sulphurated oil, or balsam of sulphur, prepared by dissolving sublimed sulphur in olive oil.

7. *Alcohol of sulphur.* The former absurd name of bi-sulphuret of carbon.

8. *Sulphuric acid.* An acid produced by the burning of sulphur, mixed with nitrate of potash. It was formerly called *oil of vitriol,* because it was distilled from a substance of mineral origin, called *vitriol* on account of its imperfect resemblance to green glass. This acid, when obtained in the latter way, emits white vapours on exposure to the air, and is hence called *fuming sulphuric acid.*

9. *Sulphurous acid.* The fluid formed by the vapour of sulphur imbibed by water. It was formerly called volatile sulphurous acid, and, from the old mode of preparing it, *spirit of sulphur by the bell.*

10. *Sulphuretum.* A sulphuret; a combination of sulphur with a base.

11. *Sulphuretted hydrogen.* Hydro-sulphuric acid; a noxious gas, consisting of hydrogen and sulphur vapour.

12. *Sulph-indilic acid.* A blue acid, formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon indigo. The purple substance which appears during the reaction is called *sulpho-purpuric acid.*

13. *Sulpho-cetic acid.* An acid formed by heating sulphuric acid in contact with ethyl, in a water-bath, and agitating the mixture.

14. *Sulpho-glyceric acid.* An acid obtained by acting upon glycerine, the sweet principle of oils, with sulphuric acid.

SULPHURA'TION. The subjection of woollen and other articles to the fumes of burning sulphur, or sulphurous acid, for decolouring or bleaching purposes.

SULPHUREOUS WATERS. *Hepatic waters.* Mineral waters impregnated with hydro-sulphuric acid.

SU'LPHURETTED SU'LPHITES.—The hyposulphites, or salts of hyposulphurous acid; they contain a peculiar acid.

SULPHUR LOZENGES. Sublimed sulphur, one part; sugar, eight parts; tragacanth mucilage, q. s. Used in asthma and in hæmorrhoïds.

SULPHURO'SA. A class of resolvent spanæmics, including sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, and the alkaline sulphurets.

[SUMACH. Common name for *Rhus glabrum.*]

SU'MBUL ROOT (*sumbul*, Arabic, an ear or spike). A drug recently imported from Russia and from India. Its botanical origin is unknown, but it is supposed, from its resemblance to Angelica, to be some nearly allied Umbelliferous plant. A crystallizable acid has been obtained from it, called *Sumbulic acid.*

SUPER. A Latin preposition, signifying *on, upon, beyond.*

1. *Super-cilium* (*cilium*, the eyelid). The eyebrow; the projecting arch of integument, covered with short hairs, which forms the upper boundary of the orbit.

2. *Super-ficial* (*facies*, the face, or the outer surface). That which is upon the surface, as the *fascia* which is placed, beneath the integument, over every part of the body.

3. *Super-ficialis volæ.* The name of a branch of the radial artery, which is distributed to the muscles and integuments of the *vola*, or palm.

4. *Super-fœtation.* Literally, the impregnation of a person already pregnant. This is a term formerly applied to a supposed subsequent conception, in cases in which a dead and apparently premature fœtus is discharged with a living one at a common birth.

SUPER-OCCI'PITAL BONE. In the doctrine of Homologies, this bone is the "neural spine." See *Vertebra.*

SUPERBUS. A name sometimes given to the levator menti, and to the rectus superior, from the expression of *pride* which the action of these muscles imparts.

SUPERIOR. A term applied to the fruit when it has no cohesion with the calyx, the latter being then termed the *inferior.* Contrariwise, a cohering calyx is termed superior, the invested fruit being then termed inferior.

SUPERIOR AURIS. A muscle of the external ear, arising from the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis, and inserted into the back part of the anti-helix. It lifts the ear upwards. See *Attollens auris.*

SUPINATION (*supinus*, lying with the face upwards). The act of turning the palm of the hand upward, by rotating the radius upon the ulna. The opposite action is called *pronation.*

SUPINATOR (*supinus*, lying with the face upwards). The name of a muscle which turns the palm of the hand upwards.

SUPPOSITORY (*suppono*, to put under). A medicated solid, formerly of a conical or oblong shape, introduced into the rectum.

SUPPRESSION (*supprimo*, to press down). A term applied to a cessation of any secretion, excretion, &c.

SUPPURATIVES (*sub*, beneath; *pus*, matter). A variety of Epispastics, producing *phlegmonous* inflammation: they differ in this respect from vesicants and rubefacients, which produce *erythematic* inflammation.

SUPPURATION (*sub*, beneath; *pus*, matter). The process by which pus is formed, or deposited on the surface, or in the substance of any tissue. The accumulation of pus in any part is called an *abscess.*

SUPRA-. A Latin preposition, signifying *above.*

1. *Supra-costales.* A designation of the levatores costarum muscles, from their lying above or upon the ribs.

2. *Supra-orbitar.* The designation of an artery sent off by the ophthalmic along the superior wall of the orbit, and passing through the supra-orbitary foramen.

3. *Supra-renal.* The name of two *capsules* situated above the kidneys.

4. *Supra-spinatus.* A muscle arising from above the spine of the scapula, and inserted into the humerus. It raises the arm, &c. See *Infra-spinatus.*

SURA. The calf of the leg, consisting principally of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles, together termed by Soemmering the *musculus suræ.*

SURDITAS (*surdus*, deaf). Deafness; hardness of hearing.

[SURGEON. One who practises Surgery.]

SURGERY, or CHIRURGERY (*χεὶρ*, the hand; *ἔργον*, work). That branch of Medicine which treats diseases by the application of the hand alone, the employment of instruments, or the use of topical remedies.

SURINAM BARK. *Worm bark.* The bark of the *Andira inermis*, or Cabbage-bark tree, a Leguminous plant of the West Indies.

SURRENAL (*sub*, beneath; *renes*, the kidneys). The designation of arteries, &c., situated beneath the kidney.

SURTURBRAND. The name given in Iceland to *brown coal*, called in Devonshire Bovey Coal.

[SURVIVORSHIP. Outliving another; a term applied in medical jurisprudence in reference to a person who survives an accident or event which has proved fatal to another or to others.]

SUSPENDED ANIMATION. A term employed to designate the state of children still-born, and the effect produced by the inhalation of carbonic acid, and other deleterious gases, by strangulation, or by submersion; the respiration being interrupted, the patient, as it has been strongly but quaintly expressed, dies *poisoned by his own blood.*

SUSPENSION (*suspendeo*, to suspend). A term applied to the state of solid bodies, the particles of which are held undissolved in water, and may be separated from it by filtration. The solid is then said to be *suspended* in the liquid.

SUSPENSORY (*suspendeo*, to suspend). A bandage for supporting the scrotum; a bag-truss. Also, a term applied to the *longitudinal ligament* of the liver, to the ligament which supports the penis, &c.

SUSURRUS. Whizzing; an acute, continuous hissing sound. A whisper.

SUTURAL. A mode of dehiscence, in which the suture of a follicle or legume separates spontaneously.

SUTURE IN ANATOMY (*suo*, to sew). A seam; the junction of the bones of the cranium by a serrated line, resembling the stitches of a seam. There are the *true* and the *spurious* kinds of suture, with the following subdivisions:—

I. *Sutura Vera.*

1. *Sutura dentata*, in which the processes are long and tooth-like, as in the interparietal suture of the skull.

2. *Sutura serrata*, in which the processes are small and fine like the teeth of a saw, as in the suture between the two portions of the frontal bone.

3. *Sutura limbosa*, in which, together with the dentated margins, there is a degree of bevelling of one, so that one bone rests on the other, as in the occipito-parietal suture.

II. *Sutura Notha.*

1. *Sutura squamosa*, in which the bevelled edge of one bone overlaps and rests upon the other, as in the temporo-parietal suture.

2. *Harmonia*, in which there is simple apposition, occurring wherever the mechanism of the parts is alone sufficient to maintain them in their proper situation, as in the union of most of the bones of the face.

III. *Sutures, distinguished according to their situation on the skull.*

1. *Coronal suture*, which passes transversely over the skull, and is named from its being situated at that part of the head upon which the *corona*, or crown, given to the conquerors in the games, was formerly placed.

2. *Sagittal suture*, which passes from the middle of the superior margin of the frontal to the angle of the occipital bone, and is named from its *arrow-like* or straight course. It is sometimes continued down the frontal bone to the nose; this part is then named the *frontal suture.*

3. *Lambdoidal suture*, which begins at the termination of the sagittal suture, and extends on each side to the base of the cranium; it is named from its resemblance to the Greek Λ, *lambda.* The small separate bones, which sometimes occur in this suture, have been called *ossa triquetra*, or *Wormiana.*

4. *Squamous suture*, which joins the superior portions of the temporal bones to the parietals, and is so named from its *scaly* overlapping appearance. Near the occipital angle it loses this character, and is termed *additamentum suturæ squamosæ.*

SUTURE, IN BOTANY (*suo* to sew). A term applied to the junction of the valves of a simple carpel, as the legume. The junction corresponding to the margins of the carpellary leaf, is called the *ventral suture*; that which corresponds to the midrib of the carpellary leaf, is the *dorsal suture.*

SUTURE IN SURGERY (*suo*, to sew). The union of the edges of a wound by stitches, according to the following modes:—

1. *Interrupted suture.* So named from the interspaces between the stitches. The needle is carried from without, inwards to the bottom, and so on from within outwards.

2. *Uninterrupted*, or *Glover's Suture.* The needle is introduced first into one lip of the wound from within outwards, then into the other in the same way; and so on for the whole track.

3. *Quilled*, or *Compound Suture.* This is merely the interrupted suture, with this

difference, that the ligatures are not tied over the face of the wound, but over two quills, or rolls of plaster, or bougies, which are laid along the sides of the wound.

4. *Twisted Suture.* Generally used in the operation for hare-lip, &c. Two pins being introduced through the edges of the wound, the thread is repeatedly wound round the ends of the pins, from one side of the division to the other, first transversely, then obliquely, from the right or left end of one pin to the opposite end of the other, &c.

5. *False* or *Dry Suture.* "In the *sutura sicca*, so called in opposition to the *sutura cruenta*, where blood followed the needle, some adhesive plaster was spread on linen, having a selvage; a piece of this was applied along each side of the wound (the selvages being opposed to each other), and then drawn together by sewing them with a common needle, without bloodshed."—*Carwardine.*

[SWAB. A piece of sponge or a rag, fastened to a rod, used for cleansing or applying remedial agents to deep-seated parts.]

[SWEATING SICKNESS. *Sudor Anglicus.* A very fatal epidemic which prevailed in England and in some other countries, at times, during the 15th and 16th centuries, characterised by profuse sweating, prostration of strength, &c.]

SWEE'TBREAD. The popular name for the thymus gland of the calf.

SWEET SPITTLE. *Dulcedo sputorum* of Frank. An increased secretion of saliva, distinguished by a sweet taste.

[SWEET PRINCIPLE OF OIL. See *Glycerin.*]

[SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE. The *Spiritus Ætheris nitrici* of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.]

[SWIETENIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Cedrelaceæ.]

[1. *Swietenia febrifuga.* An East Indian species, the bark of which possesses tonic properties, and is much used in India as a substitute for Peruvian bark.]

2. *Swietenia mahagoni.* The Mahogany tree, a native of the hotter parts of America. The bark is used in the West Indies, as a substitute for Peruvian bark, but is inferior to it.

[3. *Swietenia Senegalensis.* An African species, the bark of which is used in the cure of intermittents; it yields an alkali which has been suggested as a cheap substitute for quinia.]

SYCONUS. An aggregate fruit, consisting of a fleshy rachis, having the form of a flattened disk, or of a hollow receptacle, with distinct flowers and dry pericarps, as in the fig, the dorstenia, &c.

SYCO'SIS (*σῦκον*, a fig). *Mentagra.* An eruption of inflamed, fleshy, darkish-red tubercles on the bearded portion of the face, and on the scalp; gregarious; often coalescing: discharge partial and sanious. The disease is named from the granulated and prominent surface of the ulceration which ensues, and which somewhat resembles the soft inside pulp of a *fig.*

[SYDENHAM'S LAUDANUM. See *Vinum Opii.*]

SYLVIC ACID. One of the acids composing colophony, or resin of turpentine; the other is called *pinic acid.* The former is also called *alpha-resin*, the latter *beta-resin.*

SYMBOLS, CHEMICAL. An abbreviated mode of expressing the composition of bodies. The elementary substances, instead of being written at full length, are indicated by the first letter of their names, a second letter being employed when more than one substance begins with the same letter,—thus C stands for carbon, Al for aluminium, As for arsenic, &c.

[SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE. Comfrey. A European plant of the family Boraginaceæ, the root of which contains a great abundance of mucilage, and a little tannin, and has been much used as a demulcent. It is given in decoction.]

[SYMPLOCARPUS FŒTIDUS. Barton. Dracontium fœtidum. See *Dracontium.*]

[SYM-. See *Syn.*]

SYN- (*σύν*). A preposition, signifying *with, together,* &c.—N. B. For the sake of euphony, the final *n* of the preposition is changed into *m*, before the labials b, m, p, ph, ps, &c.; into *s, l, r*, before those letters; and is entirely omitted when followed by two consonants, or a double one. Hence we have—

1. *Sym-blepharon* (*βλέφαρον*, the eyelid). A connexion of the lid to the globe of the eye.

2. *Sym-metry* (*μέτρον*, a measure). The exact and harmonious proportion of the different parts of the body.

3. *Sym-pathetic ink.* A solution of chloride of cobalt. The characters made on paper with this preparation, when dry, will be invisible; on being held to the fire, the writing will assume a bright blue or green colour; as the paper cools, the colour will again disappear, in consequence of its absorbing moisture from the air; and the phenomenon may be reproduced many times in succession.

4. *Sym-pathetic nerve.* A nerve consist

ing of a chain of ganglia, extending along the side of the vertebral column from the head to the coccyx, communicating with all the other nerves of the body, and supposed to produce a *sympathy* between the affections of different parts.

5. *Sym-pathy* (*πάθος*, affection). The consent, or suffering together, of parts. Thus, pain is felt at the termination of the urethra in calculus of the bladder; vomiting is produced by irritating the fauces; vascular action is induced in the kidney on the application of cold to the skin, &c.

6. *Sym-phoresis* (*φορέω*, to carry). Congestion. In the present day we speak of "simple vascular irritation," which is likewise termed *active congestion.*

7. *Sym-physis* (*φύω*, to grow). The growing together, or connexion of bones, which have no manifest motion, as the symphysis pubis. Hence, *symphysiotomy* is the operation of dividing the symphysis pubis.

8. *Sym-ptom* (*πτῶμα*, from *πίπτω*, to fall). A sign or mark by which a disease is characterized.

9. *Sym-ptomatology* (*σύμπτωμα*, a symptom, *λόγος*, a description). That branch of medicine which treats of the diagnosis, or symptoms of diseases.

10. *Syn-antherous* (*anther*). Growing together by the anthers. See *Syngenesious.*

11. *Syn-arthrosis* (*ἄρθρον*, a joint). That form of articulation in which the bones are intimately and *immovably* connected together. See *Articulation.*

12. *Syn-carpous* (*καρπός*, fruit). A term applied to the carpels of a plant, when they cohere together, as in Poppy. When distinct from each other, they are called *apocarpous*, as in Ranunculus.

13. *Syn-chondrosis* (*χόνδρος*, cartilage). Articulation by means of intervening cartilage.

14. *Syn-chronous* (*χρόνος*, time). That which occurs in equal times, as the strokes of the pulse; a term synonymous with *isochronous.*

15. *Syn-chysis* (*συγχύω*, to confound or dissolve). Literally, a confusion, or a melting; a term applied to the confusion of the humours of the eye, from blows, attended with rupture of the internal membranes and capsules; or to the conversion of the vitreous humours into a fluid state.

16. *Syn-clonus* (*κλόνος*, agitation). Multiplied, or compound agitation; a species of *spasm.*

17. *Syn-cope* (*συγκόπτω*, to cut down). Leipothymia; animi deliquium. Fainting or swoon; a sudden suspension of the heart's action, accompanied by cessation of the functions of the organs of respiration, internal and external sensation, and voluntary motion.

18. *Syn-desmology* (*σύνδεσμος*, a ligament; *λόγος*, a description). A description of ligaments.

19. *Syn-desmosis* (*σύνδεσμος*, a ligament; from *σὺν*, together, and *δέω*, to bind). The connexion of bones by ligament.

20. *Syn-echia* (*ἔχω*, to hold). Literally, an adhesion; that of the uvea to the crystalline capsule is called *synechia posterior;* that of the iris to the cornea, *synechia anterior.*

21. *Syn-genesious* (*γένεσις*, generation). A term applied to anthers which grow together by their margin, as in the Compositæ. A better term is *syn-antherous.*

22. *Syn-izesis* (*συνίζω*, to coalesce). Considentia pupillæ. Atresia iridis. Collapse of the pupil.

23. *Syn-neurosis* (*νεῦρον*, a nerve). The connexion of bones by ligament, formerly mistaken for nerve.

24. *Syno-chus* (*συνέχω*, to continue). Continued fever; the common fever of this climate. The milder form has been termed *synochus mitior;* the more intense *synochus gravior.* See *Febris.*

25. *Syn-ovia* (*ὠόν*, an egg). A peculiar liquid found within the capsular ligaments of the joints, which it lubricates. The term is of obscure origin, and appears to have been employed by Paracelsus to designate a disease; or it may have been applied to the fluid in question, from its resemblance to the albumen of egg. It has been termed unguen articulaire, axungia articularis, &c.

26. *Syn-thesis* (*σὺν*, together; *θέσις*, position). A generic term in surgery, formerly comprehending every operation by which parts, which had been divided, were re-united. Also, the anatomical connexion of the bones of the skeleton. And, in chemistry, it signifies the formation of any body from its elements; as opposed to *analysis*, or the resolution of a body into its component parts.

27. *Sys-sarcosis* (*σάρξ σαρκός*, flesh). The connexion of bones by muscle, as of the os hyoïdes.

28. *Sy-stole* (*συστέλλω*, to contract). The contraction of the heart, auricles, and arteries; opposed to *diastole*, or their dilatation.

SYNAPTASE. A peculiar matter obtained from the sweet and the bitter almond.

SYPHYLIS. *Lues Venerea.* The Venereal Diseases; vulgarly called *Pox*, formerly *Great Pox*, as distinguished from Variola, or *Small-pox.*

Syphiloïd disease,—or bastard pox,—

comprehends many affections *resembling syphilis*, but differing in the progress of their symptoms, and the means of cure.

SYRIGMUS (*συρίσσω*, to hiss). Ringing, or tinkling; a sharp, shrill, continuous sound.

[SYRINGA VULGARIS. Common Lilac. The leaves and fruit of this well known garden plant belonging to the family Jasmineæ, are said to be tonic and febrifuge, and are used in France for the cure of intermittent fever.]

SYRU'PUS. A syrup. A solution of sugar in water, in watery infusions, or vegetable juices; the proportions are generally two parts of sugar to one of the fluid.

Syrupus domesticus. A name given, in the time of Sydenham, to the syrup of buckthorn, from its extensive use as a medicine for children.

[The following are the officinal syrups of the Ph. U. S., with the mode of preparing them:—

[1. *Syrupus.* Syrup. Refined sugar, ℔iiss.; water, Oj. Dissolve the sugar in the water with the aid of heat, remove any scum which may form, and strain the solution while hot.

[2. *Syrupus Acaciæ.* Syrup of Gum Arabic. Gum Arabic, ℥ij.; sugar, ℥xv.; water, f℥viij. Dissolve the gum in the water without heat, then the sugar with a gentle heat, and strain.]

[3. *Syrupus acidi citrici.* Syrup of citric acid. Citric acid, in powder, ℥ij.; oil of Lemons, ♏iv.; syrup, Oij. Rub the citric acid and oil of lemons with a fluid ounce of the syrup, then add the mixture to the remainder of the syrup, and dissolve with a gentle heat.]

[4. *Syrupus allii.* Syrup of Garlic. Fresh garlic, sliced and bruised, ℥vj.; diluted acetic acid, Oj.; sugar, in coarse powder, ℔ij. Macerate the garlic in ten fluid ounces of the diluted acetic acid, in a glass vessel, for four days, and express the liquor. Then mix the residue with what remains of the acid, and again express until sufficient has passed to make the whole, when filtered, measure a pint. Lastly, pour the filtered liquor on the sugar contained in a quart bottle, and agitate it until dissolved.]

[5. *Syr. Amygdalæ.* Syrup of almonds; syrup of orgeat. Sweet almonds, blanched, ℔j.; bitter almonds, do., ℥iv.; water, Oiij.; sugar, ℔vj. Rub the almonds in a marble mortar into a fine paste, adding, during the trituration, three fluid ounces of the water, and a pound of the sugar. Mix the paste thoroughly with the remainder of the water, strain with strong expression, add the remainder of the sugar to the strained liquor and dissolve it with the aid of a gentle heat. Strain through fine linen, allow to cool, and then preserve in well closed bottles in a cool place. Ph. U. S. Orangeflower water, in the quantity of half a pint is an agreeable and useful addition. It is demulcent, nutritious, and slightly sedative.

[6. *Syr. Aurantii corticis.* Syrup of orange-peel. Orange-peel, bruised, ℥ij.; boiling water, Oj.; refined sugar, ℔iiss. Macerate the orange-peel in the water in a covered vessel for twelve hours, and strain: then add the sugar, and proceed in the manner directed for syrup.

[7. *Syr. Ipecacuanhæ.* Syrup of Ipecacuanha. Macerate, Ipecacuanha, in coarse powder, ℥j., for fourteen days in diluted alcohol, Oj., and filter. Evaporate the filtered liquor to f℥vi., and again filter, and add sufficient water to make the liquid measure a pint. Lastly, add sugar, ℔iiss., and proceed in the manner directed for syrup. Syrup of Ipecacuanha may also be prepared by putting the Ipecacuanha, previously moistened with diluted alcohol, into a percolator; pouring upon it gradually diluted alcohol, until a pint of filtered liquor is obtained, then evaporating to six fluid ounces, and completing the process as above directed. Ph. U. S. Emetic and expectorant. Dose for an adult (emet.), f℥j. to f℥ij. For a child one or two years old, from f℥j. to f℥ij.

[8. *Syr. Krameriæ.* Syrup of rhatany. Rhatany, in coarse powder, ℔j.; sugar, ℔iiss.; water, q. s. Mix the Rhatany with a pint of water, and having allowed the mixture to stand for twenty-four hours, introduce it into a percolator, and gradually pour water upon it, until four pints of filtered liquor are obtained. Evaporate this, by means of a water-bath, to seventeen fluid ounces; then add the sugar, and proceed in the manner directed for syrup.

[This syrup may also be prepared in the following manner:—Extract of Rhatany, ℥ij.; water, Oj.; sugar, ℔iiss. Dissolve the extract in the water, and filter; then add the sugar, and proceed in the manner directed for syrup. Ph. U. S. Astringent. Dose for an adult, f℥ss.; for a child 1 or 2 years old, gtt. xv., to gtt. xx.]

[9. *Syrupus Limonis.* Lemon Syrup. Lemon juice, strained, Oj.; refined sugar, ℔ij. Add the sugar to the juice, and proceed in the same manner as directed for syrup. Cooling.]

[10. *Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ.* Syrup of Wild-cherry bark. Wild-cherry bark, in coarse powder, ℥v.; sugar, ℔ij.; water, q. s. Moisten the bark thoroughly with water, let it stand for twenty-four hours in a close vessel, then transfer it to a percolator, and pour water upon it gradually until a pint of filtered liquor is obtained. To this add the sugar, in a bottle, and agitate occasionally until it is dissolved.]

[10. *Syr. Rhei.* Syrup of Rhubarb. Rhubarb in coarse powder, ℥ij.; alcohol, Oss.; water, Ojss.; sugar, ℔ij. Mix the alcohol and water, pour four fluid ounces of the liquid on the rhubarb previously mixed with an equal bulk of sand, and allow the whole to stand four hours; then transfer the mass to a percolator, and gradually pour upon it the remainder of the mixed alcohol and water. When the liquor has ceased to pass, evaporate it by means of a water-bath to thirteen fluid ounces, and, having added the sugar, proceed in the manner directed for syrup. Ph. U. S. A laxative. Dose for a child, f℥j. to f℥ij.]

[11. *Syr. Rhei aromaticus.* Aromatic syrup of rhubarb; spiced syrup of rhubarb. Rhubarb, bruised, ℥iiss.; cloves, bruised; cinnamon, bruised, each ℥ss.; nutmeg, bruised, ℥ij. Macerate for fourteen days in diluted alcohol, Oij., and strain; then by means of a water bath evaporate the liquor to Oj., and while hot add syrup, Ovj. Ph. U. S. It may also be prepared by putting the rhubarb and aromatics, previously reduced to coarse powder and moistened with diluted alcohol, into a percolator; pouring upon them gradually diluted alcohol until two pints of filtered liquor are obtained; then evaporating to a pint, and completing the process as above directed. Warm, stomachic, laxative. Used in bowel complaints, especially of children.]

[12. *Syr. sarsaparillæ compositus.* Compound syrup of sarsaparilla. Sarsaparilla, bruised, ℔ij.; guaiacum wood, rasped, ℥iij.; hundred-leaved roses, senna, liquorice root, bruised, each, ℥ij.; macerate fourteen days in diluted alcohol, Ox.; express and filter; evaporate the tincture by means of a water bath to Oiv., filter; add sugar, ℔viij. and make a syrup. Lastly, take oil of sassafras, oil of anise, each ♏v.; oil of partridge berry, ♏iij.; rub them with a small quantity of the syrup, and then mix thoroughly with the remainder. Ph. U. S. It may also be made by displacement. Alterative. Dose, f℥ss. to f℥j.; three or four times a day.]

[13. *Syr. Scillæ.* Syrup of squill. Vinegar of squill, Oj.; refined sugar, ℔ij. Make a syrup. Ph. U. S. Expectorant. Dose, f℥j.]

[14. *Syr. Scillæ compositus.* Compound syrup of squill; hive syrup. Squill, bruised; seneka, bruised, each ℥iv.; water, Oiv.; boil to one half, strain, and add sugar, ℔iijss.; then evaporate to three pints, and while the syrup is hot, dissolve in it tartrate of antimony and potassa, gr. xlviii. It may also be made by displacement. Emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and frequently cathartic.]

[15. *Syr. Senegæ.* Syrup of seneka. Seneka, bruised, ℥iv.; water, Oj. Boil the water with the seneka to one half, and strain; then add sugar, refined, ℔j.; make a syrup. It may also be made by displacement. Ph. U. S. Stimulating, expectorant. Dose, f℥j. to f℥ij.]

[16. *Syr. Sennæ.* Syrup of senna. Senna, ℥ij.; fennel-seed, bruised, ℥j.; digest for an hour, at a gentle heat, in boiling water, Oj.; strain, add sugar, ℥xv. and evaporate to a proper consistence. Ph. U. S. Cathartic. Dose for a child, f℥i. to f℥ij.

[18. *Syr. Tolutanus.* Syrup of tolu. Tincture of tolu, f℥jss.; water, Oj.; sugar, ℔iiss. Mix the tincture with the sugar in coarse powder; expose the mixture in a shallow dish to a gentle heat until the alcohol has evaporated; then pour the water upon it in a covered vessel, heat gradually till the sugar is dissolved, and strain. Ph. U. S. Used to flavour mixtures.]

[19. *Syr. Zingiberis.* Syrup of ginger. Tincture of ginger, f℥iv.; water, Oiv.; sugar, ℔x. Mix the tincture with four pounds of the sugar, in coarse powder, and expose to a gentle heat until the alcohol has evaporated. Add the residue of the sugar, and subsequently the water; heat gradually until the sugar is dissolved, and strain.]

[20. *Syr. Ferri iodidi.* Syrup of iodide of iron. The following formula, though not officinal, is the best that has been proposed. Take of pure iodine one hundred grains; iron filings, fifty grains; distilled water, one ounce. Digest these for some time, filter and wash the ferruginous mass with a little distilled water; unite the fluids and add half an ounce of sugar; then evaporate down to one ounce. Four parts of this syrup contain one part of ioduret of iron. Dose, six to twelve drops, three times a day.]

[21. *Syr. Ferri sesquinitratis.* Syrup of sesquinitrate of iron. The following formula for this very useful preparation is

given by Mr. A. Duhamel, in the *Am. Jour. of Pharmacy*, for July, 1845. "Take of iron wire, free from rust, and cut in pieces, ℥vj. ; nitric acid, f℥iss. ; water, f℥viij. ; sugar, ℥xiv. Add to the iron the acid previously mixed with the water, and set aside the mixture for twelve hours, that the acid may be saturated. Decant the liquor from the undissolved iron, add the sugar, which you dissolve in it by heat, and finally strain." Dose, gtt. x. to gtt. xxx. Very efficacious in some forms of chronic diarrhœa.]

[SYSTALLIC (*συν*, with; *στελλω*, to contract). Applied to the movement of parts which alternately contract and dilate.]

[SYSTEM (*συν*, together; *ἱστημι*, to place). This word, taken in a good sense, signifies the assemblage and arrangement of things between which there exists an analogy, or which concur to the same end. In natural history it means the methodical arrangement of objects, in order to facilitate their study: it is then synonymous with method. But the word system is often used in an unfavorable sense, in the physical sciences, and then signifies a purely gratuitous supposition, to accord with which nature is made to bend. In anatomy it signifies an assemblage of the organs composed of the same tissues, and designed for analogous functions.—*Nysten.*]

[SYSTEMIC. Belonging to the general circulation.]

[SYSTOLE. The movement of contraction of the heart to propel the blood.]

[SYSTOLIC. Relating to the systole of the heart.]

[SYSTEMATIC. Relating or appertaining to systems.]

[SYSTEMATIC BOTANY. An arrangement of plants according to the principles upon which they are connected with, and distinguished from, one another.]

The following is a sketch of the *Artificial* or *Sexual System* of Linnæus, and also of the *Natural System*:—

I. System of Linnæus.

1. *Classes.*—Plants are distributed into twenty-four classes, founded on the number, position, and relative connexion of the *sexual organs*. Of these classes, the first twenty have *hermaphrodite* flowers; the following three, *unisexual* flowers; the last has no flowers. The first eleven classes are founded on the *number of the stamens;* the 12th and 13th, on their *number* and *position;* the 14th and 15th, on their *number* and *relative length;* the 16th, 17th, and 18th, on modes of *connexion* subsisting between the *filaments* of the stamens; the 19th, on *connexion* of the *anthers* of the stamens; the 20th, on *connexion* of the *stamens* with the *pistil;* the 21st, 22d, and 23d, on modifications arising from *unisexuality* and *hermaphroditism;* the 24th, on the absence, or obscure nature, of the sexual organs, as compared with those of all the other classes.

2. *Orders.*—The classes are distributed into orders, the first thirteen classes being divided, each, into several orders depending on the *number of the styles;* the 14th, into two orders, the seeds, in the one, being *covered* by a seed-vessel, those in the other being, as Linnæus erroneously supposed, *naked;* the 15th, into two orders, the one characterised by a long seed-vessel, or *siliqua*, the other by a short one, or *silicula;* the 16th, 17th, and 18th, into several orders founded on the *number of the stamens;* the 19th, into three orders relating to the *unisexual, hermaphrodite,* or *neutral* condition of the florets; the 20th, 21st, and 22d, into several orders dependent on the *number* and modes of *connexion of the stamens;* the 23d, into three orders founded on *unisexuality* and *hermaphroditism;* the 24th, on general natural affinities. This, and the preceding paragraph, may be studied in connexion with the tables on the two following pages.

CLASSES AND ORDERS

OF

THE LINNÆAN SYSTEM OF BOTANY.

	Class.	
FLOWERS HERMAPHRODITE.	1. Monandria.....	1 *Stamen* in each flower.
	2. Diandria.....	2 *Stamens* "
	3. Triandria.....	3 " "
	4. Tetrandria.....	4 " equal in length.
	5. Pentandria.....	5 " "
	6. Hexandria.....	6 " "
	7. Heptandria.....	7 " "
	8. Octandria.....	8 " "
	9. Enneandria.....	9 " "
	10. Decandria.....	10 " "
	11. Dodecandria.....	12 to 19 "
	12. Icosandria.....	20 or more, on the *calyx*.
	13. Polyandria.....	20 or more, on the *receptacle*.
	14. Didynamia.....	4; 2 long, 2 short.
	15. Tetradynamia....	6; 4 long, 2 short: *flowers cruciform*.
	16. Monadelphia.....	*Filaments* united at the base into one set.
	17. Diadelphia.....	*Filaments* united into two sets.
	18. Polyadelphia....	*Filaments* united into three or more sets.
	19. Syngenesia.....	*Anthers* united; *Flowers compound*.
	20. Gynandria.....	*Stamens* inserted on the *Pistil*.
FLOWERS UNISEXUAL.	21. Monœcia.....	*Stamens* and *Pistils* in *separate flowers* on the *same plant*.
	22. Diœcia.....	*Stamens* and *Pistils* in *separate flowers* on two *separate plants*.
	23. Polygamia.....	*Stamens* and *Pistils separate* in some flowers, *united* in others, either on the *same plant*, or on *two* or *three* distinct plants.
	24. Cryptogamia.....	*Fructification* concealed.

These twenty-four *Classes* are divided into *Orders*, as follows:—

1. The *Orders* of the first thirteen Classes are founded on the *number of styles* in each flower:—
   1. *Monogynia*, 1 style.
   2. *Digynia*, 2 styles.
   3. *Trigynia*, 3 styles.
   4. *Tetragynia*, 4 styles.
   5. *Pentagynia*, 5 styles.
   6. *Hexagynia*, 6 styles.
   7. *Heptagynia*, 7 styles.
   8. *Octogynia*, 8 styles.
   9. *Decagynia*, 9 styles.
   10. *Polygynia*, many styles.

2. The *Orders* of the fourteenth Class are two, founded on the presence or (supposed) absence of a seed-vessel:—
   1. *Gymnospermia*, seeds 4, apparently naked; or, more correctly speaking, ovarium 4-lobed.
   2. *Angeiospermia*, seeds in a distinct seed-vessel.

3. The *Orders* of the fifteenth Class are two, founded on the comparative length of the seed-vessel:—
   1. *Siliquosa*, seeds in a long seed-vessel, or siliqua.
   2. *Siliculosa*, seeds in a short seed-vessel, or silicula.

4. The *Orders* of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth Classes are founded on the *number of stamens* in each adelphia, or brotherhood:—
   1. *Triandria*, 3 stamens.
   2. *Pentandria*, 5 stamens.
   3. *Decandria*, 10 stamens.
   4. *Polyandria*, many stamens.

5. The *Orders* of the nineteenth Class are three, founded on the structure of the flower:—
   1. *Æqualis.* All the florets perfect.
   2. *Superflua.* Florets of the *disk* perfect; of the *ray*, pistilliferous only.
   3. *Frustranea.* Florets of the *disk* perfect; those of the *ray* neuter.

6. The *Orders* of the twentieth Class are founded on the number of the stamens:—
   1. *Monandria*, 1 stamen. 2. *Diandria*, 2 stamens, &c.

7. The *Orders* of the twenty-first and twenty-second Classes are founded on the number, union, and situation of the stamens:—
   1. *Monandria*, 1 stamen. 2. *Diandria*, 2 stamens.
   3. *Monadelphia*, &c.

8. The *Orders* of the twenty-third Class are three, founded on the separation of the sexes in the same plant, or in different plants:—
   1. *Monœcia.* Unisexual flowers, accompanied by barren or fertile flowers, or both, all on *one plant.*
   2. *Dicœcia.* The same, on *two different plants.*
   3. *Tricœcia.* The same, on *three different plants.*

9. The *Orders* of the twenty-fourth Class are Natural Orders, or Families:—
   1. *Filices.* 3. *Hepaticæ.* 5. *Fungi.*
   2. *Musci.* 4. *Lichenes.* 6. *Algæ.*

II. NATURAL SYSTEM.

Class I.—Exogens, or Dicotyledonous Flowering Plants.

Leaves reticulated. Stem with bark, wood, medullary rays, and pith; increasing in diameter by the addition of new matter to the exterior. Flowers with a quinary, or, more rarely, a quaternary, division. Seeds in a pericarp. Cotyledons two, opposite; or, if more, whorled, or on the same plane. Germination exorrhizous.

1. *Divisions of Jussieu.*—The primary divisions are founded on the separation, the combination, and the absence of the petals, and are termed the *polypetalous*, the *monopetalous*, and the *apetalous* groups; to which is added a fourth, founded on the separation of the sexes in flowers having no petals, and termed *diclinous*. The first three are divided with reference to the insertion of the stamens, which are epigynous, perigynous, or hypogynous; further, the monopetalous epigynous group is subdivided into plants which have their stamens united, and those which have them distinct. Hence we have eleven classes:—

		Class.
Polypetalous	Stamens epigynous	1
	Stamens perigynous	2
	Stamens hypogynous	3
Monopetalous	Corolla hypogynous	4
	Corolla perigynous	5
	Corolla epigynous — Anthers united	6
	Corolla epigynous — Anthers distinct	7
Apetalous	Stamens epigynous	8
	Stamens perigynous	9
	Stamens hypogynous	10
Diclinous		11

2. *Divisions of De Candolle.*—De Candolle reduced the eleven classes of Jussieu to four; the first three being founded on the separation or cohesion of the several parts of the flower, the fourth on the suppression of the floral envelopes. Thus, in Thalamifloræ, all the parts are present and distinct from each other; in Calycifloræ, the stamens adhere to the calyx; in Corollifloræ, the petals cohere with each other; in Monochlamydeæ, the corolla is suppressed, and, in the most imperfect orders, the calyx also.

Polypetalous	Stamens hypogynous	*Thalamifloræ.*
	Stamens perigynous	*Calycifloræ.*
Monopetalous		*Corollifloræ.*
Apetalous		*Monochlamydeæ.*

3. *Divisions of Dr. Lindley.*—Dr. Lindley first distributes the Class into the Polypetalous, Monopetalous, and Incomplete *sub-classes;* these are next divided into *groups.* The principles on which these divisions are founded are stated in the following table:—

Table of Groups.

Sub-class I. Polypetalæ.	Groups.
Albumen very considerably larger than the minute embryo	*Albuminosæ.*
Albumen absent, or only forming a layer between the embryo and the seed-coat.	
Ovary inferior (often with an epigynous disk)	*Epigynosæ.*
Ovary superior.	
Placentæ parietal	*Parietosæ.*
Placentæ in the axis.	
Calyx dislocated	*Calycosæ.*
Calyx complete; its parts being all on the same plane.	
Carpels united into a solid pistil, parallel with each other	*Syncarposæ.*
Carpels oblique, upon a gynobase	*Gynobaseosæ.*
Carpels disunited	*Apocarposæ.*
Sub-class II. Incompletæ, or Apetalæ.	
Calyx altogether absent	*Achlamydosæ.*
Calyx present.	
Embryo curved round albumen	*Curvembryosæ.*
Embryo straight.	
Stamens monadelphous	*Columnosæ.*
Stamens distinct.	
Calyx tubular, often corolliform	*Tubiferosæ.*
Calyx very imperfect	*Rectembryosæ.*
Sub-class III. Monopetalæ.	
Fruit consisting of but one perfect carpel	*Aggregosæ.*
Fruit of several carpels.	
Ovary inferior	*Epigynosæ.*
Ovary superior.	
Carpels three or more	*Polycarposæ.*
Carpels only two.	
Fruit nucamentaceous	*Nucamentosæ.*
Fruit capsular	*Dicarposæ.*

4. *Natural Orders.*—The following are the Exogenous *Orders,* containing medicinal plants, arranged according to the above groups:—

1. *Albuminosæ*
- Ranunculaceæ.
- Papaveraceæ.
- Myristicaceæ.
- Winteraceæ.
- Umbelliferæ.

2. *Epigynosæ.*
- Myrtaceæ.
- Cucurbitaceæ.

3. *Parietosæ.*
- Cruciferæ.
- Violaceæ.

4. *Calycosæ.*
- Guttiferæ.
- Polygalaceæ.
- Linaceæ.

5. *Syncarposæ.*
- Malvaceæ.
- Dipteraceæ.
- Aurantiaceæ.
- Rhamnaceæ.
- Euphorbiaceæ.
- Caryophyllaceæ.

6. *Gynobaseosæ.*
- Simarubaceæ.
- Rutaceæ.
- Zygophyllaceæ.
- Oxalidaceæ.

7. *Apocarposæ.*
- Rosaceæ.
- Pomaceæ.
- Amygdaleæ.
- Leguminosæ.
- Amyridaceæ.

1. *Achlamydosæ.*
Piperaceæ.
Salicaceæ.
Balsamaceæ.

2. *Curvembryosæ.*
Chenopodiaceæ.
Polygonaceæ.
Menispermaceæ.

3. *Columnosæ.*
Aristolochiaceæ.

4. *Tubiferosæ.*
Thymelaceæ.
Lauraceæ.

5. *Rectembryosæ.*
Cupuliferæ.
Urticaceæ.
Ulmaceæ.

1. *Aggregosæ.*
Compositæ.
Valerianaceæ.

2. *Epigynosæ.*
Cinchonaceæ.
Rubiaceæ.

3. *Polycarposæ.*
Pyrolaceæ.
Convolvulaceæ.

4. *Nucamentosæ.*
Boraginaceæ.
Labiatæ.

5. *Dicarposæ.*
Scrophulariaceæ.
Solanaceæ.
Gentianaceæ.
Oleaceæ.

Class II.—Endogens, or Monocotyledonous Flowering Plants.

Leaves straight-veined. Stem increasing in diameter by the addition of new matter to the centre. Flowers with a ternary division. Embryo with one cotyledon. Germination endorrhizous.

Divisions of Dr. Lindley.—There are two primary divisions, one having the organization of the flowers *perfect, i. e.*, with a distinct calyx and corolla, and a regular consolidated cotyledon; the other *imperfect*, the calx and corolla being either entirely absent, or in an incomplete condition, and the cotyledon being commonly rolled up without consolidation, or actually flat. The former includes four *groups*, the latter two, the characters of which are stated in the following table:—

Perfect Endogens.

Group 1.—Epigynosæ. Anthers distinct. Flowers complete, formed upon a ternary plan. Ovary inferior; or, if superior, then the leaves either scurfy or equitant.
Zingiberaceæ. Musaceæ. Hæmodoraceæ. Taccaceæ. Bromeliaceæ. Marantaceæ. Amaryllidaceæ. Burmanniaceæ. Iridaceæ. Hydrocharaceæ.

Group 2.—Gynandrosæ. Stamens and style consolidated into a central column. Flowers complete, formed upon a ternary plan. Ovary inferior, usually one-celled, with scobiform seeds.
Orchidaceæ. Vanillaceæ. Apostasiaceæ.

Group 3.—Hypogynosæ. Flowers coloured, formed upon a ternary plan. Ovary superior.
Palmaceæ. Melanthaceæ. Liliaceæ. Butomaceæ. Juncaceæ. Pontederaceæ. Gilliesiaceæ. Commelinaceæ. Alismaceæ. Philydraceæ.

Group 4.—Retosæ. Leaves either with many ribs, the intervals betweeen which are irregularly netted, or with a midrib and netted sides; foot-stalk taper, articulated with the stem. Embryo without a lateral slit. Flowers never arranged in a spadix. Floral envelopes complete.
Smilaceæ. Dioscoreaceæ. Roxburghiaceæ.

Imperfect Endogens.

Group 5.—Spadicosæ. Flowers herbaceous or imperfect; the perianth sometimes absent. Embryo with a lateral slit for the emission of the plumule.
Pandanaceæ. Araceæ. Typhaceæ. Juncaginaceæ. Cyclanthaceæ. Acoraceæ. Naiadaceæ. Pistiaceæ.

Group 6.—Glumosæ. Bracts scale-like, glumaceous, imbricated, in the room of a calyx.
Graminaceæ. Desvauxiaceæ.
Cyperaceæ. Restiaceæ. Xyridaceæ.

Class III.—Acrogens, Cryptogamic, or Flowerless Plants.

Plants usually composed of cellular tissue only. Stem, when such exists, increasing by extension of its point. Reproduction taking place either by spores enclosed in thecæ, or imbedded in the substance of the plant. Germination occurring at any part of the surface of the spore.

Sub-class 1.—Ætheogamous. Plants furnished with air-vessels and stomates.
Filices. Marsiliaceæ. Lycopodiaceæ.
Equisetaceæ. Salviniaceæ. Marchantiaceæ. Jungermanniaceæ.
Sub-class 2.—Amphigamous. Plants having neither air-vessels nor stomates.
Characeæ. Andræaceæ. Fungaceæ.
Musci. Lichenaceæ. Algaceæ.

T

T BANDAGE. The peculiar bandage of the body, so named from its resemblance to the letter T. There is also a *double T* bandage, which has two perpendicular pieces sowed to the transverse one.

TABACI FOLIA. Tobacco; the dried leaves of the *Nicotiania tabacum*. The specific name is perhaps derived from *tabac*, an instrument used in America for smoking tobacco; by some it is derived from *Tobago*, or from *Tabasco*, a town in New Spain.

[TABACUM. *Tobacco.* The Pharmacopœial name for the leaves of *Nicotiana Tabacum.*]

TABASHEER. A siliceous substance found in the joints of the bamboo, sometimes fluid, but generally in a concreted state. In foreign countries it is termed *bamboo milk*, salt of bamboo, and bamboo camphor. The word is derived from the Persian *scher*, or the Sanscrit *kschirum*, signifying milk.

TABELLA (dim. of *tabula*, a table). A tablette, or lozenge.

TABES. Literally, a wasting or melting; hence applied to consumption, and other emaciating diseases.

1. *Tabes dorsalis.* Decline, from intemperate indulgence in libidinous pleasures, so called from the weakness which it causes in the back or loins.

2. *Tabes mesenterica.* Mesenteric disease; tuberculous disease of the abdomen, &c. It has been termed by Sauvages, *scrofula mesenterica*, as indicative of scrofulous diathesis, and of the organs in which it appears; and by the French, *carreau*, which seems to refer to the hard and cushion-like prominence of the abdomen; it has also been termed *entero-mesenterite.*

3. *Tabes saturnina.* Tabes sicca. Wasting of the body produced by lead.

TABULA VITREA. The glassy table; a term applied to the dense internal plate of the skull.

TACAMAHACA. A resin procured from the *Calophyllum Calaba*, a Guttiferous plant of the East Indies; it has been termed *oleum mariæ*, green balsam, &c.

[The best authorities now suppose the Tacamahac to be derived from the *Fagara Octandra* (Linn.), a tree of considerable size, growing in the island of Curaçoa, and in Venezuela.

A variety obtained from the East Indies, and called *tacamahaca orientale*, or tacamahaca in testis, is supposed to be derived from the *Calophyllum Inophyllum.*]

TÆNIA. The Tape-worm; an intestinal worm. See *Vermis.*

TÆNIA (*τείνω*, to stretch). A ligature; a long and narrow riband.

1. *Tænia hippocampi.* Tænia fimbriata; or the plaited edges of the processes of the fornix, which pass into the inferior cornua of the ventricles of the brain.

2. *Tænia semicircularis.* A white line running between the convex surface of the optic thalami and the corpora striata.

3. *Tænia Tarini.* A yellowish 'horny band,' which lies over the vena corporis striata, first noticed by Tarinus. It is a thickening of the lining membrane of the ventricle.

TA'FFETAS VE'SICANT. Blistering cloth; employed as a substitute for the ordinary blistering plaster. See *Pannus vesicatorius.*

TAFIA. *Cane spirit.* A spirit obtained, by distillation, from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane.

TAHITI ARROW-ROOT. *Otaheite salep.* A nutritious fecula, prepared from the root of the *Tacca pinnatifida*, a native of the Molucca isles, and of the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

TA'LBOR'S POWDER. *English Remedy.* The name formerly given in France to cinchona, from the successful use of it in intermittent fever by Sir Robert Talbor, who employed it as a secret remedy. For a similar reason it has at different times received the names of the *Countess' Powder, Jesuits' Powder,* &c.

TALC. A foliated mineral, nearly allied to mica, and sometimes used as a substitute for glass.

TALC-EARTH. *Bitter earth; bitter-salt-earth.* Names for magnesia.

TALIACOTIAN OPERATION. A mode of forming a new nose from the integuments of the forehead, or from the arm, &c. of another person. The statue of Gaspar Taliacotius stands in the anatomical theatre of Bononia, holding a nose in his hand.

TALIPES (*talus*, the ankle; *pes*, foot). Club-foot; a distortion of the feet, occasioned by the balance of the action of muscles being destroyed. See *Clubfoot.*

TALLICOONAH or KUNDAH OIL. The oil procured from the seeds of the *Carapa Touloucouna*, a tree growing abundantly in Sierra Leone, much esteemed as an anthelmintic.

TALLOW. Animal fat, melted, and separated from the fibrous matter mixed with it. There are the white and yellow *candle tallow*, and the common and Siberian *soap tallow.*

[TALLOW, VEGETABLE. A substance obtained by the Chinese from the fruit of *Stillingia sebifera.*]

TALPA. Literally, a mole. Hence, it is a tumour under the skin, compared to a mole under the ground. Sometimes it signifies an encysted tumour on the head.

TALUS. Literally, a die, or a huckle-bone, with which a game of dice was played. Hence the term is used for the *astragalus*, a bone of the tarsus resembling an ancient die.

TAMARINDI PULPA. The pulp or preserved fruit of the *Tamarindus Indica*, a Leguminous plant, named from the terms *tamar*, a date, and *Indus*, in reference to its Indian origin.

[TAMARINDUS. *Tamarinds.* The Pharmacopœial name for the preserved fruit of *Tamarindus Indica;* a genus of plants of the natural order Leguminosæ.]

[*Tamarindus Indica.* A native of the East and West Indies, Arabia, &c., the preserved fruit of which is used as laxative and refrigerant.]

[TAMARIX. Tamarisk. A genus of plants of the natural order Tamaricaceæ.]

[*Tamarix gallica. T. mannifera.* A species growing in the neighbourhood of Mt. Sinai, and affording a variety of manna.]

TA'MUS COMMUNIS. Common Black Bryony, an indigenous plant, the root of which is employed for removing the marks of bruises. In France it is called the *herbe aux femmes battues*, the herb for bruised women.

[TAMPON. A plug.]

TANACE'TIN. A non-azotized compound, obtained from the *Tanacetum Vulgare*, and very similar to absinthin.

[TANACETIC ACID. A name given by Peschier to a peculiar acid found by him in *Tanacetum vulgare.*]

[TANACETUM. *Tansy.* The pharmacopœial name for the herb of *Tanacetum vulgare;* a genus of plants of the natural order Asteraceæ.]

Tanacetum vulgare. Common Tansy; a European plant, occasionally used for culinary purposes, and for making *tansy tea.* It contains an acid, called *tanacetic acid.*

[TANNASPIDIC ACID. A name given by Luck to a peculiar acid found by him in the root of *Aspidium Filix mas.*]

[TANNATE. A combination of tannic acid with a salifiable base.]

[TANGHINIA VENENIFERA. A tree, native of Madagascar, belonging to the natural order Apocynaceæ, the kernel of the fruit of which is very poisonous, and was formerly used as an ordeal to ascertain the guilt of suspected persons.]

TA'NGUINE. *Tanghicin.* A bitter crystalline poisonous principle procured from the seeds of the *Tanghinia Madagascariensis.*

TANNIC ACID. [Tannin.] An acid occurring in the bark of all the varieties of Quercus and many other trees, and in gall-nuts, from which it is procured in greatest purity. What is commonly called *tannin* is tannic acid mixed with some foreign matters.

1. *Artificial tannin.* Produced by the action of nitric acid on charcoal, or on substances containing charcoal.

2. *Tanno-gelatin.* A yellow flocculent precipitate, caused by a mixture of tannic acid with a solution of gelatine. It is the essential basis of leather, being always formed when skins are macerated in an infusion of bark.

[TANSY. Common name for *Tanacetum vulgare.*]

TANTALUM. A metal found in the Swedish minerals *tantalite* and yttro-tantalite, and named on account of the insolubility of its oxide in acids, in allusion to the fable of Tantalus. It is identical with Columbium.

TAPE'TUM (*τάπης*, tapestry). Literally, a cloth wrought with various colours; a term applied by some anatomists to the inner surface of the choroïd, and, by Bell, to that portion which has also been known as the tunica Ruyschiana. Mr. Dalrymple denies that any such structure occurs in the human eye.

TAPIOCA. A fecula prepared from the root of the *Janipha Manihot.* There are two kinds, viz., the *granular tapioca*, occurring in lumps or granules; and *tapioca meal*, a white amylaceous powder, supposed to be identical with *Brazilian arrow-root.*

TAPPING. The operation of puncturing the abdomen, and drawing off the fluid, in dropsy. See *Paracentesis.*

TAR. A thick, black, unctuous substance, chiefly obtained from the pine, and other turpentine trees, by burning them in a close smothering heat.

Tar-water. A once celebrated remedy, made by infusing tar in water, stirring it from time to time, and, lastly, pouring off the clear liquor, now impregnated with the colour and virtues of the tar.

[*Tar-beer* or *Wine of Tar.* A preparation used in pulmonary affections. It may be prepared as follows:—Take of ground malt, honey, and tar, each one pound; yeast, half a pint. Mix the malt and honey with six pints of water, in an earthen vessel; keep the mixture for three hours, with occasional stirring, at a temperature of 80° F., and add the yeast. Sustain the fermentation for thirty-six hours by a heat between 70° and 80°, then decant the supernatant liquid, add the tar gradually to the dregs, stirring constantly, so as to make an uniform mixture, and return the decanted fluid to the vessel. Stir the whole occasionally for a week, adding water so as to preserve the original measure; then strain with strong expression, allow the expressed liquor to stand until it becomes nearly clear by subsidence, and finally, filter through paper.]

TARANTISMUS (*tarantula*, an animal whose bite is supposed to be cured only by music). The dancing produced by the bite of the tarantula; an affection, described by Sauvages, which appears to constitute a form of chorea.

[TARANTULA. A species of venomous spider, the bite of which was said to be cured by music.]

TARAXACUM. The root of the *Leontodon Taraxacum*, or Dandelion, a plant of the order Compositæ.

Taraxacine. A crystallizable substance extracted from the milky juice of the above plant.

TARA'XACUM COFFEE. Dandelion Coffee; a powder consisting of taraxacum roots, well cleaned, dried, and powdered, and mixed with coffee.

TARAXIS (*ταράσσω*, to confound). A slight inflammation of the eye.

TARRAS, or TERRAS. A volcanic earth, found in Germany and Sweden, and used as a cement.

TARSUS. The instep; the space between the bones of the leg and the metatarsus. Also, the thin cartilage situated at the edge of the eyelids.

[*Tarsal.* Relating to the tarsus.]

[TARTAR. A peculiar substance which concretes on the inside of wine-casks, being deposited there during the fermentation of the wine. When purified and reduced to powder it is the cream of tartar of the shops.]

TARTAR EMETIC. Tartrate of antimony and potass. See *Antimony.*

TARTAR OF THE TEETH. The popular name for a concretion which encrusts the teeth. It appears to be a deposit from the saliva.

TARTAREOUS MOSS. The *Lecanora tartarea*, a cryptogamic plant, of the order *Algaceæ*, which yields the *red* and *blue cudbear.* In Holland, *litmus* is prepared from this plant.

[TARTAREAN MOSS. *Lecanora Tartarea.*]

TARTARIC ACID. An acid existing in many fruits, and in several roots, but prepared only from the juice of the grape, in which it occurs in the form of *tartar*, or bi-tartrate of potash.

1. *Para-tartaric acid.* An acid contained in the cream of tartar of the wines of the Vosges.

2. *Tartralic acid.* The first modification of tartaric acid, when exposed to a temperature of about 342°. The second modification is called *tartrelic acid.* The para-tartaric acid undergoes similar modifications by exposure to heat.

3. *Tartro-vinic acid.* Obtained by boiling tartaric acid with absolute alcohol.

4. *Tartro-carbydric acid.* Obtained by treating pyroxylic, or wood spirit, with tartaric acid. See *Carbydrogen.*

5. *Tartras.* A tartrate; a salt formed by the union of *tartaric acid* with a base.

The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia formerly made use of the term *tartris*, or tartrite.

TARTARUM. Tartar, or the bi-tartrate of potash; a salt which precipitates during the fermentation of wine, owing to its insolubility in alcohol. In the crude state, it is called *argol;* when purified, it is termed *cream of tartar.*

1. *Serum lactis tartarizatum.* Cream of tartar whey; prepared by adding about two drachms of the bi-tartrate to a pint of milk.

2. *Oleum tartari per deliquium.* A liquid procured by exposing carbonate of potash, called salt of tartar, to the air; it attracts water, and changes its form.

[TARTRATE. A combination of tartaric acid with a salifiable base.]

[1. *Tartrate of antimony and potassa.* Tartar Emetic.]

[2. *Tartrate of potassa and soda.* Rochelle salt.]

[TASTELESS AGUE DROP. Fowler's solution, *liquor potassæ arsenitis.*]

TAURIN (*taurus*, an ox). A neutral substance, derived from unprepared oxbile.

TAXIDER'MY (*τάξις*, order; *δέρμα*, skin). The art of preparing and preserving specimens of the skins of animals.

TAXIS (*τάσσω*, to put in order). The operation of reducing a hernia with the hand.

[TAXUS BACCATA. The Yew. A tree belonging to the natural order Pinaceæ, the fœtid leaves of which are said to be poisonous, especially to cattle.]

[TEA. The dried leaves of the *Thea Chinensis*, an evergreen shrub belonging to the natural order Ternstræmiaceæ, a native of China and Japan.]

[TEA BERRY. One of the common names for *Gaultheria procumbens.*]

TEA OIL. An oil procured from the seeds of the *Camellia oleifera* of China, by expression. The Chinese term it *cha yew*, which signifies *tea oil.*

TEARS. The peculiar fluid which lubricates the eye. This term denotes, *in chemistry*, any fluid falling in drops, as gums or resins, exuding in the form of tears.

[TECOMA. A genus of plants of the natural order Bignoniaceæ.]

[1. *Tecoma impetiginosa.* This plant abounds in tannin, and a decoction of the bark is used as an astringent.]

[2. *Tecoma ipe.* This species has similar properties to the preceding, and is used in Brazil to form a gargle for aphthous affections of the fauces.]

[3. *Tecoma stans.* This is said to possess diuretic powers.]

[4. *Tecoma speciosa.* This is said to be both diuretic and cathartic.]

TE'CTUM ARGE'NTI. *Marcasita.*—Names sometimes given to bismuth.

TEEL SEEDS. The produce of the *Sesamum orientale*, an Indian plant of the order *Pedaliaceæ.* The seeds yield a bland fixed oil, called *gingilic oil.*

TEGUMENT (*tego*, to cover). A covering of the body, as the cuticle, &c.

TELA. A web of cloth; a term applied to *web-like* tissues.

1. *Tela cellulosa* vel *mucosa.* The cellular tissues of organized bodies. It occurs in all parts of the animal body in general, and is termed *intermedia* vel *laxa;* it surrounds all the organs, and is then called *stricta;* penetrates into their interstices, and is then designated *stipata;* and is the basis of all, serving in one sense to unite, and in another to separate them, and is then named *organica* vel *parenchymalis.* It has been supposed to consist merely of mucus.

2. *Tela adiposa.* The adipose tissue of animals, consisting of an aggregation of microscopic vesicles, grouped together, and connected by laminar cellular tissue. It is the reservoir of the fat. See *Tissue.*

3. *Tela aranearum.* Spider's web, or cobweb; employed as a styptic, and internally, in America, in intermittents.

4. *Tela choroïdea.* A membraneous prolongation of the pia mater in the third ventricle; it is also called *velum interpositum.*

TE'LA VESI'CATORIA. *Taffetas vesicant.* Blistering tissue. See *Pannus vesicatorius.*

[TELANGIECTASIS (*τηλε*, remote; *αγγειον*, vessel; *εκτασις*, dilatation). Nævus maternus. Aneurism from Anastomosis. Dilatation of vessels remote from the heart.]

TELERY'THRIN. A colouring matter obtained by a further oxidation of *erythrin.*

TELLURIUM (*tellus*, the earth). A rare metal, of a brilliant silvery-white lustre.

TEMPERAMENT (*tempero*, to mix together, to temper). *Crasis.* A mixture or tempering of elements; a notion founded on an ancient doctrine of four qualities, supposed to *temper* each other: these are, in the abstract, hot, cold, dry, moist; in the concrete, fire, air, earth, water. Thus we have—

1. The *Sanguine* or *Sanguineous* temperament, indicative of the predominance of the sanguineous system; supposed to be characterized by a full habit, soft skin, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, red or au-

burn hair (the *flavus* of the Romans, and the yellow-haired of the Scotch), frequent pulse, large veins, and vivid sensations.

2. The *Melancholic*, or atrabilarious temperament. This is described as existing in a firmer and thinner frame than in the preceding case, with a dark complexion, black hair, and a slow circulation; the nervous system is less easily moved; the disposition is grave and meditative (*meditabundus.—Gregory*).

3. The *Choleric*, or bilious temperament. This is intermediate between the two preceding, and is marked by black curling hair, dark eyes, a swarthy, and at the same time ruddy, complexion, a thick, rough, hairy skin, and a strong and full pulse.

4. The *Phlegmatic*, or pituitous temperament. This differs from all the preceding in the laxity of the skin, the lighter colour of the hair, and the greater sluggishness of the faculties both of animal and physical life.

TEMPERA'NTIA (*tempero*, to moderate). *Refrigerantia.* Agents which reduce the temperature of the body when unduly augmented, as cold, acids, certain salts, &c.

TEMPERATURE (*tempero*, to mix various things in due proportions). The comparative degree of active heat accumulated in a body, as measured by an instrument, or by its effects on other bodies.

TEMPERING. The operation of heating iron to a certain extent, indicated by the colour presented on the surface of the metal.

TEMPORA (pl. of *tempus*, time). The temples, or that part of the head on which the hair generally begins to turn gray, thus indicating *the age.*

Temporalis. A muscle arising from the temporal fossa and the semicircular line bounding it, and inserted into the upper part of the coronoïd process of the lower jaw. It draws the lower jaw upward.

[TEMULENTIA. Drunkenness. Frequently applied in the description of diseases to a condition resembling drunkenness. *Mania e temulentia* synonymous with mania à potu and delirium tremens.]

TENACITY (*teneo*, to hold). The degree of force with which the particles of bodies cohere, or are held together: a term particularly applied to metals which may be drawn into wire, as gold and silver.

TENACULUM (*teneo*, to hold). A hook to lay hold of the bleeding vessels in surgical operations.

TENDON (*τείνω*, to stretch). A fibrous cord at the extremity of a muscle, by which the muscle is attached to a bone.

[TENDRIL. A filiform appendage by which a climbing plant supports itself.]

TENESMUS (*τείνω*, to strain.) Straining; painful and perpetual urgency to alvine discharges, with dejection of mucus only, and in small quantity.

[TENOTOMY (*τείνω*, to stretch; *τεμνω*, to cut). This term originally signified exclusively the division of tendons; but as the object of this operation is to remedy accidents and particularly deformities which are produced by adventitious fibrous bands, and by the retraction of muscles and ligaments, as well as by the retraction of tendons, it is now applied to every operation in which any part, which is shortened, or retracted, is divided.]

TENSOR (*tendo*, to stretch). A muscle which *stretches* any part.

1. *Tensor tympani.* A muscle of the tympanum, which, by its contraction, acts upon the membrana tympani, and modifies the sense of hearing.

2. *Tensor vaginæ femoris.* A muscle arising from the spine of the ilium, and inserted into the fascia lata; whence it is also called *fascialis.* It stretches the fascia, &c.

TENT. A roll of lint, or prepared sponge, for dilating openings, sinuses, &c.

TENTACULA (pl. of *tentaculum*, from *tento*, to feel). Feelers; organs by which certain animals attach themselves to surrounding objects, &c.

TENTORIUM (*tendo*, to stretch). A tent, or pavilion.

Tentorium cerebelli. A roof of dura mater thrown across the cerebellum. In leaping animals, it is a bony tent.

[TEPHROSIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Fabaceæ.]

[1. *Tephrosia Apollinea.* A species growing in Egypt and Nubia, said to be used to adulterate the Alexandria Senna.]

[2. *Tephrosia Leptostachya.* This species has some reputation in Senegal as a purgative.]

[3. *Tephrosia purpurea.* An East Indian species prescribed by Hindoo practitioners in dyspepsia, lientery, and tympanitis.]

[4. *Tephrosia senna.* This is used in Popayan as a substitute for senna.]

[5. *Tephrosia toxicaria.* This is employed in Jamaica for intoxicating fish.]

[6. *Tephrosia Virginiana.* An indigenous species, a decoction of the roots of which is used by the Indians, and in popular practice as a vermifuge.]

TEPIDARIUM (*tepidus*, warm). The warm bath. See *Baths.*

[TERATOLOGY (*τερας*, a monster;

λογος, a discourse.) A treatise on monsters.]

TERBIUM. A newly-discovered metal, occurring along with yttria. See *Erbium.*

[TERCHLORIDE OF FORMYLE. — Chloriform.]

TERCINE (*ter*, thrice). The designation of the third integument of the ovule in plants, said to be the epidermis of the nucleus.

TEREBELLA (dim. of *terebra*, a perforating instrument). A trepan, trephine, or instrument for sawing out circular pieces of the skull.

TEREBINTHINA (τέρμινθος of Theophrastus). Turpentine; a resinous juice yielded by most species of *Pinus;* the appellation, however, more properly belongs to the product of the genus *Pistacia*, which contains the true *terebinthus* of the ancients. See *Turpentine.*

TE'REBYLE'NE. *Terebene.* Liquid artificial camphor, obtained by passing hydrochloric acid into oil of turpentine, surrounded by ice. A solid compound is obtained at the same time, called *solid* or *Kind's artificial camphor.*

TERES. Long and round. The name of two muscles, the *major* and the *minor*, which arise from the scapula, and are inserted into the humerus. They move the arm in various directions.

TERETE. Taper; as applied to stems, and distinguished from angular.

[TERIODIDE OF FORMYLE. *Iodoform.*]

[TERMINALIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Combretaceæ. The fruits of some of the species are known by the name of Myrobalans.]

[TERMINOLOGY (τερμων, a term; λογος, a discourse.) A treatise on terms.]

TERNARY (*ter*, thrice). A term applied by Dalton to any chemical substance composed of three atoms. See *Atomic Theory.*

Ternate. A term applied to parts which are united in threes.

TERRA. Earth; as distinguished from minerals, metals, etc.

1. *Terra alba.* The name given in trade to the *powdered gypsum*, employed in the manufacture of inferior lozenges, as a substitute for sugar.

2. *Terra cariosa.* [*Terra Tripolitana.*] Tripoli, or rotten stone, consisting of silex and clay.

3. *Terra damnata* vel *mortua.* Condemned, or dead earth. The residue of some distillations; a term synonymous with *caput mortuum.*

4. *Terra foliata tartari.* Foliated earth of tartar, or the acetas potassæ.

5. *Terra Japonica.* Japan earth, or Catechu. This is a *misnomer*, the substance being the inspissated juice of a species of Acacia.

6. *Terra Lemnia.* A bolar earth, found in Lemnos; a compound of aluminum.

7. *Terra marita.* A name sometimes given to the curcuma or turmeric root.

8. *Terra ponderosa.* Heavy earth, calk, or barytes. The muriate is called *terra ponderosa salita.*

9. *Terra Sienna.* A brown bole, or ochre, with an orange cast, brought from Sienna, and used in painting.

10. *Terra sigillata.* Sealed earth. Little cakes of Lemnian earth, stamped with impressions, and formerly used as absorbents.

11. *Terra verte.* Green earth; this is used as a pigment, and contains iron mixed with clay, and sometimes with chalk and pyrites.

TE'RRO-META'LLIC. *Metallic earth.* A material introduced by Mr. Peake, of Burslem, and consisting of a mixture of several kinds of clay, pulverized and tempered to a very fine state, the iron-hardness of the compound being due to the peculiar quality of the clays employed.

TERTIAN (*tertius*, the third). A species of intermittent, or ague, in which the intermission continues for forty-eight hours, the paroxysm generally commencing about noon, and usually remaining under twelve hours. It occasionally exhibits the *catenating* and *protracted* varieties. See *Quotidian.*

TERTIUM SAL (*tertius*, third). A neutral salt, so named from its constituting a *third* body, different from the acid and the alkali which compose it.

TEST (*testis*, a witness). A re-agent; a substance which, being added to another substance, *tests* or distinguishes its chemical nature or composition.

Test paper. Paper dipped several times in a filtered infusion of litmus, and dried after each immersion, until it is of a deep purple colour.

TESTA. A shell. The shell of the *Ostrea edulis*, or Oyster.

1. *Testæ præparatæ.* Prepared shells. The shells are to be well cleaned with boiling water, and then treated as in the preparation of chalk.

2. *Testa, in Botany.* A general term for the integuments of the seed, from its frequently presenting a glossy, *shell-like* appearance. The term is sometimes limited to the outermost of these integuments.

TE'STA OVI. *Putamen ovi.* Egg-shell. See *Pellicula ovi.*

TESTIS (literally, a witness, quasi *testis virilitatis*). *Orchis.* A testicle;

the designation of two glandular bodies, also called *didymi*, situated in the scrotum.

1. *Testes muliebres.* A former designation of the ovaries in women.

2. Of the *Tubercula quadrigemina* of the brain, the two upper are named the *nates*; the two lower, the *testes*.

TESTU'DO. Literally, a shell-crab, or tortoise. A term under which Vogel has described a species of wen, or cyst, containing a fluid, which readily hardens into horn or nail.

[TETANIC. Appertaining to tetanus.]

TETA'NICA. *Spastica.* Agents which augment the irritability of the muscles, inducing tetanus or spasm, as strychnia, &c.

TETANUS (*τείνω*, to stretch). Literally, *stretched* or *stiff*, but used substantively for contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, attended with tension and rigidity of the parts affected. Its varieties are founded on the particular manner in which the body is bent:—

1. *Trismus*, or *Locked Jaw*, in which the effects are confined to the flexor muscles of the jaw or throat.

2. *Tetanus*, in which all the body is affected, and becomes rigid, but retains its ordinary straightness; its effects are confined to the posterior and anterior muscles.

3. *Emprosthotonos*, in which the body is bent forward; tetanus of the *flexor* muscles.

4. *Opisthotonos*, in which the body is bent backwards; tetanus of the *extensor* muscles.

5. *Pleurosthotonos*, in which the body is drawn to one side; this is the *tetanus lateralis* of Sauvages.

6. Tetanus is also distinguished, according to its intensity, into the *acute* and the *chronic*; *traumatic*, arising from wounds; and *idiopathic*, from various causes.

TETRADYNAMIA (*τετρὰς*, four, *δύναμις*, power). The fifteenth class of Linnæus's system of plants, characterized by the presence of six stamens, of which four are long, two short, as in Stock.

Tetradynamous. Having six stamens, of which two pair are longer than the third pair.

TETRANDRIA (*τετρὰς*, four, *ἀνὴρ*, male). The fourth class of plants in Linnæus's system, characterized by the presence of four stamens of equal length. See *Didynamia.*

Tetrandrous. Having four stamens of about equal length.

[TETRANTHERA. A genus of plants of the natural order Lauraceæ.

Tetranthera. Roxburghii. The fruit of this contains much fatty matter which is employed by the Chinese, as a substitute for tallow in the manufacture of candles.]

TETTER. A corruption from the French *dartre*, or the Greek *δαρτός*. This term has been used synonymously with scall; but its proper meaning is *Herpes.*

[TEUCRIUM CHAMÆDRYS. Germander. A European Labiate plant, the leaves and tops of which have been employed as a mild corroborant, in uterine, gouty, rheumatic, and scrofulous affections and intermittent fevers.]

[*Teucrium marum.* Cat thyme. A warm, stimulating, aromatic bitter, recommended for hysteria, amenorrhœa, &c.

[*Teucrium scordium.* Water germander. Formerly esteemed as a corroborant in low forms of diseases.]

THALAMIFLORÆ (*thalamus*, a bed, *flos*, a flower). A sub-class of Exogenous plants, having a calyx and corolla, petals distinct, and stamens hypogynous. Every part of the flower springs separately from the thalamus, without contracting cohesion with each other, as in Ranunculaceæ.

THALAMUS (*θάλαμος*, a bed). A term applied to a part of the brain from which the optic nerve arises. The *thalami nervorum opticorum* were termed by Gall the inferior great ganglia of the brain.

[THALICTRUM. A genus of plants of the order Ranunculaceæ.]

[1. *Thalictrum flavum.* The root of this species is purgative, and is considered in Russia beneficial in hydrophobia.]

[2. *Thalictrum sinense.* This is said to be laxative and demulcent, and is used in China in pectoral complaints.]

THALLEI'OCHIN (*θάλλειν*, to flourish). A term suggested as preferable to *dalleiochin*, by which Brandes and Leber designated the green product of the action of chlorine and ammonia on quinia.

THA'LLOGENS (*θαλλὸς*, thallus; *γίνομαι*, to be produced). A division of acrogenous plants, in which there is no distinction between stem and leaves, as in lichens, algæ, and fungi. See *Cormogens.*

[THALLOCHLOR. A green colouring substance, obtained from cetrarin.]

THALLUS. A term applied to the lobed frond of *lichens*, and to the bed of fibres from which many *fungi* arise; it is generally employed to denote the combination of stem and leaves in the lower cryptogamic plants.

[THAPSIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Umbelliferæ.]

[*Thapsia asclepias.* Deadly carrot. The root is a violent emetic and cathartic. It is not now used.]

THEA. A genus of plants of the order Ternstromiaceæ, including the *Thea viridis*, or green tea, and the *Thea bohea*, or *black tea*.

Thein. A crystallizable substance, obtained by Oudry from tea. It is identical with *caffein*.

THEBAINA. *Paramorphia*. A white crystalline substance, with alkaline properties, procured from opium. Its name is derived from that of *Thebes*, an ancient city of Egypt.

THECA (*θέω*, to put). A case or sheath. Hence, the dura mater of the spinal cord s sometimes called *theca vertebralis*.

Theca in plants. A term applied to the cavity of the anther, to the sporangium of ferns, to the urn of mosses, &c.

THECAPHORE (*θήκη*, a capsule; *φέρω*, to bear). The stalk upon which the ovary of plants is sometimes seated. It is synonymous with *gynophore*, podogynium, &c.

THEDEN'S BANDAGE. A particular bandage, sometimes employed in brachial aneurism; it begins from the fingers, and extends gradually to the axilla. Scarpa says that it ought to be called the *bandage of Genga*.

THEIOTHE'RMIN. The name given by Monheim to an organic substance found in mineral waters, which derives its origin from confervals. See *Zoogen*.

THENAR (*θέναρ*). *Vola*. The palm of the hand. A muscle extending the thumb.

THE'NARD'S BLUE. A blue pigment obtained by heating phosphate of cobalt with pure alumina.

THEOBROMA CACAO. A plant of the order *Sterculiaceæ*, the seeds of which, when roasted and made into a paste with vanilla, constitute *chocolate*. The fragments of the seed-coats, mixed with portions of the kernels, form *cocoa*.

Theobromine. A crystallizable substance, obtained from the above plant, resembling caffein.

[THEORY. A connected arrangement of facts, according to their bearing on some real or hypothetical law. An *hypothesis* has been distinguished from theory, as an assumption which is conceived to afford a support to a discovered law. The abstract principles of any science or art considered without reference to practice.]

THERAPEUTICS (*θεραπεύω*, to heal). [*Therapeia*.] That branch of medicine which relates to the treatment of diseases. It is distinguished into *general* and *special* therapeutics.

THERIACA (*θηριακὸς*, from *θηρίον*, a beast). Originally, a medical preparation against the bite of serpents, and against poison in general; a term now applied to treacle.

THERMÆ (*θέρμη*, heat). Warm baths or springs.

[THERMAL. Appertaining to heat.]

THERMOMETER (*θέρμη*, heat; *μέτρον*, a measure). Literally, a *measurer of heat*; an instrument for comparing the degree of active heat existing in other bodies, by its effect in expanding a column of mercury.

1. *Fahrenheit's Thermometer*. That arrangement of the scale of the instrument, in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water, under a medium pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180 parts, or degrees, the freezing being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°. This scale was adopted by Fahrenheit, because he supposed, erroneously, that 32 of those divisions below the freezing point of water (which was therefore 0 on his scale) was the *zero*, or greatest degree of cold.

2. *Centigrade Thermometer*. This is the thermometer of Celsius, which is used in France, and is the most convenient in practice: it consists in that arrangement of the scale, in which the freezing point is marked 0, or *zero*; and the boiling point, 100.

3. *Reaumur's Thermometer*. In this scale, the freezing point is marked 0, or *zero*, and the boiling point 80°. The degrees are continued of the same size, below and above these points, those below being reckoned negative.

4. These different modes of graduation are easily convertible: the scale of Centigrade is reduced to that of Fahrenheit by multiplying by nine and dividing by five; that of Reaumur to that of Fahrenheit by dividing by four instead of five: or that of Fahrenheit to either of these, by reversing the process. Thus—

C. $100° \times 9 = 900 \div 5 = 180 + 32° = 212°$ F.
R. $80° \times 9 = 720 \div 4 = 180 + 32° = 212°$ F.

Or, by reversing the order—

F. $212° - 32 = 180 \times 5 = 900 \div 9 = 100°$ C.
F. $212° - 32 = 180 \times 4 = 720 \div 9 = 80°$ R.

5. A Table is added, showing the correspondence of the three thermometers:

Fahrenheit.	Centigrade.	Reaumur.
212	100°	80°
200	93·33	74·66
190	87·77	70·22
180	82·22	65·77
170	76·66	61·33
160	71·11	56·88
150	65·55	52·33
140	60°	48°
130	55·55	43·55
120	48·88	39·11
110	43·33	34·66
100	37·77	30·22

Fahrenheit.	Centigrade.	Reaumur.
90	32·22	25·77
80	26·66	21·33
70	21·11	16·88
60	15·55	12·44
50	10·	8·
40	4·44	3·55
32	0·	0·
20	— 6·66	— 5·33
10	—12·22	— 9·77
0	—17·77	—14·22

THE'RMO-MU'LTIPLIER. An instrument invented by Melloni for investigating the phenomena of radiant heat. It consists of an arrangement of thirty pairs of bismuth and antimony bars contained in a brass cylinder, and having the wires from its poles connected with an extremely delicate magnetic galvanometer.

THERMOSCOPE (*θέρμη*, heat; *σκοπέω*, to observe). The name of a particular kind of thermometer, which *shows* or *exhibits* the changes of heat to the eye. So, *pyroscope* is the name of a particular kind of pyrometer.

THERMOSTAT (*θέρμη*, heat; *ἵστημι*, to fix). A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature, constructed on the principle of the unequal expansion of metals by heat.

[THESIS. A dissertation on some subject. An essay prepared by a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.]

[THEVETIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Apocynaceæ.]

[1. *Thevetia ahouai.* A Brazilian tree, the seeds of which are acro-narcotic, and its bark narcotic and purgative.]

[2. *Thevetia neriifolia.* A West Indian species, the seeds of which are violently acro-narcotic, and its bark eminently febrifuge, two grains being said to be equal to a full dose of cinchona.]

THIACE'TIC ACID. An acid formed by distilling pentasulphide of phosphorus with fused acetate of soda.

THIONU'RIC ACID. An acid formed by adding sulphite of ammonia to a solution of alloxan.

THIOSINNAMINE. A bitter crystalline organic base procured by the action of ammonia on oil of mustard. See *Sinnamine.*

[THLASPI. A genus of plants of the natural order Cruciferæ.]

[1. *Thlaspi arvense* } Treacle Mustard.
[2. *Thlaspi campestre* } Mithredate mustard. The seeds of both these species have an acrid biting taste resembling mustard, and possess similar properties.]

[3. *Thlaspi bursa pastoris.* Common Shepherd's purse. An extract prepared from the juice of this species has been lately extolled in hemorrhages, when the fibrin of the blood is diminished. The dose is one to two drachms a day.]

[THOMPSONIANISM. An absurd doctrine put forth by a Dr. Samuel Thompson of New York, which at one time found many dupes, and still prevails, in a modified form, under the names of Botanic Medicine, Reformed Medicine, Eclectic Medicine, &c. Its leading dogmas are, that the human body is composed of four *elements*, earth, air, fire and water; that metals and minerals are in the earth, and being extracted from the depths of the earth, have a tendency to carry down into the earth those who use them; that the tendency of all vegetables is to spring up from the earth, and therefore to uphold mankind from the grave. Consequently, Thompson repudiated all mineral medicines, and restricted himself to vegetable ones, and to steam.]

THORAX (*θώραξ*). The chest; or that cavity of the body which contains the heart and lungs.

Thoracic duct. The great trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels. See *Ductus.*

THORIUM. A metal obtained from a black mineral, called *thorite*, and named from the Scandinavian deity Thor. *Thorina* is considered to be a protoxide.

[THORN-APPLE. *Datura Stramonium.*]

[THOROUGHWORT. *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*]

[THRIDACE. The inspissated expressed juice of the *Lactuca sativa.*]

THRIDA'CIUM. *French Lactucarium.* Extract of lettuce, obtained by evaporating the juice expressed from the stalks of the lettuce in the flowering season.

THROMBUS (*θρόμβος*, coagulated blood). A clot of blood. Also, a tumour, formed by a collection of extravasated, coagulated blood, under the integuments after bleeding. When not considerable, it is generally termed *ecchymosis.*

THRUSH. The popular name for *Aphtha.* The vesicles of this disease have been called by some writers "little white *specks*, or sloughs," or merely "a white fur," from attending only to the ultimate state of the eruption. See *Aphtha.*

THUS (*θύω*, to sacrifice). Frankincense; or the *abietis resina* of the Pharmacopœia.

[THUYA OCCIDENTALIS. Arbor vitæ. An indigenous Coniferous tree. A decoction of the leaves and small twigs have been used in intermittent fever, scurvy, rheumatism, &c. The oil obtained from the leaves by distillation has been given as an anthelmintic.]

THYMIOSIS. A name given by Swe-

diaur .o Frambœsia, arranged by him under the division of cachectic ulcers.

THYMUS (*θύμος*, a kind of onion; a small blister on the flesh, &c.) A conglomerate gland, situated in the thorax of the fœtus, part of which remains during youth, and the whole of which usually disappears in old age.

[THYMUS VULGARIS. Thyme. A Labiate plant, well known as a potherb; and occasionally used in baths, fomentations, and poultices, with other aromatic herbs.]

THYREO- (*θυρεός*, a shield). Names compounded with this word belong to parts attached to the *thyreoïd* (*εἶδος*, likeness), or shield-like cartilage of the larynx.

1. *Thyreo-arytænoïdeus.* A muscle arising from the thyreoïd, and inserted into the arytænoïd cartilage. It widens the glottis.

2. *Thyreo-epiglottideus.* A muscle arising from the thyreoïd cartilage, and inserted into the side of the epiglottis. It has been divided by Albinus into the *major* and the *minor*.

3. *Thyreo-hyoïdeus.* A muscle arising from the thyreoïd cartilage, and inserted into the os hyoïdes. It brings the larynx and hyoïd bone towards each other.

4. *Thyreo-pharyngeus.* A designation of the constrictor inferior muscle, from its arising from the thyreoïd cartilage.

5. *Thyreo-staphylinus.* A designation of the palato-pharyngeus muscle, from its origin and insertion.

[THYROID CARTILAGE. The largest cartilage of the larynx. It consists of two alæ, which meet in front at an acute angle, and form the projection termed *pomum Adami*.]

THYROID GLAND. A body composed of two oval lobes, which are situated one on each side of the trachea, and are connected together by means of an *isthmus*, which crosses its upper rings.

THYRSUS. A form of inflorescence, consisting of a panicle, the middle branches of which are longer than those of the apex or base, as in lilac.

THYSANOURA (*θύσσω*, obsolete; from *θύω*, to move rapidly; *οὐρά*, a tail). Insects which jump by means of their tail, as the spring-tail.

TIBIA. Literally, a flute or pipe. The shin-bone; or the great bone of the leg, so named from its resemblance to a pipe, the upper part representing the expanded or trumpet-like end; the lower part, the flute end of the pipe.

Tibialis. The name of two muscles of the tibia, the *anticus* or flexor, and the *posticus* or extensor tarsi tibialis.

TIC. A sound expressive of the action it imports; derived from the pungent stroke of pain, resembling the bite of an insect; or from the sound made by horses, which bite the manger when thus affected. As a medical term it has generally been applied to the disease called—

1. *Tic douloureux.* An affection of the *fifth* pair of nerves, or the nerves of *sensation* in the face; it may have its seat in other sentient nerves in the limbs. It is the *trismus dolorificus* of Sauvages.

2. Besides this form of tic, there is another, which, in the face, is an affection of the *seventh* pair of nerves, or the nerves of *expression:* on being excited, the face of the patient is variously and spasmodically drawn on one side, *without pain*. It seems to be occasioned sometimes by exposure to cold.

TICK-BITE. Infestment of the skin by the Acarus, or Tick; an insect which presents the following varieties:

1. *Acarus domesticus.* The domestic tick; observed in great numbers on the head, near gangrenous sores, and dead bodies; it is probably the *Acarus leucurus* of Linnæus.

2. *Acarus scabiei.* The *itch-tick;* burrowing in, or near, the pustules of the itch. See *Itch Insect.*

3. *Acarus autumnalis.* The harvest-bug, so called from its biting in the autumn. From the glossy wheals which its bite produces, it has been called *wheal-worm.*

[TICORE'A. A genus of plants of the natural order Rutaceæ.]

[*Ticorea febrifuga.* A South American tree, the bark of which is said to be a very active antiperiodic.]

TIGLII OLEUM. Oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium.* The seeds are known under the names of grana Molucca, tiglii grana, and grana tiglia; their acrid principle is called *tiglin.* The wood of the plant is termed *lignum pavanæ.*

TI'KOR. A fecula prepared in the East Indies from the tubers of several species of *Curcuma.*

TIME. A term in phrenology indicative of the faculty which conceives the duration of phenomena, their simultaneousness or succession. Its organ is seated above the middle of the eyebrow.

TIN. A white metal, found abundantly in Cornwall. The alchemists called it *Jove*, or *Jupiter.* See *Stannum.*

Tin-foil (*folium*, a leaf). Leaf tin; an alloy of tin and lead, sold in the form of a thin leaf.

TINCÆ OS (*tinca*, a tench). *Museau*

de tanche. The tench's mouth; a designation of the os uteri, from its fancied resemblance.

TINCAL. Crude borax, as it is imported from the East Indies, in yellow greasy crystals. When purified, it constitutes the *refined borax* of commerce.

TINCTU'RA (*tingo*, to tinge). A solution of certain principles of vegetables or animal matter, in alcohol, proof spirit, or spirit of greater or less density.

[The officinal Tinctures of the Ph. U. S., and the formulæ for preparing them, are as follows:—

[1. *Tinctura Aconiti foliorum.* Tincture of aconite leaves. Aconite leaves, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter through paper. This tincture may also be prepared by thoroughly moistening the aconite leaves, in powder, with diluted alcohol, allowing the mixture to stand for twenty-four hours, then transferring it to a percolator, and gradually pouring upon it diluted alcohol until two pints of filtered liquor are obtained.]

[2. *Tr. Aconiti Radicis.* Tincture of aconite root. Aconite root, well bruised, ℔j.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter through paper. It may also be prepared by displacement, in the following manner:—Aconite root, in powder, ℔j.; alcohol, q. s. Mix the aconite root with a pint of alcohol, and allow the mixture to stand for twenty-four hours; then transfer it to a percolator, and pour alcohol gradually upon it until two pints of the filtered liquid are obtained.]

[3. *Tr. Aloes.* Tincture of aloes. Powdered aloes, ℥j.; liquorice, ℥iij.; alcohol, Oss.; distilled water, Ojss. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter through paper.

[4. *Tr. Aloes et Myrrhæ.* Tincture of aloes and myrrh. Powdered aloes, ℥iij.; saffron, ℥j.; tinct. of myrrh, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter through paper.

[5. *Tinctura Assafœtida* Tincture of assafœtida. Assafœtida, ℥iv.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

[6. *Tr. Belladonnæ.* Tincture of belladonna. Belladonna, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter through paper. This tincture may also be prepared by thoroughly moistening the belladonna, in powder, with diluted alcohol, allowing it to stand for twenty-four hours, then transferring it to a percolator, and gradually pouring upon it diluted alcohol, until two pints of filtered liquor are obtained.]

[7. *Tr. Benzoini Compositæ.* Compound tincture of benzoin. Benzoin, ℥iij.; purified storax, ℥ij.; balsam of tolu, ℥j.; powdered aloes, ʒss.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter through paper. Stimulating expectorant.

[8. *Tr. Camphoræ.* Tincture of camphor. Camphor, ℥iv.; alcohol, Oij. Dissolve.

[9. *Tr. Cantharidis.* Tincture of Spanish flies. Spanish flies, bruised, ℥j.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days. Express and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[10. *Tr. Capsici.* Tincture of Cayenne pepper. Cayenne pepper, ℥j.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[11. *Tr. Cardamomi.* Tincture of cardamom. Cardamom, bruised, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[12. *Tr. Cardamomi Compositæ.* Compound tincture of cardamom. Cardamom, bruised, ℥vj.; caraway, bruised, ℥ij.; cinnamon, bruised, ℥v.; raisins, deprived of their seeds, ℥v.; cochineal, bruised, ℥j.; diluted alcohol, Oijss. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.]

[13. *Tr. Castorei.* Tincture of castor. Castor, bruised, ℥ij.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate for seven days, and filter.

[14. *Tr. Catechu.* Tincture of catechu. Catechu, ℥iij.; cinnamon, bruised, ℥ij.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

[15. *Tr. Cinchonæ.* Tincture of Peruvian bark. Yellow bark, in powder, ℥vj.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[16. *Tr. Cinchonæ Compositæ.* Compound tincture of Peruvian bark. Huxham's tincture of bark. Red bark, in powder, ℥ij.; orange peel, bruised, ℥iss.; Virginia snakeroot, bruised, ʒiij.; saffron, cut, red sanders, rasped, each, ℥j.; diluted alcohol, f℥xx. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. An excellent stomachic cordial.

[17. *Tr. Cinnamomi.* Tincture of cinnamon. Cinnamon, bruised, ℥iij.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. Aromatic and astringent.

[18. *Tr. Cinnamomi Compositæ.* Com-

pound tincture of cinnamon. Cinnamon, bruised, ℥j.; cardamom, bruised, ℥ss.; ginger, bruised, ʒiij.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[19. *Tr. Colchici Seminis.* Tincture of colchicum seed. Colchicum seed, bruised, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be made by displacement.

[20. *Tr. Colombæ.* Tincture of columbo. Columbo, bruised, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[21. *Tr. Conii.* Tincture of hemlock. Hemlock leaves, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[22. *Tr. Cubebæ.* Tincture of cubebs. Cubebs, bruised, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[23. *Tr. Digitalis.* Tincture of Foxglove. Foxglove, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[24. *Tr. Gallæ.* Tincture of galls. Galls, bruised, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. Powerful astringent.

[25. *Tr. Gentianæ Composita.* Compound tincture of gentian. Gentian, bruised, ℥ij.; orange-peel, ℥j.; cardamom, bruised, ℥ss.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[26. *Tr. Guaiaci.* Tincture of guiaiac. Guiaiac, powdered, ℔ss.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate fourteen days, and filter.

[27. *Tr. Guaiaci Ammoniata.* Guaiac, powdered, ℥iv.; aromatic spirit of ammonia, Oiss. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

[The following is the formula for the volatile tincture of guaiacum, recommended as so efficacious by the late Dr. Dewees, in suppression of the menses, and dysmenorrhœa. Best guaiac, in powder, ℥iv.; carbonate of soda or potassa, ʒiss.; pimento, in powder, ℥j.; diluted alcohol, ℔j. Digest for a few days. The volatile spirit of ammonia is to be added, *pro re nata*, in the proportion of one or two drachms, to every four ounces of the tincture; more or less agreeably to the state of the system. Dose, a teaspoonful, morning, noon, and evening, in a wineglassful of sweetened milk, or, where not contra-indicated, as much wine.

[28. *Tr. Hellebori.* Tincture of black hellebore. Black hellebore, bruised, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[29. *Tr. Humuli.* Tincture of hops. Hops, ℥v.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

[30. *Tr. Hyoscyami.* Tincture of henbane. Henbane leaves, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[31. *Tr. Iodini.* Tincture of iodine. Iodine, ℥j.; alcohol, Oj. Dissolve.

[32. *Tr. Iodini Composita.* Compound tincture of iodine. Iodine, ℥ss.; iodide of potassium, ℥j.; alcohol, Oj. Dissolve.

[33. *Tr. Jalapæ.* Tincture of jalap. Jalap, powdered, ℥vj.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[34. *Tr. Kino.* Tincture of kino. Kino, in powder, ℥vj.; diluted alcohol, q. s. Mix the kino with an equal bulk of sand, and, having introduced it into a percolator, pour diluted alcohol gradually upon it until eight fluid ounces of filtered liquor are obtained. This tincture is apt to deteriorate rapidly by exposure.

[35. *Tr. Krameriæ.* Tincture of rhatany. Rhatany, powdered, ℥vj.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[36. *Tr. Lobeliæ.* Tincture of lobelia. Lobelia, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[37. *Tr. Lupulinæ.* Tincture of lupulin. Lupulin, ℥iv.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

[38. *Tr. Myrrhæ.* Tincture of myrrh. Myrrh, bruised, ℥iv.; alcohol, Oiij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

[39. *Tr. Nucis Vomicæ.* Tincture of nux vomica. Nux vomica, rasped, ℥viij.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[40. *Tr. Olei Menthæ Piperitæ.* Tincture of oil of peppermint. (Essence of peppermint.) Oil of peppermint, f℥ij.; alcohol, Oj. Dissolve.

[41. *Tr. Olei Menthæ viridis.* Tincture of oil of spearmint. Oil of spearmint, ℥ij.; alcohol, Oj. Dissolve.

[42. *Tr. Opii.* Tincture of opium (lau-

danum). Opium, powdered, ℥iiss.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

[43. *Tr. Opii Acetata.* Acetated tincture of opium. Opium, ℥ij.; vinegar, f℥xij.; alcohol, Oss. Rub the opium with the vinegar, then add the alcohol, macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

[44. *Tr. Opii Camphorata.* Camphorated tincture of opium (paregoric elixir). Opium, powdered, benzoic acid, each, ℥j.; oil of anise, f℥j.; clarified honey, ℥ij.; camphor, ℈ij.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

[45. *Tr. Quassiæ.* Tincture of quassia. Quassia, rasped, ℥ij.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[46. *Tr. Rhei.* Tincture of Rhubarb. Rhubarb, bruised, ℥iij.; cardamom, bruised, ℥ss.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[47. *Tr. Rhei et Aloës.* Tincture of rhubarb and aloes (sacred elixir). Rhubarb, bruised, ℥x.; aloes, powdered, ℥vj; cardamom, bruised, ℥ss.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

[48. *Tr. Rhei et Gentianæ.* Tincture of rhubarb and gentian. Rhubarb, bruised, ℥ij.; gentian, bruised, ℥ss.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[49. *Tr. Rhei et Sennæ.* Tincture of rhubarb and senna (Warner's gout cordial). Rhubarb, bruised, ℥j.; senna, ℥ij.; coriander, bruised, fennel-seed, bruised, each, ℥j.; red sanders, rasped, ℥ij.; saffron, liquorice, each, ℥ss.; raisins, deprived of their seeds, ℔ss.; diluted alcohol, Oiij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

[50. *Tr. Sanguinariæ.* Tincture of bloodroot. Bloodroot, bruised, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[51. *Tr. Saponis Camphorata.* Camphorated tincture of soap (soap liniment). Soap, in shavings, ℥iv.; camphor, ℥ij.; oil of rosemary, f℥ss.; alcohol, Oij. Digest the soap with the alcohol by means of a water bath till it is dissolved; then filter, and add the camphor and oil.

[52. *Tr. Scillæ.* Tincture of squill. Squill, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[53. *Tr. Sennæ et Jalapæ.* Tincture of senna and jalap. Senna, ℥iij.; jalap, in powder, ℥j.; coriander, bruised, caraway, bruised, each, ℥ss.; cardamom, bruised, ℥ij.; sugar, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oiij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[54. *Tr. Serpentariæ.* Tincture of Virginia snakeroot. Virginia snakeroot, bruised, ℥iij.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[55. *Tr. Stramonii.* Tincture of stramonium. Stramonium seed, bruised, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter, It may also be prepared by displacement.

[56. *Tr. Tolutana.* Tincture of tolu. Balsam of tolu, ℥iij.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate until the balsam is dissolved, then filter.

[57. *Tr. Valerianæ.* Tincture of valerian. Valerian, bruised, ℥iv.; diluted alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[58. *Tr. Valerianæ Ammoniata.* Ammoniated tincture of valerian. Valerian, bruised, ℥iv.; aromatic spirit of ammonia, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[59. *Tr. Zingiberis.* Tincture of ginger. Ginger, bruised, ℥viij.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.]

TINEA. Literally, a moth-worm. A term applied to scald head, when the scabs have resembled moth-holes in cloth. This has been termed *favus*, when it resembles a honey-comb; and *achores*, when the discharge has been unusually acrimonious. See *Porrigo*.

TINNI'TUS AURIUM (*tinnio*, to tinkle, as metals). Ringing in the ears.

TI'SAN DE FELTZ. A remedy sometimes used in cutaneous diseases; prepared from sarsaparilla, crude antimony, and isinglass.

TISSUE. *Tela.* A web, or web-like structure, constituting the elementary structures of animals and plants.

1. *Cellular tissue.* An assemblage of whitish, filamentous, extensile, tenacious, and retractile laminæ, found in all parts of organized bodies, running in all directions, and leaving between them small spaces or *cellules* of variable extent.

2. *Adipose tissue.* A variety of the cel-

lular, forming a reservoir for the adeps, or fat.

3 *Reticular tissue.* A variety of the cellular, in which the cellules are larger, and the laminæ and fibres by which they are bounded much thinner and more delicate.

4. *Compact tissue.* A tissue formed by fibres placed so close together as to leave no intervals: it exists at the surface of bones, and forms the walls of the various apertures and canals which may occur in them. The bones of the skull consist of cellular tissue, called *diploë* or *meditullium*, placed between two thin tables of *compact* tissue.

5. *Tissue, adventitious*, or *accidental.* A morbid production in general, either of entirely new formation, or resembling any of the natural tissues of the body.

TITANIUM (*τίτανος*, calx). A metal which, in the form of *titanic acid*, constitutes several minerals, as menachanite, &c.

[TITHONICITY. A chemical force, supposed to be an independent imponderable, distinct from light, heat, and electricity, — existing in the spectrum, whether solar, or from artificial light.

[TITHONOMETER. An instrument for measuring the force of the chemical rays in any ray of light.]

TITILLA'TION (*titillo*, to tickle).— The production of laughter, suggested as a remedy for paralysis. A feather is passed lightly across the palm of the hand, three or four times daily, until laughter is occasioned.

TITUBATIO (*titubo*, to stagger). [Titubation.] *Fidgets.* General restlessness, accompanied with a perpetual desire of changing the position.

TOADSTOOLS. *Fungi venenati.* Poisonous fungi; these include all the species of *Amanita*, a sub-genus of Agaricus. See the last paragraph of the article *Poisons.*

TOBACCO. The dried leaves of the *Nicotania tabacum*, a plant indigenous to America; its peculiar principle is termed *nicotin.*

TO'DDY. Palm-wine; prepared, by fermentation, from palm-sugar.

TOILE PREPARÉE À LA CIRE.— A blistering plaster employed by the French, and prepared by spreading on cloth eight parts of white wax, four parts of olive oil, and one part of turpentine (Henry and Guibourt).

[TOKOLOGY. Obstetrics.]

TOLERANCE (*tolero*, to bear). A term employed by Rasori to denote the power of bearing a remedy. Poiseuille suggests that the "tolerance of remedies" may be due to the contact of the same substance with the membranes of the digestive tube, which, in consequence, becomes unfitted for transmitting the same quantity of fluid into the blood.

[TOLUIDINE. An organic base obtained from the oil of the balsam of Tolu. This new alkali is volatile, contains no nitrogen, and belongs to a class of bases represented by aniline.

[TOLUIFERA BALSAMUM. A synonyme of *Myroxylon Tolutanum.*]

TO'LUOLE. An oily hydrocarbon obtained by distillation from balsam of Tolu.

[TOLUTANUM. Ph. U. S. Balsam of Tolu. The juice of the *Myroxylon Tolutanum.*]

TOMBAC. A white alloy of copper with arsenic, called *white copper.*

TOMENTOSE. Covered with tomentum.

TOMENTUM. Short, close down.

TONGUE. *Lingua.* The organ of taste and speech. See *Papilla.*

[TONIC (*τείνω*, to draw). A rigid contraction of the muscles, without relaxation, as in trismus, &c.]

TONICA. Tonics; "substances which neither immediately nor sensibly call forth actions like stimulants, nor depress them like sedatives, but give power to the nervous system to generate or secrete the nervous influence by which the whole frame is strengthened."—*Dr. Billing.*

Tonica mineralia. Mineral tonics, comprising the metallic tonics, the mineral acids, and alum.

TONICITY. A property of the muscles, distinct from the true or Hallerian irritability, and probably dependent on an action of their nerves, and the nervous centres; by this power of the dilators of the larynx, this organ is kept open, whereas it becomes partially closed on dividing the recurrent nerves; by this power the face is symmetrical, whereas it becomes distorted when the seventh nerve on one side is paralyzed; by this power the sphincters are kept closed, &c.

The term *tonicity* is often used synonymously with elasticity, to denote that property of the muscular fibre.

[TONKA BEAN. The seed of the *Dipterix odorata.* Willd.]

TONSILS (*tondeo*, to clip, or shear). *Amygdalæ.* The round glands situated between the pillars of the velum palati.

Tonsillitis. Inflammation of the tonsils; a barbarous combination of the Latin word *tonsillæ* and the Greek termination *itis.*

[TOOTH. See *Dens.*]

TOOTH-RASH. A cutaneous disease, peculiar to infants. See *Strophulus*.

TOPHUS (*τόφος*, a crumbling gravel stone). A swelling which particularly affects a bone, or the periosteum.

Tophaceous. A term frequently applied to bodies, found in the lungs, resembling stone, and consisting of cartilage, with points here and there of incipient ossification.

TOPICA (*τόπος*, a place). A class of medicines employed for their external or topical effects. They are called *mechanical*, when they exert a physical or mechanical agency, as some anthelmintics; *chemical*, when they act chemically, as caustics; and *dynamical*, when they act dynamically, as acrids and emollients.

TORCULAR HEROPHILI. Literally, Herophilus's wine-press. A term applied to an irregular cavity, where the principal sinuses of the dura mater become confluent. The columns of blood, coming in different directions, were supposed to be *pressed* together in this part.

[TORMENTILLA. The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Potentilla Tormentilla*.]

[1. *T. erecta*, } Synonymes of *Po-*
[2. *T. officinalis*. } *tentilla Tormentilla*.]

TORMENTIL ROOT. The root of the *Potentilla Tormentilla*, a European plant of astringent qualities, used in the Orcades for tanning leather.

TORMINA (plur. of *tormen*, not in use). Griping; the pain which accompanies enteritis and diarrhœa.

TORPOR (*torpeo*, to be benumbed). Insensibility, mental or corporeal.

TORRICELLIAN VACUUM. The vacuum at the top of the column of mercury in a barometer, so called from *Torricelli*, the inventor of that instrument.

[TORSION. Twisting. Sometimes employed as a means of arresting arterial hæmorrhage. The artery is seized with forceps, drawn outwards, half an inch or more; the base of this isolated part is then seized by another pair of forceps, and held firmly, while the extremity of the vessel is twisted several times on itself, by means of the evellent forceps.]

TORSION-BALANCE. A delicate electrometer, so called because its principle consists in the *torsion* or twisting of a single fibre of the web of the silk-worm.

TORTICOLLIS (*torqueo*, to twist, *collum*, the neck). Wry neck; an inclination of the neck laterally or forward, arising from rheumatism.

[TORULÆ (Pl. of *torula*.) Microscopic confervoid bodies discoverable in fermenting fluids.]

[1. *Torula aceti*. A microscopic fungus developed during the acetous fermentation.]

[2. *Torula cerevisiæ*. A microscopic vegetable, in the form of diaphanous globules, found in fluids undergoing the vinous fermentation.]

TORULOSE. Knotted; irregularly contracted and distended, as applied to cylindrical bodies, or seed vessels.

TORUS. A rope or cord made of twisted grass or straw, on which the ancients laid their skins or other furniture for the convenience of sleeping; hence, the term is taken for a *bed*, and is used in botany as synonymous with *thalamus* or *receptacle*. It also signifies the protuberance of the muscles, and hence the term *torosus*, or muscular.

TOU'CHWOOD. The popular name of the *Polyporus igniarius*, or Hard Amadou Polyporus; an indigenous fungus found on willow and other trees, and commonly known by the name of *agaric of the oak*; it is employed for checking hæmorrhage.

TOURMALINE. A mineral which is hard enough to scratch glass, and becomes electric by heat. It is of various colours and forms; it is transparent when viewed across the thickness of a crystal, but perfectly opaque when turned in the opposite direction.

TOURNIQUET (French, from *tourner*, to turn). An instrument for checking the flow of blood into a limb, until some operation has been performed, or a more permanent plan of checking hæmorrhage has been adopted.

TOUS LES MOIS. An article of diet, commonly called the St. Kitt's Arrow-root. It is said to be the fecula of the rhizome of the *Canna coccinea*, which flowers *every month*, and has hence received its French name.

[TOXICAL (*τοξικον*, a poison.) Poisonous.]

[TOXICODENDRON. Ph. U. S. Poison Oak. The Pharmacopœial name for the leaves of *Rhus Toxicodendron*.]

[TOXICOHÆMIA (*τοξικον*, poison; *αιμα*, blood.) Poisoning of the blood.]

TOXICOLOGY (*τοξικὸν*, a poison; *λόγος*, a description). An account of poisons, their classification, effects, &c.

TRABECULA (dim. of *trabes*, a beam). A small beam; a term applied to the small medullary fibres of the brain, which constitute the commissures.

TRACHE'A (*τραχεῖα ἀρτερία*, *arteria aspera*, or rough artery). The windpipe. The term is derived from the inequality of its cartilages.

1. *Trache-itis.* Inflammation of the trachea.

2. *Tracheo-tomy* (*τομή*, section). The operation of making an opening into the wind-pipe.

3. *Trach-enchyma* (*ἐγχύω*, to pour in). The vascular tissue of plants, consisting of spiral vessels, which resemble the *tracheæ* of insects.

[TRACHELISMUS (*τραχεια*, the trachea.) A term devised by Marshall Hall to express that paroxysmal affection of the neck, in which, the muscles acting inordinately, the neck is affected with opistholonos, or becomes twisted, or otherwise contorted; whilst the subjacent veins are subjected to compression, and the blood flowing along them, is arrested or impeded in its course.]

TRACHE'LOS (*τράχηλος*). *Collum.* The Greek term for the neck.

1. *Trachelo-mastoïdeus.* A muscle arising from the transverse processes of the four last cervical, and sometimes of the first dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the mastoïd process of the temporal bone. It draws the head backward, or obliquely.

2. *Trachelo-scapular.* The designation of certain veins, which arise near the neck and shoulder, and contribute to form the external jugular vein.

[TRACHOMA (*τραχυς*, rough.) An asperity on the internal surface of the eyelids.]

TRACTUS (*traho*, to draw). A drawing in length; a region; a space.

1. *Tractus motorius.* Motor tract; the name given to the prolongation of the corpora pyramidalia through the pons Varolii into the crura cerebri. The motor nerves arise from this tract.

2. *Tractus opticus.* Optic tract; a flattened band, which arises from the thalamus opticus, and turns round the crus cerebri.

3. *Tractus respiratorius.* Respiratory tract; a name given by Bell to a narrow white band, which descends along the side of the medulla oblongata at the bottom of the lateral sulcus.

TRACING PAPER. Paper brushed over with a thin varnish made of colourless Dammara resin, the varnish being allowed to soak through the paper without any apparent coating remaining on the surface.

TRAGACANTH. A gum which exudes from several species of *Astragalus*, and is frequently called *gum dragon.* There are two kinds; viz. the *flaky* or Smyrna, and the *vermiform* or Morea, tragacanth.

1. *Tragacanthin* or *Adragantin.* Soluble gum of tragacanth. From its resemblance to gum arabic, it has been termed *arabine.*

2. *Bassorin.* The insoluble part of gum tragacanth, named from its similarity to gum bassora.

[TRAGIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ.]

[1. *Tragia cannabina.* An East Indian plant, the root of which is considered diaphoretic and alterative; and an infusion of it is given in ardent fevers.]

[2. *Tragia involucrata.* A small annual East Indian plant, the root of which is esteemed by Hindoo practitioners to be an excellent alterative, and a decoction of it said to be useful in suppression of urine.]

[3. *Tragia volubilis.* A West Indian species, the root of which is said to be diuretic and aperient.]

[TRAGOPOGON. A genus of plants of the natural order Cichoraceæ. The root of *T. porrifolium*, salsifi, and the young shoots of *T. pratense*, meadow salsifi, are eaten as food.]

TRAGUS (*τράγος*, a goat). A small eminence situated over the meatus externus of the ear, upon which hair often grows like the beard of a goat.

Tragicus. A muscle of triangular form, arising from the middle and outer part of the concha, and inserted into the tip of the tragus, which it pulls forward. See *Anti-tragicus.*

[TRAILING ARBUTUS. *Epigæa repens.*]

TRANSCENDE'NTAL (*transcendo*, to go beyond a certain limit). In philosophy, this term denotes that which is beyond the reach of our senses, as distinguished from what is empirical; it is thus synonymous with metaphysical. *Transcendental Anatomy* is that which investigates the model upon which the animal frame is constructed, and treats of the *homologies* which exist between the parts of the body, or the correspondence of parts beyond that which appears to the external sense; thus, the wing of a bird is the *homologue* of the arm of a man; the leaf of a plant is the homologue of the lung of an animal; the human scapula is the rib of the occiput, &c. See *Homologies.*

TRANSFORMATION (*transformo*, to change from one shape into another). *Metamorphosis.* The change which takes place in the component parts of the blood, during its passage from the minute arteries through the capillary system of vessels into the radicles of the venous system. There are three kinds of change:

1. Transformation of the components of the blood into the organized substance of

the different organs, termed *intussusceptio* or nutrition.

2. Transformation of the components of the blood on the free surface of an organ into a solid organized substance, which is the mode of growth of the non-vascular textures, or *appositio*.

3. Transformation of the components of the blood into a fluid matter, which escapes on the free surface of the organ, or *secretion.—Müller.*

TRANSFUSION (*transfundo*, to pour from one vessel into another). The operation of transfusing the blood of one animal into the veins of another.

[TRANSLATION. Metastasis.]

TRANSUDATION (*transudo*, to perspire). The process by which fluids pass through porous substances. Thus, the arteries and veins are sometimes represented as being porous; and hence, as parting with contained fluids by transudation, and imbibing extraneous fluids by capillary attraction. See *Secretion*.

TRANSVERSALIS (*transversus*, across). That which is placed across or crosswise. Hence the terms—

1. *Transversalis abdominis.* A muscle arising from the cartilages of the seven lower ribs, &c., and inserted into the linea alba, and the crest of the ilium. It supports and compresses the bowels.

2. *Transversalis colli.* A muscle arising from the transverse processes of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ, and inserted into those of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh upper dorsal vertebræ. It turns the neck obliquely backwards and to one side.

TRANSVERSUS. That which is placed across or crosswise.

1. *Transversus auris* of Albinus. A muscle arising from the prominent part of the concha, and inserted opposite to the outer side of the anti-helix. It draws the parts to which it is connected towards each other, and stretches the scapha and concha.

2. *Transversus pedis.* A muscle arising from the metatarsal bone of the great toe, and inserted into that of the little toe.

3. *Transversus perinæi.* A muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the middle line with its fellow. It is supposed to dilate the urethra.

TRAPEZA (*τράπεζα*). The Greek term for a table, or a table-cover.

1. *Trapezium.* A bone of the second row of the carpal bones, also called *os multangulum majus.* From its name it might be supposed to be square.

2. *Trapezoïdes os.* A bone of the second row of the carpal bones, smaller than the trapezium, and also called *os multangulum minus.*

3. *Trapezius.* A muscle so named from its lozenge form, arising from the superior transverse line of the occipital bone, from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical, and of all the dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the clavicle, the acromion, and the scapula. It is sometimes called *cucullaris*, from its resembling a cucullus, or monk's hood, hanging on the neck: and where it is united to its fellow in the nape of the neck, it is named *ligamentum nuchæ*, or *colli.* It draws the scapula according to the three directions of its fibres.

4. *Trapeziform.* Four-sided, with the opposite margins not parallel, as certain leaves.

TRAUMATIC (*τραῦμα*, a wound). Belonging to wounds; caused by wounds.

[TRAUMATICINE. A name given to a solution of gutta percha in chloroform.]

[TREE PRIMROSE. *Œnothera biennis.*]

TREACLE. *Molasses.* The uncrystallizable part of common sugar.

TREMOR (*tremo*, to tremble). Trembling; tremulous agitation of the head, limbs, &c.

1. *Tremor mercurialis.* The shaking palsy; an affection of the nervous system induced by the inhalation or other application to the body of *mercurial vapours.*

2. *Tremor tendinum.* Shaking palsy. A morbid intermittent action of the spasmodic kind, which sometimes continues more or less constantly present through a series of years.

TREPAN (*τρυπάω*, to perforate). *Terebellum; modiolus.* A circular saw, for perforating the skull in the operation of *trepanning.* It resembles the instrument called a wimble, and is worked in the same manner. It is now superseded, in this country, by the *trephine.* See *Abaptiston.*

TREPHINE. An instrument used for perforating the cranium.

TRIADELPHOUS. Having the stamens disposed in three parcels on fasciculi.

TRIANDRIA (*τρεῖς*, three; *ἀνήρ*, a man). The third class in Linnæus's system of plants, in which there are three stamens.

Triandrous. Having three stamens of about equal length.

[TRIANGULARIS. Triangular; having three angles.]

Triangularis sterni. A muscle arising from the lower part of the sternum and ensiform cartilage, and inserted into the cartilages of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs. It is also called *sterno costalis.* It

depresses the ribs, and is a muscle of expiration.

Triangularis labiorum. A name frequently given to the depressor anguli oris, from its triangular shape.

TRIBA'SIC SALTS. A class of the oxygen-acid salts, which, in the language of the acid theory, contain three equivalents of base to one of acid.

TRICEPS (tria capita habens). Having three heads. Hence—

1. *Triceps auris.* A name frequently given to the posterior auris, in consequence of this muscle arising by three distinct slips.

2. *Triceps extensor cubiti.* A muscle arising, by three heads, from the inferior border of the scapula, and from the os humeri, and inserted into the olecranon. It has been distinguished into the *extensor longus*, the *extensor brevis*, and the *brachialis externus.* It extends the forearm.

3. *Triceps extensor cruris.* This muscle extends the leg. It has been described as consisting of—

1. The *Vastus externus*, arising from the trochanter major, and inserted into the patella and fascia of the same joint;—
2. The *Vastus internus*, arising from the trochanter minor, and inserted into the patella and fascia; and,
3. The *Crurœus*, arising from between the trochanters, and inserted into the patella. Under this portion is frequently found a muscle, termed *subcrurœus.*

TRICHIASIS (*θρίξ, τριχός*, the hair). An unnatural direction of the cilia, in which they turn inwards against the eyeball. This affection has been called *pilare malum;* and, by Actuarius, *trichosis.*

Distichiasis, or "double row," is a modification of this affection; not that there is properly a double row, but a partial series of cilia produced on the inner margin of the lid, in addition to the natural row.

[TRICHILIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Meliaceæ.]

[1. *Trichilia cathartica.* A Brazilian plant, possessing great bitterness, and violently purgative.]

[2. *Trichilia emetica.* A native of Arabia and Senegal, the fruit of which is eaten; its root is employed as an emetic.]

[3. *Trichilia glabra.* This species is actively purgative.]

[4. *Trichilia moschata.* A West India species, the bark of which has the odour of musk, and is said to be eminently febrifuge.]

[5. *Trichilia spinosa.* An East Indian species, which affords a fragrant, stimulating oil, employed in India in chronic rheumatism and in paralytic affections.]

[TRICHINA SPIRALIS. A species of entozoa, consisting of very minute oblong cysts, found in the muscles of voluntary motion.]

TRICHOCE'PHALUS DISPAR. The long thread-worm; an intestinal cœlelminthous worm. See *Vermes.*

[TRICHURIS. See *Vermes.*

TRICORNE (*tria cornua*, three horns). A term applied to each lateral ventricle of the brain, from its three-horned shape. See *Cornu.*

[TRICOSANTHES. A genus of plants of the natural order Cucurbitaceæ.]

[1. *T. amara.* This species, found in the West Indies and also in Bengal, bears a bitter fruit, which, when taken internally, purges actively like colocynth.]

[2. *T. cordata.* The root of this species is bitter, and has been employed in India as a substitute for columba.]

[3. *T. cucumerina.* An East Indian species, the fruit of which is very bitter, and both violently purgative and emetic, and is considered in India anthelmintic.]

[4. *T. palmata.* A native of Coromandel, the seeds of which, pounded and mixed with warm cocoa-nut oil, is esteemed in India as a valuable application to ulcers of the ears, and to the nose in ozœna.]

TRICOTOMOUS. Having the divisions or ramifications always in threes.

TRICUSPID (*tres cuspides habens*). Having three points; a term applied to three triangular folds or *valves* situated between the right auricle and the right ventricle of the heart.

TRIFACIAL (*tres facies habens*). Triplefacial; a term applied to the fifth pair of nerves, the grand sensitive nerve of the head and face.

[TRIFID. Three cleft.]

[TRIFOLIUM. Trefoil. A genus of plants of the natural order Leguminosæ.]

[*Trifolium Melilotus officinalis.* See *Melilotus.*]

[TRIGASTRIC (*τρεῖς*, three; *γαστηρ*, a belly). Three-bellied. A term applied to certain muscles.]

TRIGEMINI (*tres*, three; *gemini*, double). The name of branches of the fifth pair of nerves, or *tri-facial.* See *Nerves.*

TRIGONAL (*τρεῖς*, three; *γωνία*, an angle). A term applied to a triangular space on the fundus of the bladder, where the mucous membrane is void of rugæ.

[TRIGONELLA FÆNUMGRÆCUM. Fenugreek. A European leguminous plant, the seeds of which are employed in Europe

some preparation of emollient cataplasms and enemata, and they enter into the composition of some ointments, &c.]

TRIGYNIA (*τρεῖς*, three; *γυνή*, female). The name given by Linnæus to those orders of plants in which there are three pistils.

[TRILLIUM. An extensive genus of North American herbaceous plants, allied to the order Melanthaceæ, the roots of which are reputed to possess valuable astringent, tonic, expectorant, and alterative properties. They were used by the aborigines, and are employed in domestic practice.]

[TRIOSTEUM. Ph. U. S. Fever-root. The pharmacopœial name for the root of *Triosteum perfoliatum*, a genus of plants of the natural order Caprifoliaceæ.

[1. *Triosteum angustifolium.* An indigenous plant, possessing the same medical properties as the following species.]

[2. *Triosteum perfoliatum.* Fever-root. An indigenous plant; the root is cathartic in doses of gr. xx. to gr. xxx., and in larger doses emetic.]

[TRIPARTITE. Divided into three parts.]

TRIPE. The stomachs of the ruminantia, prepared for food.

TRIPE DE ROCHE. The name given to several species of *Gyrophora*, a genus of lichens, employed by the hunters of the Arctic regions of America as articles of food.

TRIPINNATE. A term applied to a leaf in which there are three series of pinnation, viz., when the leaflets of a bipinnate leaf are themselves pinnate.

TRIPOLI. A mineral originally brought from Tripoli, consisting of silex and clay, and used for polishing and cleaning metals.

TRIQUETRA (*tres*, three). *Ossa Wormiana.* The triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the lambdoïdal suture.

TRISMUS (*τρίζω*, to gnash the teeth). Locked jaw. [See *Tetanus.*] The "nine day fits" of infants are termed *trismus nascentium.*

[TRISPLANCHNIC (*τρεῖς*, three; *σπλαγχνον*, viscus). Relating to the three orders of viscera. An epithet given by Chaussier to the great sympathetic nerve, from its distributing branches to the three great splanchnic cavities.]

[TRITICUM HYBERNUM. Seminum farina. Wheat flour.]

[*Triticum repens.* Couch-grass. The decoction of the roots of this plant is slightly aperient and nutritive, and is used in some parts of Europe.]

TRITERNATE. A term applied to a leaf in which there are three series of ternation, viz., when the leaflets of a biternate leaf are themselves ternate.

TRITURATION (*tritus*, rubbed; from *teror*). The act of rubbing or pounding.

[TROCAR. See *Trochar.*]

TROCHANTER (*τροχάω*, to run or roll). The name of two processes of the thigh-bone,—the *major* and the *minor.* They are named from their office of receiving those large muscles which bend and extend the thigh, and turn it upon its axis. They form, as it were, shoulders to the thigh-bone.

Intra-trochantral line. A rough line, situated between the greater and lesser trochanters, to which the capsular ligament is attached, and into which the quadratus femoris is inserted.

TROCHAR or TROCAR (*trois quart*, three-fourths; from its point being triangular). An instrument used for discharging aqueous fluids, &c., from different cavities of the body. It consists of a perforator or stilette, and a canula.

TROCHISCUS (dim. of *τρόχος*, a wheel). A troche, lozenge, or round tablet; it is composed of powders made up, with glutinous substances, into little cakes, and afterwards dried.

[The following are the officinal Troches, Ph. U. S., with the formulæ for their preparation.

[1. *Trochisci cretæ.* Troches of chalk. Prepared chalk, ℥iv; gum arabic, in powder, ℥j.; nutmeg, in powder, ℥j.; sugar, in powder, ℥vj. Mix intimately, then add sufficient water to make a mass and divide into troches, weighing each ten grains.

[2. *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ et opii.* Troches of liquorice and opium. Powdered opium, ℥ss.; liquorice, sugar, gum arabic, in powder, each ℥x.; oil of anise, f℥j. Mix, add water sufficient to make a mass; make into troches weighing each six grains. Demulcent and anodyne.

[3. *Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ.* Troches of Ipecacuanha. Ipecacuanha, in powder, ℥ss.; sugar, in powder, ℥xiv.; arrowroot, in powder, ℥iv.; mucilage of tragacanth, a sufficient quantity. Mix, and divide into troches, each weighing ten grains. Expectorant.

[4. *Trochisci magnesiæ.* Troches of magnesia. Magnesia, ℥iv.; sugar, ℔j.; nutmeg, in powder, ℥j.; mucilage of tragacanth, a sufficient quantity. Rub the magnesia, sugar, and nutmeg together, add the mucilage, and form into troches, each weighing ten grains. Antacid.

[5. *Trochisci menthæ piperitæ.* Troches of peppermint. Oil of peppermint, f℥j.;

sugar, in powder, ℔j.; mucilage of tragacanth, a sufficient quantity. Mix, and divide into troches, each weighing ten grains. Carminative.]

[6. *Trochisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis.* Troches of Bicarbonate of Soda. Bicarbonate of soda, ℥iv.; sugar, in powder, ℔j.; mucilage of gum tragacanth, q. s. Rub the bicarbonate of soda with the sugar until they are thoroughly mixed; then with the mucilage form them into a mass, to be divided into troches, each weighing ten grains.]

TROCHLEA (*τροχος*, a wheel). A kind of cartilaginous pulley. Hence—

1. *Trochlearis.* An articulation in which one part moves round another like a pulley. Also, a name of the obliquus superior, or that muscle of the eye which passes through the *trochlea* or pulley.

2. *Trochleares.* Another name for the *nervi pathetici*, or nerves of the fourth pair, distributed to the trochlearis muscle of the eye.

TROCHOIDES (*τροχος*, a wheel; *εἶδος*, likeness). Wheel-like; a species of diarthrosis, or movable articulation of bones, in which one bone rotates upon another; as the radius upon the ulna.

TRONA. The name given in Africa to the sesqui-carbonate of soda, imported from the coast of Barbary, where it is collected by the natives.

TROPHOSPERM (*τρέφω*, to nourish; *σπέρμα*, seed). The name given by Richard to the placenta in plants.

TRU'FFLE. The *Tuber cibarium*, an indigenous subterranean fungus, used for culinary purposes.

TRUNCATE. Terminating very abruptly, as if a portion had been cut off.

TUNE. *Melody.* A term in phrenology indicative of a sense of melody and harmony, and bearing the same relation to the ear as the sense of colour to the eye. Its organ is situated above the external part of the eyebrow, and, when much developed, it enlarges the lower and lateral part of the forehead.

TRUSS (*trousse*, French). *Bracherium.* A bandage, or apparatus, for keeping a hernia reduced.

TUBA (*tubus*, a tube). A trumpet; a canal resembling a trumpet.

1. *Tuba Eustachiana.* A canal, partly bony, partly cartilaginous and membranous, which extends from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx.

2. *Tubæ Fallopianæ.* The Fallopian tubes; two canals at the fundus uteri, of a *trumpet* form, described by Fallopius.

TUBE OF SAFETY. A tube open at both ends, inserted into a receiver, the upper end communicating with the external air, and the lower being immersed in water.

TUBER (*tumeo*, to swell). A protuberance or tuberosity.

1. *Tuber annulare.* A designation of the pons Varolii, the commencement of the medulla oblongata. This part of the brain has been not inappropriately designated *nodus encephali*, *nœud vital*, &c.

2. *Tuber cinereum.* An eminence of gray substance, forming part of the floor of the third ventricle.

3. *Tuber ischii.* A round knob, forming that point of the ischium upon which we sit; hence, this bone has been named *os sedentarium.*

4. The *Tuberosities* of the os humeri are two small prominences of unequal size, called *the greater* and *the smaller*, situated at the upper end of the bone, just behind the head.

TUBER, OF PLANTS. An annual thickened subterranean stem, provided at the sides with latent buds, from which new plants are produced, as the potato. When very small, it is called *tuberculum.*

[*Tuber cibarium.* The systematic name for the Truffle.]

[TUBERCULAR or TUBERCULOUS. Of or relating to tubercles.]

[*Tubercular diathesis.* The particular habit of body predisposing to tubercular phthisis.]

[*Tubercular phthisis.* The form of phthisis characterized by the presence of tubercles in the lungs.]

[TUBERCULOSIS. A term introduced by the German pathologists to express that process or change in the constitution which produces and accompanies a tubercular exudation. It comprises the cachexia, diathesis or dyscrasia, which has been supposed to be the constitutional or blood malady, as well as the local diseases which that malady induces.]

TUBERCULUM (dim. of *tuber*, a swelling). A tubercle, or small swelling; a peculiar morbid product, occurring in various organs, in the form of a small round body. The term is now restricted to a small swelling or collection of a peculiar morbid matter.

[Tubercles are distinguished by the following physical characters:—they are of a yellowish-white colour, of a variable size and form, but most commonly roundish, hard, but not friable, in their first stage; subsequently they soften, change into a matter composed of tender, curd-like fragments, suspended in a sero-purulent liquid.]

Tuberculæ quadrigeminæ. Four tubercles occurring on the posterior surface of the pons Varolii; the two upper are termed the *nates;* the two lower, the *testes.* In the lower animals they are called optic lobes.

Tuberculum Loweri. A portion of auricle intervening between the orifices of the venæ cavæ, supposed by Lower to direct the blood from the superior cava into the auriculo-ventricular opening.

Tuberculum Aurantii. A small tubercle situated at the middle part of the free edge of the aortic and pulmonary valves.

[TUBEROSITY. An eminence or projection on a bone.]

TUBULATURE (*tubulus,* a little pipe). The mouth, or short neck, at the upper part of a tubulated retort. The long neck is called the beak. See *Retort.*

TUBULUS (dim. of *tubus,* a pipe). A little tube, or pipe.

1. *Tubuli lactiferi.* The minute ducts or tubes of the papilla, through which the milk passes.

2. *Tubuli seminiferi.* Vasa seminalia. Minute tubes, constituting the parenchyma of the testis. According to the observations of Monro, they do not exceed 1-200th part of an inch in diameter.

3. *Tubuli uriniferi.* Minute convergent excretory tubes, constituting the tissue of the *tubular* substance of the kidney. Their orifices are called the *ducts of Bellini.*

4. *Tubulorum corona.* The circle of minute tubes surrounding each of Peyer's glands in the intestines. See *Corona.*

[TULIP-TREE. *Liriodendron tulipifera.*]

[TUMEFACTION. A swelling.]

TUMOUR (*tumeo,* to swell). A swelling. Tumours may be distinguished into the *sarcomatous,* so named from their firm fleshy feel, and the *encysted,* commonly called wens. The former have been classified, by Mr. Abernethy, into—

1. *Common Vascular,* or *Organized Sarcoma;* including all those tumours which appear to be composed of the gelatinous part of the blood, rendered more or less vascular by the growth of vessels through it.

2. *Adipose Sarcoma;* including fatty tumours, formed at first, like the preceding, of coagulable lymph, rendered vascular by the growth of vessels into them, and depending for their future structure on the particular power and action of the vessels.

3. *Pancreatic Sarcoma;* so called from the resemblance of its structure to that of the pancreas.

4. *Mastoïd,* or *Mammary Sarcoma;* so called from the resemblance of its structure to that of the mammary glands. This species is placed between such sarcomatous tumours as are attended with no malignity, and the following ones, which have this quality in a very destructive degree.

5. *Tuberculated Sarcoma;* composed of a great many small, firm, roundish tumours, of different sizes and colours, connected together by cellular substance.

6. *Medullary Sarcoma;* so named from its presenting the appearance of the medullary matter of the brain.

7. *Carcinomatous Sarcoma;* or cancerous tumour.

8. *Encysted Tumours.* These present cyst, which is filled with different matters The species are *steatoma,* containing fatlike matter; *meliceris,* or honey-like matter; and *atheroma,* or pap-like matter.

TUNGSTEN. A name, signifying *heavy stone,* given by the Swedes to a mineral, which Scheele found to contain a peculiar metal; this mineral consists of the tungstic acid, united with lime. Tungsten may also be obtained from another mineral, called *wolfram,* in which it is united with iron and manganese.

Tungstic acid. An acid precipitated on decomposing tungstate of lime by hydrochloric acid.

TUNICA. The upper tunic of the Romans. Hence it is applied to several membranes of the body; viz.

1. *Tunica albuginea oculi.* A thin tendinous layer covering the anterior surface of the sclerotica, and formed by the expansion of the tendons of the four recti muscles.

2. *Tunica albuginea testis.* A thick fibrous membrane, constituting the proper tunic of the testis.

3. *Tunica arachnoïdea.* A cobweb-like membrane, situated between the dura and pia mater.

4. *Tunica conjunctiva,* or *adnata.* A mucous membrane, which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, and is reflected over the fore part of the globe of the eye.

5. *Tunica elytroïdes* (ἔλυτρον, vagina; εἶδος, likeness). Tunica vaginalis; the names under which the old anatomists confounded the *fibrous* with the *serous* coat of the scrotum.

6. *Tunica erythroïdes* (ἐρυθρὸς, red; εἶδος, likeness). The cremasteric covering of the spermatic cord and testis, formed by the expansion of the fibres of the cremaster muscle.

7. *Tunica nervea.* A former name of the fibrous coat of the intestines.

8. *Tunica Ruyschiana.* An inner lamina of the choroïd membrane, so called after Ruysch, who first injected it.

9. *Tunica vaginalis testis.* A pouch of serous membrane derived from the peritoneum, and covering the testis.

10. *Tunica vasculosa testis.* A vascular membrane lying upon the inner surface of the tunica albuginea, and constituting the nutrient membrane of the testis.

11. *Tunica vasculosa retinæ.* The inner and fibro-vascular lamina of the retina, which supports the outer, medullary, pulpy, or mucous lamina.

TUNICATA (*tunica*, a mantle). The first class of the *Cyclo-gangliata*, or Mollusca, comprising soft, aquatic, acephalous animals, having their body enveloped in an elastic tunic furnished with at least two apertures.

[TUPA. A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Lobeliaceæ.]

[*Tupa feuillæi.* A shrubby Chilian plant, said to be extremely acrid and poisonous.]

TU'RBINAL (*turbo*, a top). A term applied to the ossified part of the capsule of the organ of smell.

TURBINATE (*turbo*, a top). Top-shaped; inversely conical, and contracted towards the point.

TURBINATED BONES (*turbo*, a top). Two bones of the nostrils, so called from their being formed in the shape of a top, or inverted cone. They are also called the *inferior spongy bones*, to distinguish them from the upper spongy bones, which form part of the ethmoïd bone; and from their spongy appearance, in which they resemble raised paste.

[TURGESCENCE. A state of congestion or preternatural accumulation of humours in a part.]

TURGOR VITALIS (*turgeo*, to be swollen). Turgescence, or orgasm; a state characterized by well-defined symptoms of active congestion, accompanied by copious though not morbidly-augmented secretions.

[TURKEY GUM. See *Gummi Arabicum.*]

TURKEY RED. A dye procured from alizarine, or the sublimed crystals of madder red.

[TURLINGTON'S BALSAM. A popular expectorant and vulnerary. The following is the formula adopted by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for its preparation: — Alcohol Oviij.; benzoin, ℥xij.; liquid storax, ℥iv.; socotrine aloes, ℥j.; Peruvian balsam, ℥ij.; myrrh, ℥j.; angelica root, ℥ss.; balsam of tolu, ℥iv.; extract of liquorice root, ℥iv. Digest for ten days, and strain.]

TURMERIC (*terra merita*). The tubers of the *Curcuma longa*, which yield a beautiful bright yellow colour.

Turmeric paper. Charta curcumæ. White, bibulous, or unsized paper, brushed over with *tincture of turmeric*, prepared by digesting one part of bruised turmeric in six parts of proof spirit.

TURNBULL'S BLUE. [See *Blue.*]

TURNER'S CERATE. [See *ceratum zinci carbonatis.*]

TU'RNER'S YELLOW. *Patent* or *Cassel Yellow.* The fused oxichloride of lead, finely powdered; used as a paint.

[TURNING. That operation, by which, without danger to the mother or her child, the position of the latter is changed, either for the purpose of rendering the labour more favourable, or for adapting the position of the child for delivering it artificially.]

TURNSOLE. A deep purple dye obtained from the *Crozophora tinctoria*, an Euphorbiaceous plant.

TURIO. A term applied, in botany, to a scaly bud, developed from a perennial subterranean root, as in asparagus.

TURPENTINE. *Terebinthina.* A term applied to a liquid or soft solid oleo-resinous juice of certain coniferous plants, as well as of the *Pistacia terebinthus.*

1. *Common turpentine.* Terebinthina vulgaris. The general name of oleo-resins obtained from several species of *Pinus*, the most important of which are the *American* or *white*, and the *Bordeaux* turpentines.

2. *Larch* or *Venice turpentine.* Terebinthina laricea seu Veneta. Obtained from the *Larix Europæa*, by boring the trunk of the tree.

3. *Strasburgh turpentine.* Terebinthina argentoratensis. Obtained from the *Abies picea*, by puncturing the vesicles of the bark.

4. *Canadian turpentine.* Terebinthina Canadensis. Obtained from the *Abies balsamea*, from vesicles between the bark and the wood. It is also called *Canada balsam.*

5. *Common frankincense.* Abietis resina. The spontaneous exudation of the *Abies communis.*

TURPETH MINERAL. The name given by chemists to the sub-sulphate of mercury.

TURUNDA. A pellet of bread, paste, &c. A tent for wounds.

TURU'NDÆ ITA'LICÆ. Pastes made with the finest and most glutinous wheat, and known by the names of macaroni, vermicelli, and Italian or Cagliari paste.

TUSSICULA'RIA (*tussis*, a cough).—

Bechica. Cough-medicines, as demulcents, cerebro-spinals, and expectorants.

TUSSILAGO FARFARA. Coltsfoot; a European Composite plant, employed as a popular remedy in pulmonary complaints.

TUSSIS (*tussio*, to cough). Bex. A cough. See *Pertussis.*

TUTENAG. The commercial name for the zinc or spelter of China; also the name of a white metallic compound, called *Chinese copper.*

TU'TIA. *Tutty*, furnace cadmia, or impure oxide of zinc. It incrusts the flues of furnaces employed for smelting lead ores containing zinc, or ores mixed with *lapis calaminaris.* Medicinal tutty is a brown powder with a shade of blue.

TWINS. *Gemini.* Twins are mostly produced at a common birth; but, owing to the incidental death of one of them while the other continues alive, there is sometimes a material difference in the time of their expulsion, and, consequently, in their bulk, or degree of maturity; giving us, according to Dr. Good, the following varieties:—

1. *Congruous twinning.* Of equal, or nearly equal growth, and produced at a common birth.

2. *Incongruous twinning.* Of unequal growth, and produced at different births.

TWITCHING. *Subsultus tendinum.* Sudden or irregular snatches of the tendons.

[TYLOPHORA. A genus of plants of the natural order Asclepediaceæ.]

[*Tylophora asthmatica.* An East Indian plant, the root of which is emetic, and is used in India as a substitute for Ipecacuanha. In small doses it is said to purge.]

TYLO'SIS (τύλος, a callosity). A swollen and knotty state of the eyelids, in which their margin often loses altogether its natural form and appearance. Thickening of the lids has been also termed *pachy-blepharosis;* and, when attended with loss of the cilia, the affection has been termed *ptilosis.*

TYMPANI'TES (τύμπανον, a drum). Tympany; abdominal emphysema; dry dropsy, or wind dropsy. It is named from the drum-like distension of the abdomen.

TYMPANUM (τύμπανον, a drum). The drum of the ear; an irregular bony cavity, compressed from without inwards, and situated within the petrous bone.

[TYPE (τυπος, a stamp.) The character representing prominently the several characteristics of a group.]

TYPE-METAL. An alloy of three parts of lead and one of antimony.

TYPHOMANIA (τύφος, stupor; μανία, madness). An affection consisting in perfect lethargy of body, but imperfect lethargy of mind; wandering ideas, and belief of wakefulness during sleep.

[TYPHLO-ENTERITIS (τυφλος, the cæcum; *enteritis.*) Inflammation of the cæcum.]

[TYPHOID. Resembling typhus.]

[*Typhoid fever.* A fever resembling typhus, but by many pathologists regarded as distinct, and characterized by inflammation and ulceration of the mucous follicles of the intestines.]

TYPHUS (τύφος, stupor). Malignant fever. See *Febris.*

TYRO'MA (τυρὸς, cheese). A term applied by Dr. Craigie to tubercular secretion of the brain, from its *cheese-like* appearance.

TYSON'S GLANDS. *Glandulæ odoriferæ.* Sebaceous glands situated around the corona penis.

U

ULCER (ἕλκος, ulcus, a wound). A solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, attended with a secretion of pus, or some kind of discharge. Ulcers are divided into—

1. *Local*, or those confined, like a primary syphilitic ulcer, to one spot.

2. *Constitutional*, or those liable to occur in any part, from general affection of the system.

3. *Specific*, or those occasioned by specific poisons, or by particular diatheses.

4. *Simple*, or those which do not appear to proceed from any specific disease, or morbid diathesis.

ULCERATION. The process by which sores, or ulcers, are produced; a function of the absorbents, attended by a solution of continuity, and the formation of pus.

ULMACEÆ (*ulmus*, the elm). The Elm tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees and shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous; *ovarium* superior; *fruit* 1 or 2-celled, indehiscent; *seeds* pendulous.

[ULMUS. The U. S. Pharmacopœia name for the inner bark of the *ulmus fulva*,

a genus of plants of the natural order Ulmaceæ.]

1. *Ulmus campestris.* The Common small-leaved Elm. [A European species.] *Elm bark*, or the liber of the bark, is [demulcent, and is] still ordered in the form of a decoction.

[2. *Ulmus fulva.* (U. *rubra.*) Slippery Elm. Red Elm. An indigenous species, the inner bark of which contains a great quantity of mucilage, which it readily imparts to water. It is an excellent demulcent, feebly astringent, and very nutritious. The infusion is highly useful in bowel complaints and in inflammations of mucous membranes. The ground bark, mixed with hot water, forms an admirable poultice, and the fresh bark, rolled up in the form of a bougie, has been extolled for the dilatation of fistulas and strictures.]

3. *Ulmic acid*, or *Ulmin.* A brown substance found on many trees, especially the elm, produced by the action of acids or alkalis on vegetable matter. It is a modification of *humus.*

ULNA (ὠλένη, the cubit). The large bone of the fore-arm, so named from its being often used as a measure, under the term *ell.* The hinge-like surface at the elbow presents , in profile, somewhat of the shape of the letter S, and is therefore called the *sigmoïd cavity* of the ulna. See *Olecranon.*

ULNA'RIS (*ulna*, the cubit). The name of two muscles of the fore-arm :—

1. A *flexor* muscle, arising from the *inner* condyle of the os humeri, and inserted into the pisiform bone.

2. An *extensor* muscle, arising from the *outer* condyle of the os humeri, and inserted into the little finger.

ULTRA-MARINE. A fine blue powder, made from the blue parts of *lapis lazuli.* It has the property of neither fading, nor becoming tarnished, on exposure to the air, or a moderate heat.

U'LVA LATI'SSIMA. Broad green laver; an algaceous plant, inferior in quality to the *Porphyra laciniata*, or laciniated purple laver, but said to be employed for the same culinary purposes.

UMBEL (*umbella*, an umbrella). A form of inflorescence, in which all the pedicels of the flowers proceed from a single point, and are of equal length or corymbose. When each pedicel bears a single flower, as in Eryngium, the umbel is said to be *simple ;* when each pedicel divides, and bears other umbels, as in Heracleum, the umbel is termed *compound.* In the latter case, the assemblage of umbels is called the *universal umbel*, each of the secondary umbels being called the *partial umbel.* The peduncles which support the partial umbels are called *radii.*

UMBELLIFERÆ (*umbella*, an umbel; *fero*, to bear). The Umbel-bearing tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* usually divided ; *flowers* in umbels ; *calyx* entire or 5-toothed ; *petals* 5, alternate with 5 *stamens ; ovarium* didymous, with 2 *styles* and solitary pendulous *ovula.*

UMBER. A brown clay iron ore, occurring in beds in the island of Cyprus, and used as a pigment.

UMBILI'CUS (dim. of *umbo*, the boss of a shield). The navel.

1. *Umbilical cord.* Funis umbilicalis. A cord connecting the fœtus with the placenta, and consisting of the umbilical vein and the two umbilical arteries twisted together like a rope, and surrounded by the reflections of the chorion and the amnion.

2. *Umbilical vesicle.* Vesicula umbilicalis. A small sac, situated between the chorion and the amnion, and connected to the fœtus by a duct, an artery, and a vein.

3. *Umbilical region.* That portion of the abdominal parietes situated about two inches around the umbilicus.

4. *Umbilical hernia.* Omphalocele. Hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus.

5. In botany, the term *umbilicus* is synonymous with *hilum*, and denotes the scar where the seed is united with the placenta.

UNCARIA GAMBIR. The Gambir; a Rubiaceous plant, the leaves of which yield the *gambir* of commerce.

UNCIA. An ounce; the twelfth part of a pound. *Unciatim*, ounce by ounce.

UNCIFORME OS (*uncus*, a hook; *forma*, likeness). A bone of the carpus, or wrist, having a *hook-like* process.

UNGUENTUM (*ungo*, to anoint). An ointment; an unctuous substance, differing but little from cerates, except in consistence, which is about that of butter.

[The following are the officinal ointments of the Ph. U. S., with the formulæ for their preparation :—

[1. *Unguentum Antimonii.* Antimonial ointment. Tartrate of antimony and potassa, in very fine powder, ℥ij. ; lard, ℥j. Mix.

[2. *Ung. Aquæ Rosæ.* Ointment of rose-water (cold cream). Rose-water, f℥j. ; oil of almonds, f℥ij. ; spermaceti, ℥ss. ; white wax, ℥j. Melt together by means of a water-bath, the oil, spermaceti, and wax ; then add the rose-water and stir till cold.

[3. *Unguentum Belladonnæ.* Ointment of Belladonna. Extract of Belladonna, ℥j. ; lard, ℥j. Mix.]

[4. *Ung. Cantharidis.* Ointment of Spanish flies. Spanish flies, in powder, ℥ij.; distilled water, Oss. Boil together to one-half, and strain. Mix the strained liquor with resin cerate, ℥viij.; and evaporate to a proper consistence.

[5. *Ung. Creasoti.* Ointment of creasote. Creasote, f℥ss.; lard, melted, ℥j. Mix till cold.

[6. *Ung. Cupri Subacetatis.* Ointment of subacetate of copper. Simple ointment, ℥xv.; melt, and add subacetate of copper, in fine powder, ℥j. Stir till cold.

[7. *Ung. Gallæ.* Ointment of galls. Galls, in powder, ℥j.; lard, ℥vij. Mix.

[8. *Ung. Hydrargyri.* Mercurial ointment. Mercury, ℔ij.; lard, ℥xxiii.; suet, ℥j. Rub the mercury with the suet and a small portion of the lard until the globules disappear; then add the remainder of the lard and mix.

[9. *Ung. Hydrargyri Ammoniati.* Ointment of ammoniated mercury. Simple ointment, ℥iss.; melt and add ammoniated mercury, ℥j. Mix.

[10. *Ung. Hydrargyri Nitratis.* Ointment of nitrate of mercury (citrine ointment). Mercury, ℥j.; nitric acid, f℥xiv.; fresh neatsfoot oil, f℥ix.: lard, ℥iij. Dissolve the mercury in the acid; then melt the oil and lard together, in an earthen vessel, to 200°; lastly add the mercurial solution, and stir with a wooden spatula, constantly, as long as effervescence continues, and until the ointment stiffens.

[11. *Ung. Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.* Ointment of red oxide of mercury. Simple ointment, ℥j.; soften over a gentle fire and add red oxide of mercury, in very fine powder, ℥j. Mix.

[12. *Ung. Iodinii.* Ointment of iodine. Iodine, ℈j.; iodide of potassium, gr. iv.; water, ♏vj.; lard, ℥j. Rub the iodine and the iodide first with the water until liquefied, then with the lard until thoroughly mixed.

[13. *Ung. Iodinii Compositum.* Compound ointment of iodine. Iodine, ℥ss.; iodide of potassium, ℥j.: alcohol, f℥j.; rub together and add lard, ℥ij. Mix.

[14. *Ung. Mezerei.* Ointment of mezereon. Moisten mezereon, sliced transversely, ℥iv., with a little alcohol, and beat it in an iron mortar till reduced to a fibrous mass; then digest it with lard, ℥xiv.; white wax, ℥ij., in a salt-water bath for twelve hours; strain with a strong expression, and allow the strained liquid to cool slowly, so that any undissolved matters may subside. From these separate the medicated ointment.

[15. *Ung. Picis Liquidæ.* Tar ointment. Suet, ℔j.; melt and add tar, ℔j. Stir till cold.

[16. *Ung. Plumbi Carbonatis.* Ointment of carbonate of lead. Simple ointment, ℔j.; soften over a gentle fire and add carbonate of lead, in very fine powder, ℥ij. Mix.

[17. *Ung. Potassii Iodidi.* Ointment of iodide of potassium. Iodide of potassium, in fine powder, ℥j.; dissolve in boiling water, f℥j., then mix with lard, ℥j.

[18. *Ung. Simplex.* Simple ointment. White wax, ℔j.; lard, ℔iv. Melt together with a moderate heat, and stir till cold.

[19. *Ung. Stramonii.* Stramonium ointment. Extract of stramonium leaves, ℥j.; lard, ℥j. Rub the extract with a little water until soft, and then with the lard.

[20. *Ung. Sulphuris.* Sulphur ointment. Sulphur, ℔j.; lard, ℔ij. Mix.

[21. *Ung. Sulphuris Compositum.* Compound sulphur ointment. Lard, ℔ss.; melt and add ammoniated mercury, benzoic acid, each, ℥j.; oil of bergamot, sulphuric acid, each, f℥j.; nitrate of potassa, ℥ij. Mix till cold.

[22. *Ung. Tabaci.* Tobacco ointment. Lard, ℔j.; fresh tobacco leaves, cut in pieces, ℥j.; boil till the leaves become friable; then strain through linen.

[23. *Ung. Veratri Albi.* Ointment of white hellebore. White hellebore, in powder, ℥ij.; oil of lemons, ♏xx.; lard, ℥viij. Mix.

[24. *Ung. Zinci Oxidi.* Ointment of oxide of zinc. Oxide of zinc, ℥j.; lard, ℥vj. Mix.]

UNGUIS. Literally, a finger-nail. Hence it is applied to a collection of pus in the eye, when the abscess appears to be shaped like a finger-nail.

1. *Phalanges unguium.* The name of the third, extreme, or distal phalanges of the fingers and toes.

2. *Unguis, in Botany.* The lower part of a petal which tapers conspicuously towards the base, as in the pink. The upper part is called the *limb.* The petal itself is termed *unguiculate.*

[UNILOCULAR (*unus*, one; *loculus*, a cell). Having one cell or cavity.]

UNION BY THE FIRST INTENTION. The growing together of the opposite surfaces of a wound, when brought into contact, without suppuration. When wounds heal by suppurating, granulating, &c., they are sometimes said to heal by the *second intention.*

[UNIPAROUS (*unus*, one; *pario*, to bring forth). Producing one at a birth.]

UNIPOLAR. A term applied by Ehr-

mann to substances of the imperfect conducting power, which are capable of receiving only one kind of electricity, when made to form links in the voltaic chain.

UNIT JAR. An apparatus contrived by Mr. Harris for charging Leyden jars with known proportions of electricity, the quantity of electricity employed being proportioned to the number of charges.

UNITY OF ORGANIZATION. A term suggestive of certain generalizations in anatomy and physiology, and capable of two applications; — *one*, to the analogies which exist between the permanent organization of the lower animals, and certain transitory states of the higher species; *the other*, to the correspondences traceable between the parts composing the organization of different species. See *Homologies*.

UNNAMED BONES. *Ossa innominata*. Two large bones, forming the sides of the pelvis, and so called from the difficulty of explaining them under one name. Each of these has, however, been divided into three parts, viz.:

1. The *Os ilium*, or Haunch bone, so named from its forming the flank. The flat upper part is called the *ala*, or wing; the lower or rounder part, the *body* of the bone. The *unnamed line* (linea innominata), is that which divides the ala from the part which forms the true pelvis.

2. The *Os ischium*, or Hip-bone, placed perpendicularly under the preceding. The round protuberance on which we rest when seated, is called the *tuber*, or os sedentarium; and that portion, of which one edge forms the arch of the pubes, and the other the margin of the thyroïd hole, is called the *ramus*, or branch.

3. The *Os pubis*, or Share-bone; so named from the Mons Veneris being placed upon it, and its hair being a mark of puberty. This bone completes the brim of the pelvis, and is divided into three parts, viz. the *body*, forming part of the socket of the thigh-bone; the *angle*, or crest; and the *ramus*, joining the ramus of the ischium.

UPAS. *Antsjar*. The *Antiaris toxicaria* of Java, an Urticaceous plant; one of the most virulent of known poisons, the concrete juice of which has, nevertheless, been used medicinally.

Upas Radja or *Tjettek*. One of the most dangerous of known poisons, prepared in Java from the bark of the root of the *Strychnos Tieute;* it acts like nux vomica, but in a more violent manner.

URACHUS (*οὖρον*, urine: *χέω*, to pour). A fibrous cord which is attached to the apex of the bladder, and ascends to the umbilicus; it is formed by the obliteration of a tubular communication in the embryo, and appears destined solely to fix the bladder.

[URÆMIA. See *Urinæmia*.]

U'RAMILE. A product of the oxidation of uric acid. It occurs as a crystalline powder, or in dendritic or feathery crystallizations, of a very beautiful aspect. By evaporation with dilute sulphuric acid, *uramitic acid* is obtained.

URANIUM. A metal discovered in 1789, in the mineral called, from its black colour, *pitch-blende*. It was named by Klaproth after the new planet Uranus, the discovery of which took place in the same year.

URATES. Compounds of uric or lithic acid with the salifiable bases.

[URCEOLATE (*urceolus*, a little pitcher). Pitcher-shaped; as applied to the envelope formed by the two confluent bracts of Carex, to certain corollas, &c.]

URCEOLUS (dim. of *urceus*, a water pitcher). A small pitcher-like body, formed by the two bracts which, in the genus Carex, become confluent at their edges, and enclose the pistil.

UREA (*οὖρον*, urine). A principle peculiar to the urine, and considered as a result of the action of the kidneys upon some of the constituents of the blood; perhaps, as Dr. Prout suggests, upon its albuminous matter.

URE'DO (*uro*, to burn). An itching or burning sensation of the skin, which accompanies several diseases.

[URESIS. The act of voiding the urine.]

URETER (*οὖρον*, urine). The membranous tube which transmits the urine from the kidney into the bladder.

UR'ETHANE. A compound of ethyl, which may be viewed as chloro-carbonic ether, in which amide has been substituted for chlorine. *Urethylane* is a corresponding compound, consisting, possibly, of one equiv. of urea, and two equiv. of neutral carbonate of methyl.

URE'THRA (*οὖρον*, urine). The excretory canal of the bladder, commencing at the neck of this organ, and terminating at the meatus upon the glans penis. It is divided into three portions, viz.:

1. The *prostatic portion*, a little more than an inch in length, and situated in the prostate gland.

2. The *membranous portion*, a little less than an inch in length, and situated within the two layers of the deep perineal fascia.

3. The *spongy portion*, so named from being enclosed by the corpus spongiosum penis. The commencement of the corpus spongiosum forms the *bulb*, and hence the included urethra is called the *bulbous portion*.

[URETHROPASTY (*ουρηθρα*, the urethra; *πλασσω*, to form). An operation for restoring the integrity of the urethral canal.]

[URETHROTOME (*ουρηθρα*, the urethra; *τεμνω*, to cut). An instrument for dividing strictures of the urethra.]

URETICA (*οὖρον*, urine). Medicines which promote a discharge of urine.

URIC ACID (*οὖρον*, urine). *Lithic acid.* A common constituent of urinary and gouty concretions; and of healthy urine, combined with ammonia or some other alkali.

[URIC OXIDE. Xanthic oxide.]

URINÆ'MIA (*οὖρον*, urine; *αἷμα*, blood). *Uræmia.* The presence of urea or urinary elements in the blood.

URINE (*οὖρον*). The fluid secreted by the kidneys from the arterial blood. The ancients considered the urine as a kind of extract of animal substances, a true lixivium, by which every thing impure in the animal economy was washed away; hence they gave it the name of *lotium*.

1. *Urina chyli; urina potûs.* These terms denote, respectively, the urine secreted subsequently to the digestion of food, and the tasteless limpid urine secreted after fluids have been taken.

2. *Urine, incontinence of.* The involuntary flow of the urine out of the bladder. It is the reverse of retention.

3. *Urine, retention of.* An inability, total or partial, of expelling the urine contained in the bladder.

4. *Urine, suppression of.* This affection properly points out a defect in the secretion of the kidneys.

5. *Urinary fistula.* A deep, narrow ulcer, leading into some of the urinary passages.

6. *Urinary abscess.* Extravasations of urine may be in three different states: the fluid may be collected in a particular pouch; or it may be widely diffused in the cellular membrane; or it may present itself in a purulent form, after having excited inflammation and suppuration in the parts among which it is situated.

7. *Urinal.* Urinatorium. A vessel for receiving the urine in cases of incontinence.

URINO'METER (*οὖρον*, urine; *μέτρον*, a measure). A small hydrometer, for estimating the density of the urine.

URN. The peculiar theca or capsule of mosses, containing the spores. It is placed at the apex of a stalk or *seta*, bearing on its summit a hood or *calyptra*, and closed by a lid or *operculum*.

U'RO-HYAL (*οὐρὰ*, the tail or underpart, and *hyoides os*). A constituent bone of the *hæmal* spine of most fishes, directed backward. See *Vertebra*.

UROPLANIA (*οὖρον*, urine; *πλάνη*, wandering). Erratic urine; an affection in which a urinous fluid is secreted from various parts of the body, as the salivary glands, the stomach, the lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain, &c.

[UROSTEALITH (*οὖρον*, the urine; *στεαρ*, suet; *λίθος*, a stone). A term given by Dr. Heller to a peculiar fatty substance which formed a urinary calculus in a man.]

[UROXANTHIN. A yellow pigment of diseased urine, derived, according to Heller, from a change in the Urea.]

[URSIN. A name proposed by Mr. Hughes for a crystallizable principle obtained by him from Uva Ursi.]

URTICACEÆ (*urtica*, a nettle). The Nettle tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous, solitary, or clustered; *ovarium* superior, 2-celled; *fruit*, a simple indehiscent nut.

[*Urtica dioïca.* Common nettle. The leaves, seeds, and roots were formerly considered diuretic and astringent, and were used in various complaints.

[*Urtica urens.* Dwarf nettle. Possesses similar properties.]

URTICARIA (*urtica*, a nettle). Nettle-rash; itching, nettle-sting wheals, fading and reviving, and wandering from part to part. It is named from the resemblance of the eruption to that produced by the nettle.

URTICATION (*urtica*, a nettle). The act of whipping a palsied or benumbed limb with nettles, to restore its feeling.

U'RYL. *Cyanoxalic acid.* A radical supposed to exist in uric acid and its compounds.

US'NINE. *Usnic Acid.* A yellow crystalline compound, obtained from different lichens of the genus *Usnea*.

USQUEBAUGH. *Eucubac.* The original name in Ireland for whiskey. A liqueur made of brandy, saffron, mace, orange-peel, citrons, and sugar.

[USTULATION. The operation of washing metallic ores, to drive off volatile matters, arsenic, &c.]

UTERI'NA (*uterus*, the womb). A class of medicines which act specifically on the uterus, as emmenagogues and cebolics.

UTERO-GESTATION. The period of pregnancy, commencing with conception, and terminating with delivery.

UTERUS (*ὑστέρα*). The womb; a flattened organ, of a pyriform shape, having its base turned upward, and corresponding in its direction with the axis of the inlet of the pelvis. It is distinguished into four parts, viz.

1. The *fundus*, or upper part.
2. The *body*, or the largest part.
3. The *cervix*, or the narrow neck.
4. The *os tincæ*, or the orifice.

UTRICULUS (diminutive of *uter*, a leathern bag). A little sac. Hence the term *utriculus communis*, applied to the larger of the two sacs of the vestibule; the smaller is called *sacculus proprius*.

Utriculus, in Botany. The peculiar fruit of Amaranthus, Chenopodium, &c. It is a caryopsis, the pericarp of which has no adhesion with the integuments of the seeds.

UVA PASSA. A dried grape, or raisin; the dried fruit of the black-raisin and white-raisin grape.

UVA URSI. A species of *Arctostaphylos*, called Bear-berry, Trailing Arbutus, Bear's Whortle-berry, Wild Cranberry, &c.; used in cases of irritable bladder. [The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi*.]

UVEA (*uva*, grape). The posterior surface of the iris, so called from its resemblance in colour to a ripe grape. See *Iris*.

U'VIC ACID (*uva*, a grape). *Racemic acid*. An acid isomeric with tartaric acid, but differing in certain respects, as in its relations to polarized light, &c.

UVULA (dim. of *uva*, a grape). The pendulous body which hangs down from the middle of the soft palate.

Uvula vesicæ. A small tubercle, situated in the neck of the bladder, formed by the projection of the mucous membrane.

V

VACCINATION (*vacca*, a cow). The act of inserting vaccine matter; inoculation for the cow-pox.

VACCINE MATTER. The lymph contained within the vaccine pustule.

VACCINIA (*vacca*, a cow). Inoculated Cow-pox; a circular vesicle confined to the place of puncture, surrounded with a red areola, and concreting into a hard dark-coloured scab. In Ireland, the disease in the cow is called *shinach*, a term derived from two Celtic words, signifying *udder* and *cow*. The following are its varieties:

1. *Natural Cow-pox*, immediately received by milking a diseased animal.
2. *Spurious Cow-pox*, resembling the genuine disease, but destitute of its prophylactic powers.
3. *Inoculated Cow-pox*, or the disease propagated by inserting genuine virus.
4. *Degenerated Cow-pox*, so named by Sir Gilbert Blane, and destitute of prophylactic power.

VACCI'NIC ACID. An acid which sometimes replaces the butyric and caproic acids in butter.

VACCI'NIUM VITIS IDÆ'A. Red Whortleberry, a plant occasionally substituted in medicine for the *Uva ursi*, a species of Arctostaphylos.

VACUUM (*vacuus*, empty). Literally, an empty place. This term generally denotes the interior of a close vessel, from which the atmospheric air and every other gas has been extracted, as in the *Torricellian vacuum* of the barometer. The *vacuum* of the air-pump is always imperfect; the vessel is, nevertheless, termed an *exhausted receiver*.

VAGINA. Literally, a sheath. The membranous canal which extends from the os externum to the cervix uteri.

Vagina funiculi umbilicalis. The reflected tube of the amnion, which *sheaths* the umbilical cord.

VAGINAL PULSE. A term applied by Osiander to the increased pulsation of the arteria vaginalis, which occurs in pregnancy during the imminence of abortion, &c.

VAGINALIS GULÆ (*vagina*, a sheath). A muscular coat, chiefly of longitudinal fibres, surrounding the tube of the œsophagus, like a sheath.

[VAGINO-RECTAL FISSURE. A fissure or opening between the vagina and rectum.]

[VAGINO-URETHRAL FISSURE. A fissure or opening between the vagina and urethra.]

[VAGINO-VESICAL FISSURE. A fissure or opening between the vagina and bladder.]

VAGITUS (*vagio*, to cry as a child or infant). The crying of young children.

Celsus applies the term to the screaming of a patient under the surgeon's hands.

[VALERIANA. Valerian. The pharmacopœial name for the root of *valeriana officinalis*; a genus of plants of the natural order valerianaceæ.]

1. *Valeriana officinalis.* Common Valerian, an indigenous plant, with a fetid root, which produces a specific influence on the cerebro-spinal system.

2. *Valerianic* or *valeric acid.* An acid obtained by distillation of the root of *Valeriana officinalis.* Its salts are called *valerianates.*

3. *Valerol.* The name of one of the oils—the less volatile—composing the oil of valerian.

VALERIANACEÆ. The Valerian tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* corymbose, panicled, or in heads; *stamens* distinct; *ovarium* inferior, 2-celled; *fruit* dry, indehiscent.

[VALERIANATE. A combination of Valerianic acid with a salifiable base.]

[VALERIANIC ACID. *Valeric acid.* A peculiar volatile acid obtained from the roots of *Valeriana officinalis.*]

VALE'RIANIN. A peculiar extractive matter obtained from the *Valeriana officinalis*, or Common Valerian.

VALETUDINARIAN (*valetudo*, health). One who is weakly, sickly, or infirm of health.

VALLEY (*vallis*). The name of a depression of the cerebellum, in which is lodged the commencement of the spinal marrow.

[VALLET'S FERRUGINOUS PILLS. See *Pilulæ ferri carbonatis.*]

VALONIA. The acorn of the *Quercus ægilops.* It contains tannin.

VALSALVA, SINUSES OF. The name of three prominences, formed by dilatation of the walls of the aorta, in the places which correspond to the sigmoïd valves.

VALVE (*valvæ*, folding-doors). A close lid affixed to a tube or opening in some vessel, by means of a hinge, or other movable joint, and which can be opened only in one direction. Hence it signifies a little membrane which prevents the return of fluid in the blood-vessels and absorbents.

VALVES, ACTIVE—PASSIVE. The valves of the heart are distinguished into active and passive, in consequence of their connection with the muscular columns. The *active* valves are the tricuspid and the mitral; the *passive* are the mere folds of lining membrane, viz., the semilunar, the Eustachian, and the coronary.

VALVULA (dim. of *valve*). A little valve.

1. *Valvula Vieussenii.* Valvula cerebri. The name of a lamina which ascends, behind the tubercula quadrigemina, towards the cerebellum.

2. *Valvulæ conniventes.* The name of the numerous folds observed upon the inner surface of the mucous membrane of the duodenum.

VA'NADIC ACID. An acid obtained from vanadiate of lead. It is distinguished from chromic acid by yielding a blue solution, when deoxidized, instead of a green one.

VANADIUM (*Vanadis*, a Scandinavian deity). A newly-discovered metal, found combined with lead and iron ores. It occurs in the state of *vanadic acid.*

[VANDELLIA. A genus of plants of the natural order scrophulariaceæ.]

[*Vandellia diffusa.* This plant is esteemed in Guiana as a valuable emetic and febrifuge in malignant fever and dysentery.]

VANILLA. The dried fruit of the *Vanilla aromatica*, and probably of other species, used in the manufacture of chocolate, of liqueurs, &c. It contains a great quantity of essential oil, and of benzoic acid.

VAPORARIUM (*vapor*, vapour). A vapour-bath.

VAPORIZATION. The conversion of a liquid or solid body into vapour. This may be considered under two heads, viz.

1. *Ebullition*, or the production of vapour so rapidly, that its escape causes a visible commotion in the liquid; the temperature at which this takes place, is called the *boiling point.*

2. *Evaporation*, or the production of vapour in a quiet and insensible manner at common temperatures.

VAPOUR (*vapor*). Any liquid expanded into an elastic or gaseous fluid, by means of heat. It differs from *gas* in its want of permanency, for it returns into the liquid state, when exposed to a diminished temperature. Bodies which are so convertible by heat, are termed *volatile*; those which resist the heat of the furnace without vaporising, are said to be *fixed* in the fire.

VAPOUR DOUCHE. A topical vapour-bath, consisting in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapour on some part of the body.

VAPOURS. Hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.

VAREC. The French name for *kelp*, or incinerated sea-weed.

VARICELLA. The name given by

Willan to the *chicken-pox* of Morton. It consists in an eruption of vesicles, seldom passing into suppuration, but bursting at the tip, and concreting into puckered scabs. It was formerly described by Vidus Vidius under the name of *crystalli*, from the white shining appearance of the vesicles; by Heberden it is named *variolæ pusillæ*; by others, variolæ spuriæ, volaticæ, and lymphaticæ; by Frank, pemphigus variolodes vesicularis.

VARICOCELE (*varix*, a distended vein; *κήλη*, a tumour). An enlargement and distension of the blood-vessels of the scrotum. A varicose enlargement of the spermatic veins, is called *cirsocele*.

[VARICOSE. Belonging to, or dependent on, varix.]

VARIOLA (quasi, *parvi vari*, small spots or pimples). Small-pox; an eruption of pustules, which suppurate from the eighth to the tenth day; with fever.

VARIOLOID DISEASES (*variola*, and *εἶδος*, likeness). Diseases resembling Variola.

VARIX (*varius*, unequal). A kind of knotty, unequal, dark-coloured swelling, arising from a morbid dilatation of veins. This disease is to veins what the true or encysted aneurism is to arteries.

VARNISH. A substance made by dissolving resins in alcohol, or oil of turpentine, or in a mixture of oil of turpentine and a drying oil. *Lacker* is a lac varnish, applied to articles of brass, and containing shell lac, &c.

VARUS. A speck, or spot. Pimple eruption. There are two varieties, viz.

1. *Varus simplex.* Simple pimple; with a broad base, bright red colour, and of solid consistency.

2. *Varus punctatus.* Maggot pimple; tipped with a black spot, and discharging, on pressure, a grub-like concretion of mucus. *Stone-pock* is the *Acne indurata* of Bateman.

VARVICITE. A compound known only as a natural production, having been lately found among some ores of manganese in Warwickshire, and named from its locality.

VAS, VASIS. Plural *Vasa*. A vessel, or any utensil, to hold liquor.

1. *Vas aberrans.* A cæcal appendage, usually found at the angle where the vas deferens applies itself to the epididymis.

2. *Vas deferens.* The large excretory duct of the testis.

3. *Vasa brevia.* Short branches passing from the divisions of the splenic artery, and distributed to the large extremity of the stomach.

4. *Vasa efferentia.* Absorbent vessels which convey fluids away from the glands, towards the thoracic duct.

5. *Vasa inferentia.* Absorbent vessels which convey fluids into the glands.

6. *Vasa omphalo-mesenterica.* The blood-vessels of the umbilical vesicle.

7. *Vasa pampiniformia.* A name sometimes given to the veins of the spermatic cord, from their tendril-like arrangement.

8. *Vasa præparantia.* A term applied by the old physiologists to the corpus pyramidale and spermatic artery; from their tortuosity and tendril-like form they supposed that the blood here began to be changed into semen.

9. *Vasa propria.* Certain cavities in plants, containing the proper secretions of the species; of this nature are the cysts in the rind of the orange, the turpentine vessels of the pine, the milk vessels of the sumach, the vittæ of umbelliferous plants, &c.

10. *Vasa recta.* Small, straight ducts, terminating the apices of the lobules of the testis.

11. *Vasa seminalia.* Tubuli seminiferi Very minute tubes, constituting the parenchyma of the testis.

12. *Vasa umbilicalia.* The name of the blood-vessels of the allantois.

13. *Vasa vasorum.* Very minute nutrient vessels, which supply the arteries and veins.

VASCULA'RES (*vasculum*, a little vessel). Vascular plants; a term applied to the two great divisions of plants called Exogens and Endogens, owing to the high development of *vascular tissue* in these plants, and in order to distinguish them from the *Cellulares* or Cryptogamic plants, in which the tissue is principally cellular.

VASCULAR SYSTEM. That part of the animal economy which relates to the vessels. Harvey took the heart as the centre, and described the two circulations as the *pulmonic*, through the lungs; the *systemic*, through the system. The French physiologists have departed from this method, and have assumed the lungs as the centre. Hence—

1. The *système à sang noir;* comprehending the veins of the body and the arteries of the lungs, and containing the dark-coloured blood; and,

2. The *système à sang rouge;* comprehending the pulmonic veins and the arterial system of the body, and containing the bright-red blood.

TABLE OF THE ARTERIES.

I. PULMONARY ARTERY.

This divides into two branches, one of which is distributed to each lung.

II. AORTA.

1. ARTERIES FURNISHED BY THE AORTA AT ITS ORIGIN.

Anterior and Posterior Coronary.

2. ARTERIES FURNISHED BY THE ARCH OF THE AORTA.

Arteria innominata. The first given off by the arch.

Primitive carotid.—Divided into external and internal carotids.

External carotid.

- Furnishes
  1. Superior thyroid.
  2. Lingual, which gives—
     1. The dorsal, and
     2. The two sub-lingual.
  3. External maxillary, which furnishes—
     1. The inferior palatine.
     2. The sub-mental.
     3. The coronary arteries of the lips.
  4. Occipital, which gives the posterior mastoid.
  5. Posterior auricular, which furnishes the stylo-mastoid.
  6. Inferior pharyngeal.

  The external carotid terminates in dividing into the temporal and internal maxillary.
  7. Temporal artery.
     - Furnishes
       1. The transverse artery of the face.
       2. The anterior auricular.
       3. The middle temporal.
  8. Internal maxillary artery.
     - Furnishes
       1. Middle meningeal.
       2. Inferior dental.
       3. Deep posterior temporal.
       4. Masseteric.
       5. Pterygoidean.
       6. Buccal.
       7. Anterior deep temporal.
       8. Alveolar.
       9. Infra-orbital.
       10. Vidian.
       11. Superior pharyngeal.
       12. Superior palatine.
       13. Spheno-palatine.

Internal carotid.

- Furnishes
  1. Ophthalmic, which gives—
     1. The lacrymal.
     2. Central artery of the retina.
     3. Supra-orbital.
     4. Posterior ciliary.
     5. Long ciliary.
     6. Superior and inferior muscular.
     7. Posterior and anterior ethmoidal.
     8. Superior and inferior palpebral.
     9. Nasal.
     10. Frontal.
  2. Communicating artery of Willis.
  3. Choroid artery.
  4. Anterior cerebral.
  5. Middle cerebral.

Subclavian artery.
- Furnishes
  1. The vertebral, which gives—
     - 1. The anterior and posterior spinal.
     - 2. The inferior cerebellic.
     - 3. The basilar, divided into—
       - 1. The superior cerebellic.
       - 2. The posterior cerebral.
  2. Inferior thyroid, which gives the ascending cervical.
  3. Internal mammary, which gives—
     - 1. The anterior mediastinal.
     - 2. Superior diaphragmatic.
  4. Superior intercostal.
  5. Transverse cervical.
  6. Superior scapular.
  7. Deep cervical.

  Continuing its course, the subclavian takes the name of axillary.

Axillary artery.
- Furnishes
  1. Acromial.
  2. Superior thoracic.
  3. Inferior thoracic, or external mammary.
  4. Inferior scapular.
  5. Posterior circumflex.
  6. Anterior circumflex.

In continuing it takes the name of brachial.

Brachial artery.
- Furnishes
  1. Deep humeral or external collateral.
  2. Internal collateral.

It divides afterwards into the radial and ulnar.

1. Radial artery.
- Furnishes
  1. The radial recurrent.
  2. Dorsal artery of the carpus.
  3. Dorsal artery of the metacarpus.
  4. Dorsal artery of the thumb, and terminates in forming the deep palmar arch.

2. Ulnar artery.
- Furnishes
  1. The anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent.
  2. The anterior and posterior interosseous, which furnishes the posterior radial recurrent. It terminates in forming the superficial palmar arch, which gives the collateral arteries of the fingers.

3. ARTERIES FURNISHED BY THE AORTA IN THE THORAX.

1. The right and left bronchial.
2. Œsophageal, (four, five, or six in number.)
3. Posterior mediastinal.
4. Inferior intercostals, (eight, nine, or ten in number.)

4. ARTERIES FURNISHED BY THE AORTA IN THE ABDOMEN.

1. Inferior right and left diaphragmatic arteries.

2 Cœliac artery.
- Divided into three branches.
  1. Coronary of the stomach.
  2. The Hepatic, which gives—
     - 1. The pyloric.
     - 2. The gastro-epiploica dextra.
     - 3. The cystic.
  3. The Splenic, which gives—
     - 1. The gastro-epiploica sinistra.
     - 2. The vasa brevia.

3 Superior mesenteric artery.
- Furnishes from its concavity—
  - 1. The superior middle, and inferior right colic.
  - 2. From fifteen to twenty intestinal branches.

4. Inferior mesenteric artery. — Furnishes
   1. The superior.
   2. The middle.
   3. The left colic; and divides into the superior hæmorrhoidal arteries.
5. The middle capsular arteries (two on either side).
6. Renal or emulgent.
7. Spermatic.
8. Lumbar (four or five on either side).

5. ARTERIES RESULTING FROM THE BIFURCATION OF THE AORTA.

The Aorta furnishes a little before its bifurcation—
1. The middle sacral, and divides into the primitive iliacs, which are divided into—
   1. The internal, and
   2. The external iliac artery.

Internal iliac artery. — Furnishes
1. The ilio-lumbar.
2. Lateral sacral.
3. Glutæal.
4. Umbilical.
5. Vesical.
6. Obturator.
7. Middle hæmorrhoidal.
8. Uterine.
9. Vaginal.
10. Ischiatic.
11. Internal pudic, which gives—
    1. Inferior hæmorrhoidal.
    2. Artery of the septum scroti.
    3. Transversus perinæi.
    4. Artery of the corpus cavernosum.
    5. Dorsalis penis.

External iliac artery. — Furnishes
1. The epigastric.
2. Circumflex ilii, and continues downwards under the name of the femoral artery.

Femoral artery. — Furnishes
1. External epigastric.
2. External superficial and deeply-seated pudics.
3. Profunda, which gives—
   1. The external and internal circumflex.
   2. The superior middle and inferior perforating arteries.

In continuing its course it takes the name of popliteal.

Popliteal artery. — Furnishes
1. The superior middle, external and internal articular arteries.
2. The inferior internal and external arteries.
3. The anterior tibial; its continuation is called the dorsal artery of the foot, which furnishes—
   1. The tarsal.
   2. Metatarsal.
   3. Interosseous.
   4. Dorsal arteries of the great toe.

The popliteal is divided into the peroneal, and posterior tibial arteries.

1. Peroneal artery. — Divided into the anterior and posterior fibular.
2. Posterior tibial artery. — Divided into internal and external plantar. It forms in anastomosing with the continuation of the anterior tibial, the plantar arch, from which the superior, posterior, inferior, and anterior branches are given off.

TABLE OF THE VEINS.

1. VEINS WHICH FORM THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA.

- 1. Subclavians.
  - 1. Axillary, which receive the
    - 1. Basilic, formed of the
      - 1. Posterior ulnar.
      - 2. Anterior ulnar.
      - 3. Median basilic.
    - 2. Cephalic, forming the
      - 1. Superficial radial.
      - 2. Median cephalic.
    - 3. Circumflex veins.
    - 4. Inferior scapular.
    - 5. Long thoracic.
    - 6. Superior thoracic.
    - 7. Acromial veins.
  - 2. External jugular.
    - 1. Internal Maxillary, composed of the
      - 1. Pterygoïd.
      - 2. Spheno-palatine.
      - 3. Alveolar.
      - 4. Infra-orbitar.
      - 5. Mental.
      - 6. Inferior dental.
      - 7. Deep temporal.
    - 2. Superficial Temporal composed of the
      - 1. Middle temporal.
      - 2. Anterior auriculars.
      - 3. Transverse of the face.
    - 3. Posterior Auricular. The trunk then takes the name of *External Jugular*, and, in its course along the neck, receives—
    - 4. Cervical Cutaneous.
    - 5. Trachelo-scapular, &c.
  - 3. Internal jugular.
    - Receives
    - 1. Superior Cerebral Veins.
    - 2. Vein of the Corpus Striatum.
    - 3. Veins of the Choroïd plexus.
    - 4. Superior Cerebellar Veins.
    - 5. Inferior Cerebellar Veins.
    - 6. Lateral and inferior Cerebral Veins.
    - 7. Ophthalmic Vein composed of the
      - 1. Lachrymal.
      - 2. Central of the retina.
      - 3. Infra-orbitar.
      - 4. Ciliary.
      - 5. Ethmoidal.
      - 6. Palpebral, and
      - 7. Nasal, Veins.

1. Subclavians (*continued.*)
3. Internal Jugular (*continued.*)
   - 8. Facial Vein, called *angular*, near the eye, receiving the
     - 1. Palpebral, and
     - 2. Superciliary Veins.
     - 3. Dorsals of the nose.
     - 4. Superior — Coronaries of the lip.
     - 5. Inferior — Coronaries of the lip.
     - 6. Several Buccal and
     - 7. Masseteric Veins.
     - 8. Ranine.
     - 9. Submental, and
     - 10. Inferior Palatine.
   - 9. Lingual and Pharyngeal Veins.
   - 10. Superior Thyroïd.
   - 11. Occipital, and
   - 12. Veins of the Diploe.
2. Right Internal Mammary Vein.
3. Inferior Thyroïd Vein, opening into the Vena Cava, between the two Subclavians.
4. Vena Azygos, which receives the
   - 1. Right bronchial.
   - 2. Intercostal veins.
   - 3. Semi-azygos.

2. VEINS WHICH FORM THE INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

Common Iliacs.
- Receive the 1. External Iliac, formed by the—
  - 1. Femoral or Crural, which is a continuation of the
    - 1. External Saphena, and
    - 2. Internal Saphena, which receive—
      - 1. Several abdominal veins.
      - 2. Circumflex iliac, and
      - 3. External pudic veins.
  - 2. Popliteal, commencing by 3 veins which accompany the fibular arteries, and receiving the—
- 2. Internal Iliac, which receives the—
  - 1. Vesical Veins, commencing with the—
    - 1. Dorsal veins of the penis, in the male.
    - 2. Veins of the clitoris, in the female.
  - 2. Sacro-lateral Veins.
- 3. Middle Sacral Vein.
- 4. Lumbar Veins—four in number on each side, commencing by an—
  - 1. Abdominal branch.
  - 2. Dorsal branch.
- 5. Spermatic Veins, commencing with the
  - 1. Spermatic plexus, in the male.
  - 2. Ovarium, Fallopian tube, &c., in the female.
- 6. Renal Veins.
- 7. Capsular and Adipose Veins.
- 8. Hepatic Veins.
- 9. Middle,
- 10. Left, and
- 11. Right

  } Hepatic Veins.

2. Inferior Diaphragmatic Veins, two in number.

3. VEINS OF THE HEART.

1. Great Right Coronary.
2. Small right Coronary.
3. Left Coronary Veins.

4. VEINS WHICH FORM THE VENA PORTÆ.

1. Splenic Vein. — Receives the
   1. Veins which correspond to the vasa breviora.
   2. Right and left gastro-epiploic.
   3. Duodenal, and
   4. Pancreatic, veins.
   5. Coronary Vein of the Stomach, and
   6. Small mesenteric vein.

2. Superior Mesenteric Vein.

VASO-DE'NTINE. A term applied to that modification of dentine, or the fundamental tissue of the teeth, in which capillary tracts of the primitive vascular pulp remain uncalcified, and, under the name of "vascular canals," permanently carry red blood into the substance of the tissue. See *Osteo-dentine*.

VASTUS. A term applied to two portions of the *triceps extensor cruris*, the fleshy mass upon each side being distinguished by the names of *vastus internus* and *externus*, the middle portion by that of *crurœus*.

VAUQUELINE. A name which has been given to Strychnia, a chemical principle discovered in nux vomica, and in the upas of Java.

VAU'QUELINITE. The native double chromate of lead and copper, named after the French chemist, Vauquelin.

VEAL-SKIN. An eruption of spots, giving a veal-like appearance to the skin. See *Vitiligo*.

[VECTIS. A lever.]

[VEGETABLE IVORY. The product of *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, a species of palm.]

VEGETABLE ÆTHIOPS. A charcoal prepared by incinerating *Fucus vesiculosus* in a covered crucible.

VE'GETABLE SALT. *Sal Vegetabile*. Tartrate of potash; also called soluble tartar, tartarized tartar, &c.

VEGETABLE SULPHUR. *Witch-meal*. A powder procured from the thecæ of the *Lycopodium clavatum*, or Common Club-moss. It is very inflammable, and employed for pyrotechnical purposes.

VE'GETABLE TAR. *Pix liquida*.—Obtained by the destructive distillation of fir-timber; also as a secondary product in the manufacture of pyroligneous acid and gunpowder charcoal. The former is the kind used in medicine.

VE'GETABLE WAX. Wax produced from vegetables, as myrtle-wax, the produce of the *Myrica cerifera*, &c.

VE'GETAL FUNCTIONS. The functions common to plants and animals, as distinguished from the "animal functions," which are restricted to animals; the former comprise circulation, digestion, &c.; the latter, sensation and volition.

VEGETATIONS (*vegeto*, to grow). A term applied by Corvisart to the fungous excrescences which sometimes appear on the semilunar valves of the aorta, and which he considered as the effect of syphilis. Their appearance is similar to that of the wart-like excrescences which form about the organs of generation, and are commonly termed venereal.

VEGETO-ALKALI. *Alkaloïd*. A body obtained from the vegetable kingdom, which has the properties of the basic or metallic oxides, and forms salts with acids.

VEGETO-SULPHURIC ACID. An acid procured by treating ligneous fibre with sulphuric acid.

[VEHICLE. In pharmacy, the menstruum in which medicines are dissolved or suspended.]

[VEIN. See *Vena*.]

VELUM. A veil; a piece of linen which hides any part.

1. *Velum interpositum*. A reflection of the pia mater, introduced into the interior of the brain, through the transverse fissure. It is also called *velum vasculosum*, tela choroidea, and, from its similarity to the mesentery of the intestines, *mesentery of the plexus choroïdes*.

2. *Velum palati*. The soft palate; the movable partition which separates the mouth from the pharynx.

VENA. A vein; an elastic tube, which conveys the dark or venous blood from the arteries to the heart. [See *Vascular System*.]

1. *Vena cava superior*, or *descendens*. The grand trunk which transmits the blood

of the head, the neck, the superior extremities, and part of the circulation of the thorax, to the heart.

2. *Vena cava inferior*, or *ascendens*. The large trunk which extends from the articulation of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ to the right auricle of the heart.

3. *Vena portæ*. The large trunk which extends along the groove of the liver. The canal which it seems to form under that organ, has been termed the *sinus of the vena portæ*.

4. *Vena arteriosa*. The portal vein; so called because it ramifies like an artery, and conveys blood for secretion; but it is an arterial vein in another sense, being a vein to the hepatic artery, and an artery to the hepatic vein.—*Kiernan*.

5. *Vena azygos* (*a*, priv., ζυγὸς, a yoke). A vein of the thorax, which has no corresponding vein—*no yoke-fellow*.

6. *Vena semi-azygos*. A considerable branch which ascends parallel to the vena azygos, on the left side of the vertebræ.

7. *Vena basilica*. The *royal* or large vein of the arm. The ancients termed the basilic vein of the right arm, the vein of the liver, or *vena hepatica brachii*; and that of the left, *vena splenica brachii*. See *Salvatella*.

8. *Vena cephalica pollicis*. The vein of the back of the thumb, which passes over the outside of the wrist. From this vein, and the division of the plexus of the back of the hand, proceeds the *cephalica minor*, or *radialis externa*, which, as it rises upon the outside of the humerus, becomes the *great cephalic vein*.

9. *Venæ Galeni*. Two parallel branches, by which the choroïd plexus returns its blood. They terminate in the *straight sinus*.

10. *Venæ peroneæ*. The two or three venæ comites of the fibular artery.

11. *Venæ vorticosæ*. A designation of the veins which principally compose the *external venous* layer of the choroïd membrane, from the vorticose marking which they present on the membrane.

VENA MEDINENSIS. This is the *irk Medini* of the Arabian writers, improperly translated *vena*, instead of *vermis* Medinensis, or the Guinea-worm.

VENERA'TION. A term in phrenology indicative of a disposition to venerate whatever is great and good, and considered by Dr. Gall the organ of religious adoration. Its organ is situated on the front part of the top of the middle of the head. When the organ is much developed, it causes a remarkable elevation of the head.

VENESECTION (*vena*, a vein; *sectio*, a division). Phlebotomy. The opening a vein for the purpose of blood-letting. See *Blood-letting*.

VENE'TIAN RED. *Bolus Veneta*.—A kind of red ochre, brought from Venice.

VE'NICE WHITE. A white pigment consisting of carbonate of lead and sulphate of baryta.

[VENTILATION. The process of renewing the air of a room, or other confined place, by pure air from without.]

VENTRAL (*venter*, the belly). A term in descriptive anatomy applied to the aspect or region of the belly. See *Dorsal*. A term applied to that suture of the legume to which the seeds are attached; the opposite suture is the *dorsal*.

VENTRICOSE. Bellying; inflated in some part.

VENTRICULUS (dim. of *venter*, the belly). The stomach, the principal organ of digestion. The term *ventricle* is also applied to two cavities of the heart, which communicate with the two auricles; and to several cavities of the brain.

1. *Ventriculus succenturiatus*. A reserve stomach; a name of the duodenum.

2. *Ventriculi tricornes*. The three-horned ventricles; a designation of the two lateral ventricles of the brain, from their being prolonged into certain cavities called *horns*.

3. *Ventriculus Arantii*. The ventricle of Arantius; a small cavity situated at the point of the calamus scriptorius.

4. *Ventriculus laryngis*. The ventricle of the larynx; a depressed fossa, situated immediately above the horizontal projection of the chorda vocalis, at each side.

VENTRILOQUISM (*venter*, the belly; *loquor*, to speak). Speaking, as it were, from the belly; a particular modification of the voice.

VENUS. The name given by the old chemists to copper. Hence the term *sales veneris*, a former designation of the saline combinations of copper.

VERATRIA. *Sabadillin*. A vegetable alkaloïd obtained from *sabadilla*, or the seeds of the *Asagræa officinalis*, [*Veratrum Sabadilla*, Ph. U. S.].

1. *Veratric acid*. A crystalline, volatile acid, obtained from sabadilla.

2. *Veratrin*. Resin of veratria; a brown solid substance obtained from sabadilla.

3. *Sales veratriæ*. The sulphate and tartrate of veratria, prepared by saturating veratria with sulphuric or tartaric acid.

VERATRUM ALBUM. White Hellebore, an endogenous plant of the order *Melanthaceæ*. The generic name *veratrum* appears to be derived from the blackness of the rhizome, quasi *vere atrum*. Two

new bases have been discovered in the rhizome, viz., *barytin* and *jervin*.

[*Veratrum viride*. American Hellebore. This species, which is indigenous, resembles its European congener in its effects on the system, though said to be destitute of purgative properties. It is an active emetic, exerts a powerful influence over the nervous system, producing faintness, somnolency, vertigo, dilated pupils, &c.]

VERBASCUM THAPSUS. The Great Mullein, or High Taper; a European plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*. The generic term appears to be derived from the shagginess of the plants, quasi *barbascum*, from *barba*, a beard. Fishes are stupefied by the seeds.

[VERBENA OFFICINALIS. Vervain. A European plant of the family *Verbenaceæ*, esteemed by the ancients, but not now used.]

VERDIGRIS (*verde-gris*, Sp.). An impure acetate of peroxide of copper, of a beautiful bluish-green colour, formed from the corrosion of copper by fermented vegetables.

1. *Distilled verdigris*. The improper name under which the green salt is found in commerce.

2. *English verdigris*. A spurious kind, consisting of sulphate of copper and acetate of lead; to make the fraud more complete, the soft mass is mixed with the stalks of raisins.

VERDITER. A blue pigment, obtained by adding chalk or whiting to the solution of copper in aquafortis.

VER'DITER GREEN. A pigment prepared much in the same way as *blue verditer*, the difference in colour resulting from differences in the proportions of the ingredients, or from accidental circumstances.

VERJUICE (*verjus*, Fr.). A kind of harsh vinegar, made of the expressed juice of the wild apple or crab, which has undergone the acetous fermentation. The French give this name to unripe grapes, and to the sour liquor obtained from them.

VERMES. A worm. There are five species of worms which infest the human intestines, viz.:

1. *Ascaris lumbricoïdes* (lumbricus, the earth-worm; εἶδος, likeness). The long round worm, principally inhabiting the intestines; it sometimes, however, ascends into the stomach, and creeps out at the mouth and nostrils. It is from twelve to fifteen inches in length.

2. *Ascaris vermicularis*. The Maw or Thread-worm; the *oxyuris vermicularis* of Bremser; commonly found in the rectum: it is, however, erratic, and is occasionally found as high as the stomach. These worms resemble the *ends of threads* cut off, and are about half an inch in length; hence the term *thread-worm*, and perhaps that of *bots*, derived from the French *bouts*, ends or extremities.

3. *Tænia lata*, or *vulgaris*. The broad Tape-worm, occupying the upper part of the intestines, from three to fifteen feet in length. This worm is of a white colour; but when macerated in spirit of wine, becomes darker; whence it was formerly called by Pallas, *tænia grisea*.

4. *Tænia solium*. The long Tape-worm, occupying the upper part of the intestines, from thirty to forty feet long. Van Doevern asserts that a peasant, after having taken an emetic, vomited up forty Dutch ells of tape-worm, and "would have got clear of more, if he had not been afraid of puking out all his guts, and for that reason bit the worm off." It is the *lumbricus cucurbitinus*, or Gourd-worm of Heberden.

5. *Trichocephalus* (θρίξ, τριχός, the hair; κεφαλή, the head). *Trichuris* (θρίξ, hair; and οὐρά, the tail). The long Thread-worm, generally found in the cæcum. The thinner part (head or tail?) is twice as long as the thicker, and terminates in a fine hair-like point. The whole length of this worm is about two inches.

Worms of rarer occurrence.

1. *Fasciola hepatica*, also called Distoma hepaticum, or the Fluke; occasionally found in the gall-bladder of man, but commonly infesting the liver of sheep when diseased with the rot. The *young* worms are from one to four lines in length; the *adult*, about an inch in length.

2. *Strongylus gigas*. Sometimes met with in the kidneys of man, and several of the mammalia; and confounded by Chabert and others with the Ascaris lumbricoïdes. It varies in length from five inches to three feet.

3. *Ascaris œstrus*. The Breeze or Gad-fly, the larvæ of which, called *bots*, are said to have been found in the human fæces, but more commonly in the horse. The *œstrus ovis* deposits its eggs on the interior nostrils of the sheep, whence the grubs, when hatched, travel into the frontal sinuses or horns, and are expelled through the nostrils.

4. *Ascaris scarabæus*. The Beetle; the grubs of which are said to have been found in the rectum; almost all the grubs of the genus Scarabæus being used to feed on dung. See *Musca* and *Seta Equina*.

5. Formerly, the toothache was attributed

to the presence of a worm; as appears from the words of Shakspeare:—

"What! sigh for the toothache!
Which is but a humour or a *worm*."

VERMICELLI (*vermis*, a worm). An Italian preparation, made of flour, cheese, yelks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, and reduced into long *worm-like* pieces by forcing it through holes.

VER'MICIDES (*vermis*, a worm; *cædo*, to kill). That class of anthelmintics which destroy intestinal worms, as powdered tin and cowhage.

VERMIFORM (*vermis*, a worm; *forma*, likeness). Worm-like; the designation of two processes of the cerebellum, which connect the lateral lobes above and below.

VERMIFUGE (*vermis*, a worm; *fugo*, to expel). *Anthelmintic.* A remedy which expels worms.

VERMILION. A red pigment, consisting of powdered cinnabar.

VERMINATION (*vermis*, a worm). Infestment of the skin by parasitic animalcules; a breeding of worms. See *Malis.*

[VERMINOUS. Caused by worms.]

VERNATION (*vernus*, belonging to the spring). *Gemmation.* The mode in which leaves are arranged within their bud.

[VERNONIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Compositæ.]

[1. *Vernonia anthelmintica.* This species is a native of the East Indies, where it is esteemed as a bitter tonic, and its seeds are used as an anthelmintic.]

[2. *Vernonia Noveboracensis.* An indigenous species, the flowers of which are said to be cathartic.]

[VERONICA. A genus of plants of the natural order Scrophulariaceæ.]

[1. *Veronica beccabunga.* Brooklime. A succulent plant formerly used to purify the blood, and as a remedy in scurvy.]

[2. *Veronica officinalis.* Speedwell. This species has a warm, bitterish, and somewhat astringent taste, and has been considered diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, tonic, &c.]

[3. *Veronica Virginica. Leptandra Virginica*, Nuttall, (q. v.)]

VERRU'CA. A wart. An excrescence from the cutis, or a tumour formed upon it.

Verrucose. Warty; covered with little excrescences or warts.

VERSATILE. Swinging backwards and forwards, as applied to anthers, and synonymous with oscillating.

VERTEBRA (*verto*, to turn). A bone of the spine, so named from its *turning* upon the adjoining one. A vertebra consists of a *neural arch* (νεῦρον, a nerve), or bony hoop, situated above a central piece of bone, for the protection of a segment of the nervous axis; and a *hæmal arch* (αἷμα, blood), or bony hoop, beneath the central piece, for the protection of a segment of the vascular system. Their common centre is called the *centrum* (κέντρον, centre). Bones are also developed and diverge as rays from one or more parts of a vertebra.

1. The *neural arch* is formed by a pair of bones, called *neurapophyses* (νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἀπόφυσις, apophysis, a process of bone), and by a bone, sometimes cleft or bifid, called the *neural spine.* It also sometimes includes a pair of bones, called *diapophyses* (διὰ, through or across, and apophysis).
2. The *hæmal arch* is formed by a pair of bones, called *pleurapophyses* (πλευρὸν, a rib, and apophysis); by a second pair, called *hæmapophyses* (αἷμα, blood, and apophysis); and by a bone, sometimes cleft or bifid, called the *hæmal spine.* It also sometimes includes parts, or bones, called *parapophyses* (παρὰ, transverse, and apophysis).
3. The parts of a vertebra which are developed from independent centres of ossification are called *autogenous* (αὐτὸς, oneself; γίνομαι, to be produced); those parts which grow out from previously ossified parts are called *exogenous* (ἔξω, outward; γίνομαι, to be produced). The autogenous parts of a vertebra are its "elements," the exogenous parts are its "processes."
4. Other terms explanatory of exogenous parts of a vertebra, and compounded of *apophysis*, are—
   1. *Anapophysis*, from ἀνὰ, backward.
   2. *Epipophysis*, from ἐπὶ, above.
   3. *Hypapophysis*, from ὑπὸ, below.
   4. *Metapophysis*, from μετὰ, between.
   5. *Zygapophysis*, from ζυγὸς, junction.

[*Terms employed by Prof. Owen in his Analysis of the skull of the Gadus Morrhua, or Cod, as the Archetype Vertebrate skeleton.*]

5. The elements of the *neural arch* of the hindmost segment of the skull undergo much development and modification, and have received special names. Thus the centrum is called *basioccipital;* the neurapophyses, *exoccipitals;* the neural spine, *superoccipital;* the diapophyses, *paroccipitals.* In the human skeleton all these parts are blended together into a mass, called the "occipital bone," in which the elements have become *confluent*, and were not *connate.*

6. Again: in the *neural arch* the centrum is called *basisphenoid* (basis, the base, and sphenoides, the sphenoid bone): the neurapophysis is *alisphenoid* (ala, a wing, and sphenoides): the neural spine is *parietal;* the diapophysis, *mastoid.*
7. In the *hæmal arch* the pleurapophysis is sub-divided into two parts, the upper called *epitympanic* (ἐπί, upon; τύμπανον, the tympanum); the lower one *stylohyal* (styloides and hyoides). The hæmapophysis is a broader, slightly arched bone; the upper division is called *epihyal* (ἐπί, above, and hyoides); the lower division, *ceratohyal* (κέρας, a horn, the horn or cornu of the hyoid bone, and hyoides). The hæmal spine is subdivided into four stumpy bones, called collectively *basihyal* (*basis*, base, and hyoides); and which, in most fishes, support a bone directed forwards, entering the substance of the tongue, called *glossohyal* (γλῶσσα, the tongue, and hyoides), and another bone directed backwards, called *urohyal* (οὐρά, the tail or underpart, and hyoides). The ceratohyal part of the hæmapophysis supports in the cod seven long and slender bent bones, called *branchiostegal* rays (βράγχια, gills; στέγω, to cover), owing to their covering and protecting the gills.
8. The penultimate segment of the skull above described is called the *parietal vertebra;* and the hæmal arch is called the *hyoidean arch*, in reference to its supporting and subserving the movements of the tongue.
9. In the second segment of the skull, counting backwards, the centrum, called *presphenoid*, is produced far forwards, slightly expanding; the neurapophyses, called *orbito-sphenoids*, are small semi-oval plates, protecting the sides of the cerebrum; the neural spine, or key-bone of the arch, called *frontal*, is enormously expanded, but in the cod and most fishes is single; the diapophyses, called *postfrontals*, project outwards from the under angles of the frontal, and give attachment to the piers of the inverted hæmal arch. The pleurapophysis is subdivided into four pieces; the upper one is called *epitympanic;* the hindmost of the two middle pieces is the *mesotympanic;* the foremost of the two middle pieces is the *pretympanic;* the lower piece is the *hypotympanic;* this forms a joint surface, convex in one way, concave in the other, called a "ginglymoid condyle," for the hæmapophysis, or lower division of the arch.

The several elements of which a vertebra consists, are found most isolated and distinct in the lowest classes of animals, and in the embryo state of the highest: these are distinguished by Dr. Grant, into

1. The *cyclo-vertebral* element, or the round body forming the centre.

2. The *peri-vertebral* elements, or the two superior laminæ which encompass the spinal chords.

3. The *epi-vertebral* elements, or the two portions of the superior spinous process.

4. The *para-vertebral* elements, or the two inferior laminæ, which form a cavity for the blood-vessels.

5. The *cata-vertebral* elements, or the two portions of the inferior spinous process.

General Divisions of a Vertebra.

1. A *body*, or the main part, forming the centre of the spine, and bearing, chiefly, the weight of the body.

2. An *articulating process*, by which it is joined to the next vertebra. This is sometimes called the *oblique* process—the upper one, the *ascending* oblique; the lower one, the *descending* oblique process.

3. The *spinous processes*, which project directly backward, forming with their points the ridge of the back; it is from their sharpness that the whole vertebral column is called *The spine.*

4. The *transverse processes*, which stand out at right angles, or transversely, from the body of the vertebra.

5. The *foramina*, or holes for lodging the spinal marrow, transmitting the blood-vessels, and attaching the ligaments.

Position and Number of Vertebræ.

1. The *Cervical*, or those of the neck, seven in number, and characterized by having their transverse processes perforated for the passage of the vertebral artery. The first of these is called the *atlas*, from its immediately supporting the head; the second, the *dentata, odontoïdes*, or *axis*, from its axis, or tooth-like process, upon which it turns; and the lowest, *vertebra prominens*, from its spinous process being so much longer than the others.

2. The *Dorsal*, or those of the back, twelve in number. These are distinguished by having articular surfaces for the heads of the ribs.

3. The *Lumbar*, or those of the loins, five in number, and distinguished by their size, and the length of the transverse processes.

[VERTEBRAL. Pertaining to the vertebra.]

VERTEBRAL ARTERY. A large artery, so named from its passing through a bony canal, formed for it by the perforations of the cervical vertebræ. This, and the *Carotid*, are the arteries of the brain.

VERTEBRATA. Animals which have an internal skeleton, supported by a vertebral column.

VERTEX (*verto*, to turn). The top or crown of the head.

VERTICILLUS (*verto*, to turn about). A whorl; that arrangement of leaves upon the stem, when more than two of them are opposite, or upon the same plane, as in Galium.

VERTI'GO (*vertex*, or *vortex*, a whirlpool). Giddiness; dizziness, with a fear of falling. It is a popular expression to say the *brain turns*.

VERU MONTANUM. A little eminence in the urethra, at the termination of the ductus ejaculatorius. It is also called *caput gallinaginis*, or the woodcock's head.

[VERVAIN. Common name for *Verbena officinalis*.]

VESANIA. Madness. An order in Cullen's Nosology, comprehending diseases in which the judgment is impaired, without coma or pyrexia.

VESICA. A bladder. The urinary bladder is termed *vesica urinaria*; the gall bladder, *cystis fellea*.

VESI'CANTS (*vesica*, a bladder).—*Epispastics*. Topical agents which cause the exhalation of a thin serous fluid under the cuticle, as cantharides.

[VESICATION. The effects of a vesicant; the formation of blisters.]

VESI'CATORIN. Another name for *cantharidin* or cantharides-camphor; the blistering principle of the blister-beetles.

VESICATORIUM (*vesica*, a bladder). A vesicatory, epispastic, or blister.

Vesicatory Silk. A substitute for the common blistering plaster. The following is the formula of Cadet de Gassicourt:—Tincture of cantharides, q. s., evaporate, and, when in a state of sufficient concentration, spread it hot upon silk stretched on a frame; it will be necessary then to spread two or three layers one upon another.

Guilbert's Epispatic Silk. Mezereon bark, 24 parts; water, 1500 parts. Boil, strain, and add pulverized cantharides, myrrh, euphorbium, āā 192 parts. Boil, strain through a double linen cloth, and evaporate until the liquor is of sufficient density to allow it to be spread upon waxed silk.

VE'SICLE, GE'RMINAL. *Purkingian vesicle*. A nucleated vesicle, being the earliest formed part of the ovum; its nucleus is called the *germinal spot*. See *Germ-cell*.

VESICULA (dim. of *vesica*, a bladder). A vesicle or little bladder. A small elevation of the cuticle, containing a transparent, serous fluid.

1. *Vesicula umbilicalis*. A vesicle containing a yellowish fluid, situated between the chorion and the aminon, and connected with the fœtus. It is also called *vesicula alba*.

2. *Vesiculæ accessoriæ*. The name of certain blind ducts, opening into the urethra, near its commencement, observed in most Rodentia.

3. *Vesiculæ seminales*. Two small bags situated at the base of the prostate gland, forming reservoirs for the seminal fluid.

4. *Vesicles of Naboth*. Small semi-transparent vesicles on the interior of the cervix uteri, which were mistaken by Naboth for ovula.

5. *Vesicles of Degraaf*. From fifteen to twenty small transparent vesicles in the midst of the lobules composing the parenchyma of the ovaries. According to Baër, they contain germs, and, when burst, leave the appearance of what are called *corporea lutea*, or yellow bodies.

VESTIBULE (*vestibulum*, a threshold). A small oval cavity of the internal ear, so named from its forming an entry to the cochlea and semicircular canals. This term is also applied to a triangular space which separates the nymphæ from each other.

VETA, or MAREA (sea-sickness). The vulgar name of an affection prevalent in South America, and described by Lieut. Smyth, who experienced it in 1834, while crossing the Andes, as "an acute pain passing through the temples to the lower part of the back of the head, and completely disabling the person affected."

VEXILLUM (dim. of *velum*, a veil). A standard, or small banner; a term applied to the upper petal of a papilionaceous corolla, from its erect and expanded state.

VIÆ LACRYMALES. The tear passages; a collective term for the double apparatus for the secretion and excretion of the tears. Each of them consists of the lacrymal gland, the puncta lacrymalia, the lacrymal ducts, the lacrymal sac, and the nasal canal.

[VIÆ PRIMÆ. The first passages, or the alimentary passages.]

VIABILITY (*via*, a way). [Viable.] A term expressing the capability which a child has of supporting extra-uterine or independent existence.

VIBEX, VIBICES. The large purple

spots appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers.

VIBRISSA (*vibro*, to quiver). The hair of the nostrils.

[VICARIOUS. In the place of another; as where one secretion replaces another, or where a secretion appears in one part instead of another.]

VIDIAN NERVE. A designation of the *pterygoid* nerve, from Vidus Vidius, a professor at Paris. [See *Pterygoideus*.]

[VIENNA CAUSTIC. Equal parts of potassa and lime, mixed together and prepared for use by being made into a paste with a little alcohol.]

VIENNA-GREEN. *Sweinfurt-green.*—A double salt formed of the acetate and the arsenite of copper.

VIGANI'S ELIXIR. Sweet elixir of vitriol; or the Sp. Ætheris Aromaticus.

VI'LLIFORM TEETH (*villus*, plush; *forma*, likeness). A designation of the teeth of the perch and other fishes, in which they are slender, sharp-pointed, and so minute, numerous, and closely aggregated, as to resemble the plush or pile of velvet. See *Ciliiform Teeth*.

VILLOUS. Covered with long, soft, shaggy hair.

VILLUS. Literally, the shaggy hair of beasts. Some of the membranes of the body, as the mucous membrane of the stomach and of the intestinal canal, present a surface of minute papillæ, termed *villi* or villosities, resembling a downy tissue, continually covered with fluid. See *Ampulla*.

[VINCETOXICUM. *Cynanchum vincetoxicum*.]

VINEGAR. Acetic acid, derived by the action of air upon alcoholic liquors, as wine and beer; by the contact of platinum black with alcohol, &c.

Wood Vinegar. Pyroligneous acid, procured by the distillation of wood.

[*British vinegar*. *French vinegar*. Impure dilute acetic acid, prepared by fomentation.]

VINEGAR EEL. The *anguilulla aceti*, a microscopic animal which is generated and nourished in vinegar.

VI'NEGAR, MOTHER OF. A fungous plant, referred to the Hyphomycetes, a sub-order of the Fungi.

VINUM. Wine; the juice of the grape, or fruit of the Vitis vinifera.

1. *Vinum Xericum*. Vinum album Hispanicum, or Sherry, the officinal wine employed in the preparation of the *vina medicata*, or medicated wines.

2. *Vinum Lusitanicum*. Vinum Portugallicum, or Port wine, usually employed in hospitals, in cases in which a stimulant and tonic is required.

3. *Vinum Burgundicum*. Burgundy wine; a stimulant and somewhat astringent wine, rarely used for medicinal purposes.

4. *Vinum Campanicum*. Champagne; a diuretic wine, occasionally employed to allay vomiting, owing to the evolution of carbonic acid.

5. *Vinum Maderaicum*. Madeira; a more stimulating wine than sherry; an excellent wine for invalids.

6. *Vinum Rhenanum*. Rhine wine, comprising Hock and Moselle. Their acidity adapts them for use in cases of phosphatic deposits in the urine.

7. *Vinum Rubellum*. Claret; a wine adapted for the same cases as the Rhine wines, but objectionable in gouty cases and lithic acid deposits.

[VINUM MEDICATUM. Medicated Wine. Wine holding medicinal substances in solution. The following are the medicated wines in the Ph. U. S., with the formula for their preparation.

[1. *Vinum aloes*. Wine of aloes. Aloes in powder, ℥j.; Cardamom, bruised; ginger, bruised, each ʒj.; wine, Oj. Macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation, and filter through paper.]

[2. *Vinum colchici radicis*. Wine of colchicum root. Colchicum root, well-bruised, ℔j.; white wine Oij. Macerate for 14 days with occasional agitation; then express strongly and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement.

[3. *Vinum colchici seminis*. Wine of colchicum seed. Colchicum seeds, bruised, ℥iv.; wine, Oij. Macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation; then express and filter through paper.

[4. *Vinum ergotæ*. Wine of ergot. Ergot, bruised, ℥ij.; wine, Oj. Macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation; then express and filter.

[5. *Vinum Ipecacuanhæ*. Wine of Ipecacuanha. Ipecacuanha, bruised, ℥ij.; white wine, Oij. Macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation; then express and filter through paper.

[6. *Vinum Opii*. Wine of opium. (Sydenham's laudanum.) Opium, in powder, ℥ij.; cinnamon, bruised; cloves, bruised, each, ʒj.; white wine, Oj. Macerate for 14 days, and then express and filter.

[7. *Vinum rhei*. Wine of rhubarb. Rhubarb, bruised, ℥ij.; canella, bruised, ʒj.; diluted alcohol, f℥ij.; white wine, Oj. Macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation; then express and filter through paper.

[8. *Vinum Tabaci.* Wine of tobacco. Tobacco, cut in pieces, ℥j.; wine, Oj. Macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation; then express and filter.

[9. *Vinum Veratri Albi.* Wine of white hellebore. White hellebore, bruised, ℥iv.; wine, Oj. Macerate for 14 days, with occasional agitation; then express and filter.]

[VIOLA. *Violet.* The U. S. pharmacopœial name for the herb of *Viola pedata;* a genus of plants of the natural order Violaceæ.]

1. *Viola Odorata.* The Sweet Violet; a European plant, formerly used in medicine.

[2. *Viola Ovata.* An indigenous species recommended as a remedy for the bite of a rattle-snake.]

[3. *Viola Pedata.* An indigenous species; the herb is officinal, Ph. U. S. It is considered a useful expectorant and demulcent.

VIOLACEÆ (*viola,* a violet). The Violet tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with *leaves* usually alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *petals* hypogynous; *stamens* alternate with the petals; *ovarium* 1-celled, many-seeded.

VIOLINA. Violine; also called *emetine of the violet,* or *indigenous emetine;* an alkaline principle obtained from the roots, leaves, flowers, and seeds of the *Viola odorata,* similar to the emetine of ipecacuanha. It is said by M. Orfila to be highly poisonous.

VIRGIN'S MILK. A favourite cosmetic, prepared by mixing one drachm of the simple tincture of benzoin with four ounces of water.

VIRGIN OIL. This is the substance which flows first from the pulp of the ripe juice of the olive, on expression.

VIRGIN-SULPHUR. Native sulphur, as it occurs imbedded in rocks, or is produced by sublimation. In the latter case it is called *volcanic sulphur.*

[VIRGINIA SNAKE-ROOT. *Serpentaria Virginiana.*]

VIRGINIC ACID. An oily acid obtained from Seneka root, and named from Virginia, whence the plant was originally sent by Dr. Tennent, in 1738.

[VIRULENT. Highly poisonous.]

VIRUS (*vis,* violence). Venom, poison: a term used synonymously with contagion.

VIS. Force, power; a term expressive of strength in general. Hence—

1. *Vis à tergo.* Literally, force from behind; a term applied to the force communicated from the ventricles of the heart to the blood in the arteries, capillaries, and veins.

2. *Vis cellulosa.* A term applied by Blumenbach to the contraction which membrane occasionally undergoes, when it has been over-distended, and the distending force withdrawn, as in the propulsion of the serous exhalation into the lymphatic vessels. It is very different from the *contractility* of the muscular fibre.

3. *Vis conservatrix.* See *Vis medicatrix naturæ.*

4. *Vis formativa.* The formative process; the process by which the parts of the body are nourished, and the secretions are promoted.

5. *Vis inertiæ.* Inertness, or the principle of inactivity, by which a body perseveres in the same state of rest or motion, in a straight line, unless obliged to change it by a foreign force.

6. *Vis incita.* The name given by Haller, Girtanner, &c., to irritability of the muscular fibre, arising from the action of a stimulus. By Goerter, it was called *vis vitalis.*

7. *Vis nervea.* The name given by Haller to that power in the muscular fibre which enables it to receive impressions conveyed to it by the nerves.

8. *Vis medicatrix naturæ.* [*Vis conservatrix.*] A power supposed by Cullen to preside over the living body, and to possess a faculty of resisting, to a certain extent, the effects of disease.

9. *Vis mortua.* That property by which a muscle contracts, after the death of the animal to which it belongs, or after having been cut from a living body.

10. *Vis suctionis* vel *attractionis.* A term applied to the supposed power by which an organ creates for itself an increased afflux of blood, or becomes congested.

11. *Vis vitæ.* The natural power of the animal body in preserving life.

[VISCUM ALBUM. Mistletoe. A European parasite plant, of the family Caprifoliaceæ, which once enjoyed great reputation as a remedy for epilepsy, palsy, &c., but which is now out of use.]

VISCUS. Pl. *Viscera.* A bowel, or intestine. Any organ which has an appropriate use.

[VISION (*videre,* to see). The action of seeing; the function which enables us to perceive the form, colour, distance, &c., of objects.]

[VISUAL. Relating to vision.]

VISUS (*video.* to see). The sight; the sense of seeing. The various defects of sight, or the *vitia visûs,* are

1. *Visus coloratus*, or *chrupsia* (χρόα, colour, ὄψις, sight), or coloration of objects.

2. *Visus defiguratus* or *metamorphopsia*, (μεταμόρφωσις, transformation; ὄψις, sight), or distortion and confusion of objects.

3. *Visus dimidiatus*, or *hemiopsia* (ἥμισυ, half; ὄψις, sight), or half-sight; an affection of the sight, in which the sphere of vision is diminished, so that the person sees only a part of an object.

4. *Visus duplicatus*, or *diplopia*, (διπλόος, double; and ὤψ, sight), or double vision.

5. *Visus interruptus* (interrumpo, to interfere with), or broken interrupted vision.

6. *Visus lucidus*, or *photopsia* (φῶς, φωτὸς, light; ὄψις, sight), or luminous vision, in which flashes of light appear to pass before the eyes, when the eyelids are shut, particularly in the dark. This is the *marmaryge* (μαρμαρυγὴ, dazzling light) of Hippocrates.

7. *Visus muscarum*, or *myodesopsia* (μυῖα, musca, a fly; ὄψις, visus, sight), or the appearance of flies, &c., floating before the eyes. A single black speck is called *scotoma* (σκότος, darkness); the more moving substances are termed *muscæ volitantes* or *mouches volantes*.

8. *Visus nebulosus* (nebula, a cloud), or misty, clouded vision.

9. *Visus reticulatus* (rete, a net), or a gauzy, net-like appearance of objects.

VI'TAL AIR. The name applied by Condorcet to oxygen gas.

VITA PROPRIA. A term applied by Blumenbach to the peculiar power by which the motions of the iris and of some other parts are determined. The expression, however, gives no idea of the facts.

VITE'LLICLE (*vitelliculus*, a little yolk). The little yolk-bag, or the bag containing that part of the yolk which has not been converted into the germ-mass and embryo. In man, it is the *umbilical vesicle*.

[VITELLINE (*vitellus*, the yolk of an egg). Appertaining to the yolk of an egg; of a yellow colour.]

VITE'LLINE DUCT. The name given to the constricted part at which the vitellicle is continued into the wall of the intestinal canal.

VITE'LLO-INTESTI'NAL DUCT.—A wide duct by means of which the nutritive substance of the yolk enters the alimentary canal for the nutrition of the embryo.

VITELLUS OVI. The yolk of egg; a kind of yellow emulsion, consisting of oil suspended in water by means of albumen, and inclosed in a sack called the *yelk bag*; principally employed for rendering oils and balsams miscible with water.

VITES (*vitis*, a vine). The Vine tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Climbing shrubs with tumid joints, and *leaves* stipulate; *flowers* polypetalous, on ramose peduncles; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* 2-celled; *fruit* baccate; *seeds* albuminous.

Vitis vinifera. Common Grape-vine. Various parts of this plant have been employed in medicine under various names: thus, the leaves are termed *pampini*; the cirrhi or tendrils, *capreoli*; the tender shoots, *palmites*; the ripe grape, *uva*; the dried grape or raisin, *uva passa*; the juice or sap of the ripe grape, *lacryma*; that of the unripe grape, *omphacium*, or commonly *agresta*.

VITILIGO (*vitulus*, a calf; so called from the *veal*-like appearance presented by the affection). White, shining, smooth tubercles arising in the skin, about the ears, neck, and face; terminating without suppuration. The term is also employed generally to comprehend *alphos*, *melas*, and *leuce*.

[VITREOUS (*vitrum*, glass). Glassy; like glass.]

VITREOUS BODY (*vitrum*, glass). *Vitreous humour*. A transparent mass, resembling melted glass, occupying the globe of the eye, and enclosed in the hyaloïd membrane.

VITRIFICATION (*vitrum*, glass; *fio*, to become). The conversion of a substance, as silica, &c., into glass.

VITRIOL (*vitrum*, glass). A term originally applied to any crystalline body possessing a certain degree of transparency, but now restricted to the following substances:—

1. *Green vitriol*. Copperas, or sulphate of iron. When the salt is exposed to heat in a retort, it first gives off water of crystallization, or *phlegm* of vitriol; next comes an acid, called *spirit* of vitriol; then a stronger acid, called *oil* of vitriol; the latter part of this becomes solid, and has been called *glacial* oil of vitriol.

2. *Blue vitriol*. Sulphate of copper, commonly called Roman vitriol.

3. *White vitriol*. Sulphate of zinc.

VITRIO'LIC NAPHTHA. *Naphtha vitrioli*. A name given by the Germans to sulphuric ether.

VITRUM. Glass. This term is also applied to certain *glassy* substances, viz.:

1. *Vitrum antimonii*. Glass of antimony; a reddish-brown coloured glass, obtained by first calcining antimony, and then fusing it in a crucible. It is medicinally employed in preparing the antimonium tartarizatum.

2. *Vitrum antimonii ceratum*. Cerated

glass of antimony, or the vitrified oxide of antimony with wax.

VITTA. Literally, a riband. A term applied to the vessels of oil found in the coat of the fruit of Umbelliferous plants. They afford an instance of the *vasa propria*, or receptacles of secretion.

VITTIE-VAYR. The Indian name of the fibrous root of the *Andropogon muricatus*. See *Cuscus*.

VIVIPAROUS (*vivus*, alive; *pario*, to bring forth). A term applied to animals which bring forth their young alive and perfect, as distinguished from *oviparous* animals, which produce their young in the egg.

VIVISECTION (*vivus*, alive; *seco*, to cut). Dissection of living animals for the purposes of experiment.

VOCAL LIGAMENTS. *Vocal cords*. A name given to the thyro-arytænoïd articulation.

[VOLATILE ALKALI. Ammonia.]

VOLATILITY (*volatilis*, from *volo*, to fly). A property of bodies, by which they are disposed to assume the state of vapour, and *fly off*.

[VOLITION (*volo*, to will. The act of willing.]

VOLTA, PILE OF. An apparatus consisting of plates of zinc, and silver, and pieces of moistened woollen cloth, piled in the order of zinc, silver, cloth; zinc, silver, cloth; for twenty or more repetitions. See *Galvanism*.

Volta-meter. A cell of decomposition, containing dilute sulphuric acid, and so formed as to admit of the evolved gases being collected and measured.

VO'LTAISM. Voltaic electricity; chemical electricity. See *Galvanism*.

VOLUBLE. Twisting; as applied to stems which twist around other bodies, the hop to the right, the bindweed to the left.

VOLUME (*volumen*, from *volvo*, to roll). The *apparent* space which a body occupies is called its *volume;* the *effective* space which the same body occupies, or its real bulk of matter, is its *mass;* the relation of the mass to the volume (or the quotient of the one by the other) is its *density;* and the empty spaces, or voids, which render the volume larger than the mass, are its *pores*.

Definite Volumes. The union of gases is always effected in simple proportions of their volumes: a volume of one gas combines with an equal volume, or twice or three times the volume, of another gas, and in no intermediate proportion; this is called the law of *definite volumes*.

[VOLUNTARY (*voluntas*, will). Relating to the will; applied to muscles which act in obedience to the will.]

VOLVA (*volvo*, to roll). The wrapper which covers many Fungaceous plants in their early state, as the Agarics.

VOLVULUS (*volvo*, to roll up). *Intussusceptio*. A disease produced by the passing of one portion of an intestine into another, commonly the upper into th lower part.

VOMER (*a ploughshare*). A bone of the nose, forming the partition between the nostrils, and so named from its resemblance to a ploughshare.

VOMICA (*vomo*, to spit up). An abscess or imposthume of the lungs; so called, because it discharges a sanies.

VOMICI'NA. Another name for *brucia*, from its being found in the bark and seeds of nux-vomica.

VOMITO'RIA (*vomo*, to vomit). *Emetica*. Agents which produce vomiting.

VOMITURITIO (*vomo*, to vomit). Retching. An ineffectual effort to vomit.

VOMITUS (*vomo*, to vomit). The act of vomiting; this consists of a forcible contraction of the muscles of *expiration*, and of those only; the glottis being closed, and the cardia opened.

[VULCANIZED CAOUTCHOUC. Caoutchouc which has been subjected to the action of sulphur, by which it acquires new properties.]

[VULNERARY (*vulnus*, a wound). A medicine which possesses the property of favouring the healing of wounds.]

VULPIS MORBUS. *Alopecia*. Literally, fox-disease. Baldness; decay and fall of the hair. It is so named from the fox being supposed to lose its hair sooner than any other quadruped. See *Fluxus Capillorum*.

VULTUS (*volo*, to will). The looks, the countenance; that which declares the sentiments of the mind. Compare *Facies* and *Frons*.

VULVA. An elliptic opening enclosed by the labia majora of the pudendum, or external parts of generation in the female.

Vulva cerebri. A small aperture of the brain, forming the part by which the three ventricles communicate.

W

WADD. A name given to plumbago, or black-lead.

Black wadd. An ore of manganese found in Derbyshire; remarkable for its property of taking fire when mixed with linseed oil.

WAFER-PAPER. An article of confectionery, recently employed for pharmaceutical purposes. It is made of fine wheat-flour and milk, or of cream and water, with a little white wine and sugar.

[WAHLENBERGIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Camphanulaceæ.]

[1. *Wahlenbergia graminifolia.* This species is used in the south of Europe as a remedy in Epilepsy.]

[2. *Wahlenbergia linarioides.* A Chilian species, thought by the natives to be efficacious in tormina.]

[WAHOO. One of the common names for *Euonymus atropurpureus.*]

[WAKE-ROBIN. *Arum triphyllum.*]

[WALL PELLITORY. *Parietaria officinalis.*]

[WALNUT, BLACK. *Juglans nigra.*]

[WALNUT, EUROPEAN. *Juglans regia.*]

[WALNUT, WHITE. *Juglans cinerea.*]

[WALTHERIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Sterculiaceæ.]

[1. *W. douradinha.* A South American species, employed in Brazil as a vulnerary, and reputed efficaceous in syphilis and in catarrhal complaints.]

[2. *W. fruticosa.* A species growing in Surinam, said to possess febrifuge and anti-venereal powers.]

[WARD'S PASTE. An empyrical remedy for piles, supposed to be similar to the *confectio piperis nigra.*]

WARE'S GOLDEN OINTMENT. An ointment for ophthalmia and ulcers, consisting of fresh butter ʒj., and ʒj. of the powder of nitrated oxide of mercury.

WARM-BLOODED. A term applied to the mammalia and birds which have a two-fold circulation, and are in fact diplocardiac. See *Cardiac.*

WARMING PLASTER. A stimulant, rubefacient, and sometimes vesicant plaster, made of cantharides and Burgundy pitch.

[WARNER'S GOUT CORDIAL. See *Tinctura Rhei et Sennæ.*]

WART. *Verruca.* A hard protuberance or excrescence of the skin.

WASH. The technical term for the fermented liquor, of any kind, from which spirit is intended to be distilled.

WASH, BLACK; WHITE. Described under the article *Yellow Wash.*

WASHED SULPHUR. *Sulphur lotum* vel *depuratum.* Sublimed sulphur purified of its adhering acid (formed by the oxidation of sulphur) by washing.

WASHER-WOMAN'S SCALL. *Psoriasis lotorum;* a species of scall which appears on the wrists and fore-arms of washerwomen, from the irritation of soap.

[WATER AVENS. *Geum rivale.*]

WATER-BED, ARNOTT'S. *Hydrostatic bed.* A water-bath covered by a sheet of waterproof india-rubber cloth. By the use of this bed, all sensible pressure on any part of the body is removed, and the weight of the body itself seems annihilated.

[WATER BRASH. Pyrosis.]

[WATER DOCK. *Rumen Britannica.*]

WATER-GILDING. The process of gilding by the application of amalgam of gold to the surface of metals; the mercury of the amalgam is driven off by heat, and a thin coating of gold remains.

[WATER HEMLOCK. *Cicuta virosa.*]

[WATER HEMLOCK. *American cicuta maculata.*]

[WATER PLANTAIN. *Alisma Plantago.*]

[WATER-CRESS. *Nasturtium officinale.*]

WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION. That portion of water which combines in a dry state with many substances, forming an essential condition of their crystalline character.

WATER-TIGHT. That degree of closeness in a vessel, or tube, which prevents the passage of water.

[WAX. See *Cera.*]

WAX-PAPER. *Charta cerata.* Melt, in a water-bath, 48 parts each of white wax and fine turpentine, and 32 parts of spermaceti, and spread on paper.

WEB. The old English term for Caligo, or opacity of the eye, from its giving the idea of a film spreading across the sight. Hence Shakspeare, in King Lear: "This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet: he gives the WEB and the PIN; squints the eye, and makes the hare-lip."

[WEANING. See *Ablactation.*]

WEIGHT. A term in phrenology indicative of the faculty which estimates the weight, resistance, momentum, and other qualities of bodies, not by a sense of feeling, but by a peculiar internal operation. Its organ is seated above the eye-

brow, between those of Size and Colouring.

[WEIGHTS. See *Quantity*.]

WELD, or DYERS' WEED. The *Reseda luteola*, [q. v.] a plant employed in the dyeing of yellow.

WELDING. A property of certain metals, as platinum, by which, at a white heat, an incipient fusion takes place, which covers their surface with a kind of varnish, so that, when brought into contact in this state, different species may be permanently united by forging.

WEN. An encysted tumour, presenting the following varieties, viz.—

1. *Steatoma.* Adipose wen.
2. *Atheroma.* Mealy wen.
3. *Melliceris.* Honeyed wen.
4. *Testudo.* Horney wen.
5. *Ganglion.* Ganglion.

WHARTON'S DUCT. The excretory duct of the sub-maxillary gland.

[WHEALE. WEAL. A ridge or elevation of the skin like that produced by a blow with a whip.]

WHEAL WORM. The Acarus autumnalis, or Harvest-bug; so named from the glossy wheals which its bite produces.

WHEAT. *Tritici semina.* The grains (caryopsides) of the *Triticum hybernum*, or Common Wheat. When ground and sifted in mills, they form *flour*, or farina tritici, and *bran*, or furfur tritici. By steeping wheat flour in water, *starch* or amylum is procured; and this, when boiled in water, forms a culinary *jelly*, which is hydrate of starch.

WHELK. *Ionthus.* An unsuppurative tubercular tumour, generally occurring on the face.

WHEY. *Serum lactis.* The fluid part of milk, which remains after the curd has been separated.

WHI'SKEY. Ardent spirit obtained by distillation from a fermented infusion of corn. It differs from gin in its peculiar smoky flavour and odour; these it acquires from the malt, which is dried by turf fires.

WHITE GUM. The *Strophulus albidus*, a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are minute, hard, and whitish, surrounded by a reddish halo.

WHITE LEAD. See *Cerussa* and *Lead.*

WHITE PRECIPITATE. A compound formed when ammonia is added to a solution of chloride of mercury.

WHITE SUBSTANCE OF SCHWANN. A white substance forming an interior lining of the nerve-tube.

WHITE SWELLING. *Hydarthrus.* A colourless swelling, chiefly of the larger joints. It may commence in the synovial membrane, in the cartilages, or in the bones.

WHITES. The vulgar name for leucorrhœa, or the discharge of a yellowish-white mucus from the vagina. See *Leucorrhœa.*

WHITING. Chalk cleared of its impurities, ground in a mill, and made up into small loaves.

WHI'TLAW'S ETHE'REAL TINCTURE. A preparation of lobelia, rectified spirit, spirit of nitric ether, and spirit of sulphuric ether, macerated for fourteen days in a dark place.

WHITLOW. *Onychia; Paronychia.* An inflammation at the end of one of the fingers, or thumbs, very painful, and much disposed to suppurate. The effusion may be immediately under the skin; among the tendons; or it may press on the periosteum; it is to this last, or malignant form, that the term *felon* is most correctly applied.

[WHOOPING-COUGH. *Pertussis.*]

[WHORLED. A term synonymous with *verticillate.*]

WI'DEMANN'S CRY'STALLINE MATTER. Obtained from unripe oranges.

[WILD-CHERRY. *Prunus Virginiana.*]

WILD-FIRE. A popular name of the *Lichen circumscriptus*, or Clustered Lichen.

WILD-FIRE RASH. The *Strophulus volaticus;* a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are in clusters or patches, generally flying from part to part.

WILD LICHEN. The *Lichen ferus*, described by Celsus under the name *agria*, as applied to it by the Greeks, from the violence with which it rages.

WILKINSON'S WHITE. A pigment made by grinding litharge with sea-water until the whiteness is no longer improved.

[WILLOW. *Salix.*]

WILSON'S MUSCLE. The perpendicular portion of the *compressor urethræ*, described by Mr. Wilson. The transverse portion was discovered by Mr. Guthrie, and bears his name.

WILD CONTUSION. A contusion supposed to be occasioned by the air, when rapidly displaced by the impetus of a projectile. It is now said to be occasioned by the projectile itself, either striking the body obliquely, or being in the condition of a spent ball.

[WINE. See *Vinum.*]

WINE TEST. A reagent for detecting the presence of lead in wine, by converting the acid into a salt of lead. That which is usually sold is made by dissolving half an ounce of sulphuret of arsenic, and one ounce of lime, in half a

pint of distilled water, and filtering the solution.

[WINTERA. WINTERANA. Winter's Bark. The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the bark of *Drimys Wintera.*]

Wintera aromatica. [A synonyme of *Drimys Winteri.*] An aromatic tree, the bark of which, called *Winter's bark,* is used as an aromatic tonic.

WINTERACEÆ. The Winter's Bark tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* hermaphrodite or unisexual; *stamens* hypogynous; *fruit* consisting of a single row of carpella.

[WINTER BERRY. One of the common names for *Prinos Verticillatus.*]

[WINTER GREEN. *Chimaphila umbellata.* q. v.]

WIT. *Mirthfulness.* A term in phrenology indicative of a disposition to view every thing in a gay and joyful manner, of a feeling of the ludicrous, and a tendency to mirth. Its organ is situated in the upper and lateral part of the forehead, by the side of that of Causality, downward.

[WITCH-HAZEL. *Hamamelis Virginica.*]

WITCH-MEAL. *Vegetable Sulphur.*— Terms applied to lycopodium, or the sporules of the *Lycopodium clavatum,* or Common Club-moss, from its producing an instantaneous flash of light when thrown into the flame of a candle.

WOAD. The *Isatis tinctoria* of botanists; a plant formerly used in the dyeing of blue.

WOLFFIAN BODIES. *False kidneys.* These names were given by Rathke to the substance by which the kidneys are preceded in the embryo, and which was first remarked by Wolff.

WOLFRAM. A mineral consisting of tungstate of manganese and iron, employed for procuring tungsten.

[WOLFSBANE. *Aconitum napellies.*]

WONDER. *Marvellousness.* A term in phrenology indicative of a belief in miraculous and supernatural circumstances, of a love of novelty, and of a delight in whatever is surprising and wonderful. Its organ is situated immediately in front of that of Hope, and between those of Ideality and Imitation.

[WOOD ALCOHOL. *Pyroxilic spirit.*]

[WOOD BETONY. *Betonica officinalis.*]

[WOOD NAPHTHA. } Pyroxilic
[WOOD SPIRIT. } spirit.]

[WOOD SORREL. *Oxalis acetosella.*]

[WOOD VINEGAR. *Pyroligneous acid.*]

41 *

WOODS. *The Woods.* A term applied to sarsaparilla, guaiac, sassafras, and mezereon.

[WOODY NIGHTSHADE. *Solanum dulcamara.*]

WOODY TISSUE. *Pleurenchyma.* Elongated cells, tapering to each end, and constituting the elementary structure of wood.

WOOLFE'S APPARATUS. An apparatus for impregnating water, for medicinal purposes, with carbonic acid.

WOORALY. *Woorari.* A celebrated poison, also called *woorari, ourari,* or *urari,* produced by the *Strychnos toxifera* of Guayana. Dr. Hancock considers the bark to be one of the most potent sedatives in nature.

WOOTZ. Indian steel; supposed to be an alloy of steel with small quantities of silicium and aluminum.

WORMIAN BONES. The *Ossa triquetra,* or triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the suture of the parietal and occipital bones, so named from Olaus Wormius, who first described them.

[WORMS. See *Vermes.*]

WORMSEED. The *Spigelia Marilandica,* or Carolina Pink; the root and leaves of which are active anthelmintics.

1. *Wormseed oil.* A powerfully anthelmintic oil obtained from the seeds of the *Chenopodium anthelminticum.*

2. The term *Wormseed* is also applied to a substance consisting, not of the seeds, but of the broken peduncles, mixed with the calyx and flower-buds, of the *Artemisia santonica,* and also known by the names of *semen santonicum,* semen cinæ, semen contra, semen sementina, &c.

WORM-TEA. A preparation used in the United States, consisting of spigelia root, senna, manna, and savine, mixed in various proportions.

WORMWOOD. The vernacular name of the *Artemisia absinthium,* a European Composite plant, said to be efficacious as an anthelmintic. Its bitter principle is termed *absinthin.*

WORT. Decoction of malt, prepared by boiling three ounces of malt in a quart of water.

WORT (OF HERBALISTS). The Teutonic term for *herb.* Hence the names liver-wort, St. John's wort, lung-wort, &c.

WOUNDS. A recent solution of continuity in the soft parts, suddenly occasioned by external causes, and generally attended at first with hæmorrhage.

1. *Incised Wounds* are those made by simple division of the fibres with a sharp cutting instrument, without contusion or laceration.

2. *Lacerated Wounds* are those in which the fibres, instead of being divided by a cutting instrument, have been torn asunder by some violence; the edges, instead of being straight and regular, are jagged or unequal.

3. *Contused Wounds* are those made by a violent blow from some blunt instrument or surface. These resemble the preceding species, and require nearly the same kind of treatment.

4. *Punctured Wounds* are those made with a narrow-pointed instrument, as by the thrust of a sword or bayonet.

5. *Poisoned Wounds* are the bite of a viper, mad dogs, &c.; wounds of the hand in dissection, &c.

6. *Gunshot Wounds* are those caused by hard, metallic bodies projected from fire-arms.

WOUND BALSAM. *Traumatic balsam.* The Compound Tincture of Benzoin, used in contused wounds.

[WRIGHTIA. A genus of plants of the natural order Apocynaceæ.]

[*Wrightia antidysenterica.* A native of the East Indies; it affords the *Conessi* or *Malabar* bark, said to be a valuable febrifuge and astringent, and much used in India in dysentery.

[WRIST-DROP. Paralysis of the muscles of the forearm, usually produced by poisoning by lead.]

WRY-NECK. *Caput Obstipum; Torti collis.* An involuntary and fixed inclination of the head towards one of the shoulders. Cooper says, it must not be confounded with a mere rheumatic tension and stiffness of the neck, nor with the faulty position of the head, arising from deformity of the cervical vertebræ.

X

XA'NTHOPI'CRITE (ξανθὸς, yellow; πικρὸς, bitter). A crystalline bitter principle found in the bark of the *Xanthoxylum Caribæum.*

XANTHOPROTE'IC ACID. An acid procured in the form of a tasteless orange-yellow powder, when albumen or any other protein-compound is digested in nitric acid. It combines equally well with acids as with bases.

[XANTHORRHIZA. Yellow root. The U. S. Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia;* a genus of plants of the natural order Ranunculaceæ.]

[*Xanthorrhiza apiifolia* (Willd) *X. tinctoria* (Woodhouse). Yellow Root. An indigenous shrub, the root of which possesses properties similar to Columbo, and the other simple bitter tonics, and may be used in the same manner.]

XANTHORRHŒ'A (ξανθὸς, yellow; ῥοιὰς, flowing). A genus of Australian plants, called *Grass Trees;* they produce two resins which have been imported into this country, viz.

1. *Yellow resin of Xanthorrhœa,* known by the names of yellow resin of New Holland, Botany Bay resin, and acaroid resin or gum: and

2. *Red resin of Xanthorrhœa,* sometimes imported under the name of *blackboy gum.*

XANTHOS (ξάνθός). The Greek term for *yellow.* Hence,—

1. *Xanthic acid.* An oily liquid, named from the *yellow* colour of its salts. It is the sulpho-carbonate of the oxide of ethyl and water.

2. *Xanthic oxide.* A species of calculus observed by Dr. Marcet, and named from the lemon-coloured compound which it forms by the action of nitric acid.

3. *Xanthine.* A yellow colouring principle lately discovered in madder.

4. *Xantho-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). A term applied by M. Zeise to the radical of hydroxanthic acid, from its property of forming yellow compounds with certain metals.

5. *Xantho-phyll* (φύλλον, a leaf). The name given by Berzelius to *anthoxanthine,* or the yellow colouring matter of leaves in autumn.

XANTHOXYLUM (ξύλον, wood). Prickly Ash; the [Pharmacopœial name for the] bark of the *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum,* used in the United States in chronic rheumatism. [A genus of plants of the natural order Xanthoxylaceæ.]

[*Xanthoxylum Fraxineum* (Willd.), *X. Americanum* (Miller). Prickly ash. An indigenous species, the bark of which has stimulant properties, and is thought to resemble mezerin and guaiac in its remedial action.]

[*Xanthoxylin.* A supposed peculiar crystallizable principle found in the bark of *Xantho·ylum Fraxineum.*]

[XEROPHIA. A name given by Mr. Proctor to an alkali obtained by him from *Xerophyllum setifolium*.]

XEROPHTHALMIA (*ξηρός*, dry; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). A form of ophthalmia, denoting the dryness of the eye in a particular stage of the affection.

[XEROPHYLLUM. A genus of plants of the natural order Melanthaceæ.]

[*X. setifolium*. An indigenous plant, probably possessing the properties of the mild vegetable bitters.]

XIPHOID (*ξίφος*, a sword; *εἶδος*, likeness). Sword-like; a term applied to the cartilage of the sternum.

XYLITE (*ξύλον*, wood). *Lignone*. A liquid existing in commercial pyroxylic spirit. By treating anhydrous xylite with hydrate of potash, *xylitic acid* is obtained. Other products are xylite-naphtha, xylite-resin, and xylite oil.

XYLOBALSAMUM (*ξύλον*, wood; *βάλσαμον*, balsam). A balsam obtained by decoction of the twigs and leaves of the *Amyris Gileadensis* in water. It is thicker and less odoriferous than the *balsamœleon* (*ἔλαιον*, oil); or oil of balsam, which is prepared in the same way, but by a shorter decoction.

XYLO'IDINE. A highly combustible substance, obtained by dissolving starch in strong nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·5, with gentle heat, and then adding water. The xyloidine is precipitated in the form of a white powder. See *Gun-Cotton*.

The term *Xyloidine* has also been applied to paper which has been immersed for a moment in strong nitric acid, and then washed in distilled water. The paper assumes the feel and toughness of parchment, and is so combustible as to serve for tinder.

XY'LOPYRO'GRAPHY (*ξύλον*, wood; *πῦρ*, fire; *γράφω*, to draw). Hot-wood drawing, or poker-painting. The process of producing a picture by applying a hot iron to the surface of wood, which becomes charred or scorched wherever it is touched.

XYLORE'TINE (*ξύλον*, wood; *ῥητίνη*, resin). A crystalline resinous substance found in some varieties of turf.

Y

YAM. A plant introduced from the East into the West Indies. It produces tubers, resembling a potato, which form an important part of the food of the negroes.

[YARROW. *Achillea millefolium*.]

YAVA-SKIN. The name given, in the Polynesian Isles, to *Elephantiasis Arabum*, or Barbadoes leg, from its being supposed to originate from drinking the heating beverage called *yava*. Dr. Good observes that, like the gout among ourselves, it is there regarded in a sort of honourable light.

YAW (a raspberry, Afric.). The name given by the Africans to the disease called Frambœsia. On the American coast it is termed *pian* and *epian*. See *Frambœsia*.

YEAST. *Fermentum*. A substance generated during the vinous fermentation of vegetable juices and decoctions, rising to the surface in the form of a frothy, flocculent, and somewhat viscid matter. It is used for promoting fermentation. See *Catalysis*.

Artificial Yeast may be made by boiling malt, pouring off the water, and keeping the grains in a warm place to ferment, repeating the process till a sufficient quantity is procured.

YEAST-PLANT. A fungous plant referred to the Hyphomycetes, a suborder of the Fungi. The substance called Yeast is, therefore, a mass of microscopic cryptogamic plants.

YELLOW EARTH. A mixture of hydrated silicate of alumina and peroxide of iron; sometimes used as a pigment.

YELLOW FEVER. One of the severest forms of malignant fever; so named from the lemon or orange hue presented by the whole surface of the body, and attended with vomiting of a yellowish matter at the beginning, and of a chocolate-coloured colluvies towards its close. See *Febris*.

YELLOW GUM. *Icterus Infantum*, or Jaundice of Infants. This is the mildest form under which jaundice makes its appearance.

YELLOW, KING'S. A yellow pigment, the basis of which is sulphar-senious acid or orpiment.

YELLOW LAKE. A pigment pro-

cured by boiling Persian or French berries in a solution of potash, and precipitating the colouring matter by means of alum.

[YELLOW ROOT. Common name for *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*, and also for *Hydrastis Canadensis*.]

YELLOW WASH. *Aqua phagedenica.* A lotion for ulcers, formed by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime-water, which occasions a precipitate of a deep yellow colour, being a peroxide of mercury, containing a little muriatic acid; one fluid drachm of lime-water should be employed for the decomposition of two grains of the salt.

The *Black Wash* is formed by the decomposition of calomel by lime-water, which turns it black in consequence of its precipitating the black oxide of the metal; ℔j. of lime-water should be employed to two drachms of calomel.

The *White Wash*, or *Royal Preventive*, is the Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus, and consists of solution of subacetate of lead and proof spirit, one drachm of each, mixed with one pint of distilled water.

YTTRIA. A new earth, discovered by Gadolin, in a mineral from *Ytterby* in Sweden. Its metallic base is *yttrium*, of which it is considered to be a protoxide.

YUCA. The name of a plant in South America, from which the natives prepare an intoxicating beverage. The leaves are first chewed by the women till reduced to a pulp; they then spit it out into a large jar, and leave it to ferment, and after two or three days drink it mixed with water, when it does its work, as Robinson Crusoe says of his glass of rum, "to their exceeding refreshment."

[YUCCA. A genus of plants of the natural order Liliaceæ.

Z

ZAFFRE. The impure oxide of cobalt, which remains after the native arseniuret of this metal has parted with most of its arsenic by repeated roasting.

ZA'MIA. A genus of Cycadaceous plants, indigenous in the West India islands, and yielding a starch employed as an excellent sort of arrowroot.

ZANTHOPI'CRINE. A bitter, non-azotized, neutral, crystalline substance, procured from the bark of the *Zanthoxylum Clava Herculis*.

[ZANTHORIZA. See *Xanthorrhiza*.]

ZE'A MAYS. Indian Corn or Maize. It yields a *meal* sold under the name of *polenta*.

ZEDOARY (*jedwar* or *zadwar*, Arab). The name given to the tubers of some species of *Curcuma*, the zedoaria longa being referred to the *C. zerumbet*; the zedoaria rotunda to the *C. zedoaria*.

ZEINE. A principle obtained from maize, or Indian corn.

ZEOLITES (ζέω, to boil; λίθος, a stone). A term applied to the silicates of lime and of alumina, from their *frothing* when heated before the blow-pipe.

ZERO (probably from the Arabic *tsaphara*, empty). Nothing. It is used to denote a cypher, and to fill the blank between the ascending and descending numbers in a scale or series.

[ZERUMBET. *Cassumuniar.* An East India root possessing analogous sensible and medicinal properties to ginger, and formerly used as a medicine.]

[ZIBETHUM. Civet.]

ZINCOID (*zincum*, zinc; εἶδος, likeness). Like zinc, quasi-zinc; a term applied to the zincous plate which is in connexion with a copper plate in a voltaic circle, and denoting the positive pole, the positive electrode, the anode, and the zincode. See *Chloroïd*.

1. *Zinco-lysis* (λύω, to decompose). A chemical term equivalent to *electrolysis*, denoting a mode of decomposition occasioned by the inductive action of the affinities of zinc or the positive metal.

2. *Zinco-lyte* (λύω, to decompose). A chemical term equivalent to *electrolyte*, denoting a body decomposable by electricity, the decomposition being referred to the action of zinc or the positive metal.

3. *Zincous element.* The basic or positive element of a binary compound. The negative element is termed *chlorous*.

ZINC PAINT. The white oxide of zinc, proposed as a substitute for the deleterious white lead.

ZINCMETHY'LIUM. A radical formed in an uncombined state when iodide of methyl and zinc are exposed to a temperature of about 150° C. in a sealed tube.

Zincethylium and *Zincamylium* are homologous bodies formed by similar processes; their investigation is not yet completed.

ZINCOPO'LAR. A term applied, in voltaism, to the surface of the zinc presented to the acid, which has zincous affinity. See *Chloropolar*.

ZI'NCOUS POLE. A term founded on the theory that the particles of matter

are susceptible of polarity. Hence that pole of a particle of zinc or of hydrochloric acid which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of zinc, or *zincous* attraction, is called the *zincous pole*. See *Chlorous Pole*.

ZINCUM. Zinc; a bluish-white metal, found in the form of oxide, or *red zinc;* of sulphuret, or *blende* or *black jack;* of carbonate, or *calamine;* of sulphate, or *white vitriol;* of silicate, or *electric calamine;* and of aluminate, or *automalite* or *gahnite*. It has been called golden marcasite, Indian tin, and *spelter*. When rolled into thin leaves, it is termed *sheet zinc*.

1. *Flowers or calx of zinc*. Oxide of zinc, formed by exposing the metal to the air at a temperature a little above its melting point, when it flies up in the form of white flowers. It has hence received the fanciful names of *philosophical wool*, and *nihil album*. The ancients called it *pompholyx*. In Holland, it was sold as a secret remedy under the names of *arcanum Ludemanni* and *luna fixata*.

2. *Tutty* or *furnace cadmia*. Impure oxide of zinc, found in the chimney of the furnace in which zinc ores are roasted, or in which zinciferous lead ores are smelted. When prepared by levigation and elutriation, it is called *prepared tutty*.

3. *Butter of zinc*. Chloride of zinc, also called the muriate or hydrochlorate; a whitish-gray mass, with the consistency of wax.

4. *White Vitriol*. Sulphate of zinc, a crystalline mass resembling lump-sugar, and formerly called *sal vitrioli* and gilla Theophrasti.

5. *Calamine*. Impure carbonate of zinc. When calcined, pulverized, and submitted to the process of elutriation, it is called *prepared calamine*.

[6. *Zinci Iodinum*. Iodide of zinc. A deliquescent, very soluble salt, possessing tonic and astringent properties. It has been given internally for chorea, scrofula, hysteria, &c., and also been employed as an external application to enlarged tonsils and other glands.]

[7. *Zinci valerianas*. This salt has lately been introduced into use in neuralgic and other nervous affections. It is highly useful in chorea and epilepsy. The dose is one to two grains several times a day.]

ZINGIBER OFFICINALE. The Narrow-leaved Ginger, the *rhizome* of which constitutes the *ginger-root* of commerce. *Black ginger* is dried, after being scalded, without being scraped; *white ginger*, on the contrary, is carefully scraped. It is stated, however, that there are two ginger plants, the *white* and the *black*. The annual shoots put forth from the perennial rhizome are used for making *preserved ginger*.

Zingiber Cassamunar. This is perhaps the plant which yields the cassamunar root of the shops.

ZIRCONIUM. The metallic basis of *zirconia*, a substance found in the *jargon* or *zircon* from Ceylon, and in the red mineral hyacinth.

[ZITTMANN'S DECOCTION. *Decoctum Zittmanı*. A preparation of sarsaparilla much used in Germany, for similar purposes with the compound decoction of sarsaparilla. The following is the formula of the Prussian Pharmacopœia for its preparation:—

Sarsaparilla, ℥xij.; spring water, ℔xc. Digest for twenty-four hours; then introduce, enclosed in a small bag, saccharine alum (a paste formed of alum, ℥vj.; white lead, ℥vj.; sulphate of zinc, ℥iij.; white sugar, ℥iss.; white of egg and distilled vinegar, each q. s.) ℥iss.; calomel, ℥ss.; cinnabar, ℥j. Boil to thirty pounds, and near the end of the boiling add of aniseed and fennel seed, each ℥ss.; senna, ℥iij.; liquorice root, ℥iss. Put aside the liquor under the name of *the strong decoction*. To the residue add sarsaparilla, ℥vj.; water, ℔xc. Boil to thirty pounds, and near the end add lemon-peel, cinnamon, cardamom, liquorice, of each ℥iij. Strain and set aside the liquor under the name of *the weak decoction*. It should not be prepared in metallic vessels. The decoction may be drunk freely.]

[ZIZANIA AQUATICA. Wild Rice. An indigenous graminaceous plant, which affords an excellent grain, somewhat resembling rice, and is used by the Indians for food.]

[ZIZYPHUS. A genus of plants of the natural order Rhamnaceæ.]

Zizyphus vulgaris. A shrub growing on the shores of the Mediterranean, the fruit of which is nutritive and demulcent, and a decoction of it is used in pectoral complaints.

The fruit of several other species, as the *Z. agrestis* of Cochin China, the *Z. Œnoplia* of Ceylon, the *Z. lotus* of the north of Africa, the *Z. Juguba* of the East Indies, are used as food by the inhabitants of the countries where they grow. The fruit of *Z. Barclei* of Senegal is there considered poisonous.]

ZO'MIDINE (ζωμός, broth). Aqueous extract of flesh, probably identical with osmazome.

ZONA PELLUCIDA. A thick mem-

brane, constituting the external investment of the ovum. By Wagner it is termed *chorion*.

ZONULA CILIARIS. A thin vascular layer which connects the anterior margin of the retina with the circumference of the lens.

ZONULE OF ZINN. The name given to an assemblage of membranous folds or laminæ observed in the hyaloïd membrane, which project outwards, and are dovetailed, as it were, with the ciliary processes.

ZO'OGEN (*ζῶον*, an animal; *γεννάω*, to generate). The name given by Gimbernat to an organic substance found in mineral waters, also termed *barégine theiothermin*, and *glairine*. It is a glairy or mucus-like substance, said to communicate the flavour and odour of flesh-broth to water in which it is contained.

ZOOGONY (*ζῶον*, an animal; *γονὴ*, generation). "Zoognie;" a term under which M. Serres treats of the laws, which he supposes to regulate the formation of the organs, or according to which the different parts of which they are composed seem to be produced. These laws are two in number, viz.

1. The law of *Symmetry*, which is designated as "the principle of the double development of the organs." This principle is also observed in the progress of ossification, the external parts of bones being first visible, and the interior and central parts being composed of productions from these. In consequence of this eccentric progress, the double development of the single parts, which compose the centre of the skeleton, is effected; and hence arises the law of symmetry, by which, with a few exceptions, the two sides of the skeleton correspond with each other.

2. The law of "*Conjugaison*," which is designated as "the principle of their reunion." Thus, the intestinal canal is said to be "un canal de conjugaison, résultant de la double engrenure, antérieure et postérieure, de ses lames qui les constituent primitivement." This principle is also observed in the formation of the various cavities, holes, and canals, which are found in the bones, and which are supposed to be produced by a union of what were originally separate parts.

ZOOLOGY (*ζῶον*, an animal, *λόγος*, a description). That branch of Natural History which treats of animals. The following primary divisions of the Animal Kingdom have been derived from the modifications of the nervous system observed in the living economy of animals.

1. *Cyclo-neura*. This division exhibits the nervous system in the radiated or lowest classes; it is here found in the form of filaments, disposed in a circular manner around the oral extremity of the body.

2. *Diplo-neura*. In this division, comprising the articulated classes, there is observed, almost from the lowest entozoa to the highest crustacea, a double nervous chord or column, reaching along the whole of the ventral surface of the body.

3. *Cyclo-gangliata*. In this division the nervous system is more concentrated around the entrance to the alimentary canal in the molluscous classes, where i generally forms a transverse series of ganglia, disposed around the œsophagus.

4. *Spini-cerebrata*. This division embraces the vertebrated classes, in which the central parts are in the form of a lengthened dorsal nervous chord, developed anteriorly into a brain, and protected by a vertebral column and cranium.—*Dr. Grant*.

ZOON (*ζῶον*). An animal. Hence,

1. *Zoo-gony* (*γονὴ*, generation). The science which treats of the formation of organs.

2. *Zoo-logy* (*λόγος*, a description). That branch of Natural History which treats of animals.

3. *Zoon-ic acid*. This has been shown by Thenard to be merely the acetous, holding animal matter in solution.

4. *Zoo-nomia* (*νόμος*, a law). The science which treats of the laws of organic life.

5. *Zoo-phyta* (*φύτον*, a plant). A class of animals resembling plants.

6. *Zoo-tomy* (*τομὴ*, section). The anatomy or dissection of animals.

ZOOPHYTA (*ζῶον*, an animal; *φύτον*, a plant). Animal plants; a division of the animal kingdom, considered by Cuvier as synonymous with the *Radiata*.

1. *Echino-dermata* (*ἐχῖνος*, a hedge-hog; *δέρμα*, a skin). Having a spinous skin, as the star-fish, sea-urchin, &c.

2. *Ento-zoa* (*ἐντὸς*, within; *ζωὴ*, life). Intestinal animal, as the tænia, &c.

3. *Acalephæ* (*ἀκαλήφη*, a nettle). Sea-nettles, as the medusa, polypus, &c.

4. *Polypi* (*πολὺς*, many; *ποῦς*, a foot). Many-footed animals, as the hydra, &c.

5. *Infusoria* (infundo, to pour in). Infusory animalcules, found in infusions or stagnant water, as the monas, &c.

ZO'OTIC ACID (*ζῶον*, an animal). A designation of hydrocyanic acid, from its being a product peculiar to the organized

kingdom. It is seldom, however, found in animals.

ZOSTER (ζωστὴρ, a belt). *Zona; zona ignea.* Shingles; a species of Herpes, so termed from its surrounding the body, like a belt. See *Shingles.*

ZUMIC ACID (ζύμη, leaven). An acid discovered in vegetable substances which have undergone the acetous fermentation: it has been shown that it closely resembles the *lactic* (acetic) acid.

ZYGAPO'PHYSIS (ζυγὸς, junction; ἀπόφυσις, apophysis). A process, or exogenous portion of a vertebra, by which it is connected with the adjoining vertebra. See *Vertebra.*

ZYGO'MA (ζυγὸς, a yoke). The arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek-bones.

1. *Zygomatic process.* A thin, narrow projection of bone, bounding the squamous portion of the temporal bone at its base.

2. *Zygomaticus major.* A muscle arising from the cheek-bone, and inserted into the angle of the mouth.

3. *Zygomaticus minor.* A muscle arising a little higher up on the cheek-bone, and inserted into the upper lip, near the angle of the mouth; it is often wanting. These muscles raise the angles of the mouth, as in laughter; hence the term *distortor oris* has been applied to them.

ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ. The Bean Caper tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* polypetalous, symmetrical; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* many-celled; *fruit* capsular.

[ZYGOPHYLLUM. A genus of plants of the natural order Zygophyllaceæ.]

[1. *Zygophyllum fabago.* An Egyptian plant, said to be vermifuge.]

ZYMOME (ζύμη, leaven). This and gliadine form the constituent principles of gluten. See *Gluten.*

ZYMO'TIC (ζύμη, leaven). A term applied to those diseases which seem to be occasioned by a virus or poison, which is diffused through the frame, and operates upon it like leaven.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

ABI

ABIE'TEÆ. A sub-order of Coniferous plants, including the genera Pinus, Abies, Larix, &c. *Ovules* inverted; *pollen* oval, curved. See *Coniferæ*.

A'BIETIN. A crystallizable resin, procured from the *Abietis resina*, or common frankincense.

ABSI'NTHIC ACID. An acid procured from the *Artemisia absinthium*, or wormwood. It may be precipitated, according to Braconnot, from the watery infusion of the plant by acetate of lead. It is very acid, uncrystallizable, and deliquescent.

ACCU'BITUS JUNIORIS. The animal heat of a young and healthy person; a remedy employed in cases of extreme exhaustion with great depression of the temperature of the body, especially in the aged.

ACETA'RIA (*acetum*, vinegar). Salads, prepared from certain alliaceous and cruciferous plants, mixed with vinegar and other condiments.

ACE'TIFICATION. The process of making acetic acid, or vinegar.

ACETY'LIC ACID. *Pyroligneous acid.* Another name for vinegar, formed by the oxidation of alcohol, or by the destructive distillation of wood. See *Acetyl.*

ACETY'LOUS ACID. *Aldehydic acid; lampic acid.* An acid obtained in combination with oxide of silver, when aldehyde is gently heated with excess of that oxide in water.

ACHILLE'INE. A peculiar bitter principle procured from the *Achillæa Millefolium*, common yarrow or milfoil, an indigenous composite plant.

ACIDS, COUPLED. Organic acids which contain an acid coupled with another body, which does not neutralize the acid, but accompanies it in all its combinations. Thus, in hydro-sulphuro-naphthalic acid, we have hydro-sulphuric acid coupled with naphthaline, and the coupled acid neutralizes exactly as much base as the hydro-sulphuric acid alone would neutralize.

ACRID RESIN. A substance obtained by Soubeiran from castor-oil, and supposed by him to be a soft resinous oil, but which was evidently a complex product.—*Pereira.*

ÆTH

A'CRIDA (*acris*, pungent). A class of topical medicines which stimulate, irritate, or inflame the living tissues, independently of any known chemical action. They may, therefore, be termed *dynamical irritants.*

A'CRITA. A subdivision of invertebrate animals, in which the *nervous system* is indistinct, diffused, or molecular.—*Owen.*

ACRYL. The name of a hypothetical radical, analogous to acetyl. *Acrylic acid* is a compound analogous to acetic acid. See *Acroleine.*

ACTI'NOGRAPH (*ἀκτὶν*, a sun-beam; *γράφω*, to describe). An instrument, contrived by Mr. Hunt for registering the variations which occur in the chemical influence of the solar rays, the intensity of which bears no direct relation to the quantity of light, but varies at different periods of the day and year.

A'DIPOSE ARTERIES. Arteries which supply *adeps* or fat, particularly applied to those branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries, which supply the fat about the kidneys.

ADRIANOPLE RED. *Turkey red.* A term applied by dyers to the red colouring matter obtained from madder.

A'ERATED WATERS. Beverages which owe their effervescence to carbonic acid gas. *Soda water*, as a name applied to an effervescing beverage, is often entirely incorrect, and always ill-applied, the effervescent quality being never due to soda, even if this substance be present, but to the forced combination of carbonic acid gas with water or other liquids.

ÆSTHE'TICA (*αἰσθητικὸς*, belonging to *αἴσθησις*, or sensation). Agents affecting sensation, and employed either to increase or to diminish sensibility; in the former case they may be termed *hyperæsthetica*, in the latter *anæsthetica.*

ÆTHER ACETICUS. Acetic ether;

milder, more agreeable, and more diaphoretic than the other ethers, but not used in medicine in this country.

ÆTHE'REA. *Spirituosa.* A class of stimulants, including ardent spirits, wine, beer, and the ethers. See *Methystica.*

ÆTHEREO-OLEOSA. A class of vegetable stimulants which owe their medicinal powers wholly or chiefly to volatile oil.

ÆTHIO'NIC ACID (*αἰθὴρ*, ether; and *θεῖον*, sulphur). An acid formed by the action of the vapour of anhydrous sulphuric acid on alcohol.

A'FFERENT (*affero*, to convey to). A term applied to those lymphatic vessels which convey fluids *into* the glands, as distinguished from the *efferent* vessels, which convey the fluids *from* the glands towards the thoracic duct. The term *afferent* has also been applied to those nerves which convey impressions to the central axis, and which Hartley called *sensory* nerves, in contradistinction to the *efferent* or motory nerves.

AFFI'NITY, BA'SYLOUS, HALO'GENOUS. Terms employed in the investigation of chemical polarity, and denoting two attractive powers of opposite natures; thus, in a binary compound, as chloride of potassium, there is the *basylous* affinity of the metal potassium, and the *halogenous* affinity of the salt-radical chlorine. The former corresponds with *vitreous* electricity, the latter with *resinous* electricity.

A'GMINATE GLANDS (*agmen*, a heap). Another name for the aggregate or clustered glands of Peyer, in the small intestines.

AGONIS'TIC (*ἀγών*, a struggle). A term applied by Schultz to that affect of remedies, which is seen in their power to defend against medicines and diseases, by expelling them from the system, as in the use of acrids and evacuants.

AGRYPNO'TICA (*ἀγρυπνόω*, to cause wakefulness). *Anthypnotica.* Agents which cause wakefulness, as tea, coffee, &c. See *Hypnica.*

ALBU'MENIN. *Oonin.* Names given by Couerbe to the membranous tissue in which the liquid albumen of the egg is contained, and which he considered devoid of nitrogen.

ALBUMINOSE. The name given by Bouchardat to the dissolved matter found when moist fibrin or albumen is placed in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. But it is either protein or binoxide of protein. See *Epidermose.*

ALEURO'METER (*ἄλευρον*, wheaten flour; *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument, invented by M. Boland, for the purpose of indicating the panifiable properties of wheaten flour. The indications depend upon the expansion of the gluten contained in a given quantity of flour, when freed by elutriation from its starch.

A'LKALI, MILD MINERAL. One of the modern names of the neutral carbonate of soda, commonly called carbonate of soda. Other designations of this salt are *fossil alkali, aërated mineral alkali,* subcarbonate of soda, natrum carbonicum, &c.

Alkali, mild fixed vegetable. One of the former names of the neutral carbonate of potash, generally termed subcarbonate of potash. It is also called *prepared kali;* and, with reference to the sources from which it was obtained, or the mode of procuring it, it has been called *sal tartari* or salt of tartar, *sal absinthii* or salt of wormwood, *sal genistæ* or salt of broom, *nitrum fixum* or fixed nitre, *fluxus albus,* or white flux, &c.

ALLOPHA'NIC ACID (*ἄλλος*, different; *φαίνομαι*, to appear). An acid obtained by introducing the vapour of cyanic acid into alcohol.

ALLO'TRIOPHA'GIA (*ἀλλότριος*, extraneous; *φάγω*, to eat). A desire to eat improper food; depraved appetite. See *Pica.*

ALLO'TROPY (*ἀλλότροπος*, of a different nature). *Allatropy.* A term applied by Berzelius to the variable properties often observed in a solid which is not crystalline, or of which the crystalline form is indeterminate. Sulphide of mercury, for instance, may be procured in the black and in the red state, yet its composition is precisely the same in both. Dimorphism, or diversity in crystalline form, is, therefore, a particular case of allotropy.

A'LLYLE (*allium*, garlic; *ὕλη*, matter). The hypothetical radical of the oils obtained from alliaceous and cruciferous plants. These oils may be termed the *allyle oils,* to distinguish them from other sulphurated oils.

ALOESIN. The principal constituent of aloes, probably a mixture or compound of various proximate principles.

1. *Aloe resin.* The substance which deposits from a decoction of aloes on cooling.
2. *Aloesic acid.* A peculiar acid obtained from aloes. This is not the aloetic acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on aloes.
3. *Aloine.* A supposed alkali in aloes.

ALPHA-ORSELLIC ACID. One of the colorific principles of the Orchella weeds. The others are the *beta-orsellic* and the *erythric* acids.

ALPHA-RESIN. 1. The name of one of the two resins of colophony, or pinic acid; the other, or *beta-resin*, is identical with sylvic acid. 2. Turf or peat contains several resinous bodies, respectively designated by the terms alpha, beta, gamma, delta. See *Alpha-orcein*.

ALTERNATE GENERATION. A term expressive of resemblances occurring in *alternate generations;* that is, not between the offspring and the parent, but between the offspring and the grand-parent. The solitary *salpa*, for instance, produces a series of connected salpæ, each individual of which, in turn, yields a solitary salpa, the mode of generation being alternately *solitary* and *aggregate*.

ALTERNATIVES, VOLTAIC. A term applied to the modification produced in the electric current by its continued passage along the nerves.

ALUM WHITE (Baume's). A pigment obtained by calcining a mixture of honey and alum.

ALVERESINIC ACID. This and aloetic acid appear to constitute the artificial bitter of aloes. They form red salts.

AMARINE. The name given by Laurent to a hypothetical base of certain compounds of benzoyl.

A'MATIVENESS (*amo*, to love). A term in phrenology, indicative of a propensity to the sexual passion. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is the cerebellum, and its energy is denoted by the extent of the space on each side of the head between the mastoid process, immediately behind the ear and the spine of the occipital bone.

AMMONIACA'LIA. A class of ammoniacal stimulants, comprising ammonia and its carbonates.

ANABIO'TIC (*ἀναβιόω*, to revive). A term applied by Schultz to that effect of remedies which is evidenced by an organizing tendency and production of strength, as in the use of wines, tonics, aromatics, &c.

ANACA'RDIC ACID. An acrid, fatty substance, obtained from the fruit of the *Anacardium Occidentale*, or cashew-nut tree.

ANACATHA'RTICA (*ἀνακαθαίρω*, to cleanse or purge upwards). *Vomitoria*. Emetics, or medicines which produce vomiting. When they produce merely nausea, they are termed *nauseants*.

ANÆSTHE'TICA (*a*, priv.; *αἰσθητικὸς*, belonging to *αἴσθησις* or sensation). Medicinal agents which diminish common sensibility or sensibility to pain. See *Æsthetica*.

Anæsthetica pneumatica. A term applied by Pereira to vapours or gases which produce insensibility, and are thereby fitted for preventing pain during surgical operations and parturition, as chloroform and sulphuric ether.

ANALGE'SIA (*a*, priv.; *ἄλγος*, pain). Diminished sensibility to pain, as distinguished from *hyperalgesia*, in which the sensibility is increased.

ANAMORPHO'SIS (*ἀναμόρφωσις*, the act of *forming anew*). A term indicative of an ascending or progressive development of species in the animal and the vegetable kingdoms. The term would have a distinct meaning as applied to the *imago* state of an insect; but in cases in which the senses detect no progression the word *metamorphosis* is, perhaps, co-extensive with our knowledge.

ANAPHRODISI'ACA (*ἀναφροδισία*, absence of the sexual feelings). Medicinal agents supposed to repress or diminish the sexual feelings.

ANAPO'PHYSIS (*ἀνὰ*, backward; *ἀπόφυσις*, a process of bone). A term applied to that process of a vertebra which arises above the diapophysis or transverse process, and projects more or less backward. See *Vertebra*.

ANASTA'LTIC (*ἀνὰ*, upwards; *στελλω*, to contract). A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the upward direction of the nervous influence. See *Diastaltic*.

ANATRIPSOLO'GIA (*ἀνατρίβω*, to rub in; *λόγος*, a description). The application of medicines to the skin, aided by friction. This process has also been called the *iatraleptic method*, the *epidermic method*, and *espmoic medicine*.

ANEMO'NINE. A concrete volatile principle, procured from various species of *Anemone*. With bases it yields *anemonic acid*.

ANEURA'LGICON (*a*, priv.; *νεῦρον*, a nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain). An instrument for allaying pain of the nerves. It is a kind of fumigating apparatus, in which dried herbs are burned, and the heated vapour is then directed to any part of the body.

ANGELI'CIC ACID. An acid obtained from the root of *Angelica*, similar to valerianic acid.

ANGE'LICINE. A crystallized compound found in the root of *Angelica*.

ANGO'STURINE. A neutral principle obtained in the form of tetrahedral crystals by submitting the alcoholic tincture of cusparia bark (prepared without heat) to spontaneous evaporation.

ANIDRO'SIS. Hippocrates employs this word for the act of sweating, deriving it from *ἀνιδρόω*, to get into a sweat. Later writers view it as composed of *a*, priv., and

ἱδρώς, sweat, and hence it denotes the suppression or diminution of this function of the sudoriparous glands.

A'NISIC ACID. An acid obtained when the concrete essence of anise-seed is acted on by nitric acid. When heated with an excess of baryta, it yields an oily liquid, called *anisole*.

A'NTHRACENE. A compound isomeric with naphthaline, found in coal-tar, and sometimes called *paranaphthaline*.

ANTHROPO'LOGY (*ἄνθρωπος*, man; *λόγος*, a description). That division of the natural history of man which determines his relations to the other mammalia, as distinguished from *ethnology*, which investigates the relations of the different varieties of mankind to one another. The former is more immediately connected with zoology; the latter with history. Whilst history exhibits the actions of man as determined by *moral*, ethnology ascertains the effects of *physical* influences.

A'NTIARIN. The poisonous principle contained in the milky juice of *Antiaris toxicaria*, or Upas tree of Java.

ANTI'DYNOUS LOTION. Under this name has been prescribed in London the Linimentum Ammoniæ Compositum of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

ANTIPLA'STIC AL'TERATIVES (*ἀντὶ*, against, *πλάσσω*, to form). *Dysplastica*. Terms applied by Oesterlen to the class of medicines more commonly termed *spanæmics*.

ANTI'THETIC or POLAR FORMULÆ. A method of writing a chemical formula in two lines, placing all the negative constituents in the upper, and the positive in the lower line. From their construction these formulæ are named *antithetic*, the two orders of constituents being placed opposite or against each other; or *polar*, from exhibiting the opposite attractive forces of the elements. — *Graham*.

A'PINE. A gelatinous substance obtained from the *Apium petroselinum*, or common parsley. It yields a blood-red colour with solution of sulphate of iron.

APORE'TINE (*ἀπὸ*, from *ῥητίνη*, resin.) A product or deposit of the resin of rhubarb.

A'POTHEM (*ἀποτίθημι*, to deposit). An old term for extractive matter.

APPROBATION, LOVE OF (*approbo*, to approve). A term in Phrenology, indicative of a desire of the esteem of others, love of praise, desire of fame or glory. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is situated on each side of Self-esteem; when much developed, it generally elongates the upper and back part of the head, but it sometimes spreads out laterally so as to widen rather than lengthen it.

A'PYRINE. A white alkaline powder found in the *Cocos lapidea*, and forming crystalline salts with acids.

AQUA INFERNA'LIS. Hell-water; the name of a liquor obtained by macerating the fruit of the *Saguerus Saccharifer*, or Gomuto palm, and used by the inhabitants of the Moluccas in their wars.

A'RABINE. A gummy principle, obtained from the gum of the cherry and other rosaceous plants. The other principle is *prunin* or *cerasin*.

ARBOL-A-BREA. A resin somewhat resembling elemi, supposed to be procured from the *Canarium album* of the Philippine Islands. It yields several substances, termed *amyrine, breine, bryoidine, bréidine*, &c.

ARCH NEURAL; HÆMAL. Terms applied by Prof. Owen to the bony hoops constituting the chief part of the primary segment of the vertebra in the archetype vertebrate skeleton. 1. The *neural arch* is that which is placed above the centrum or body of the vertebra (or projects backward in the human skeleton), for the protection of a segment of the nervous axis. 2. The *hæmal arch* is that which is placed beneath the centrum (or extends forward in man), for the protection of a segment of the vascular system. See *Vertebra*.

Arches, visceral. A term applied to the hæmal arches of the cranial vertebræ in the embryo. Their interspaces have been called *visceral clefts*.

ARENA'TION (*arena*, sand). *Saburration*. The practice of sand-bathing; the application of hot sand, enclosed in a bag or bladder, to the body as a stimulant and sudorific.

A'RGEL. An Asclepiadaceous plant, the leaves of which form a portion of most samples of Alexandrian senna.

A'RILLODE. A false arillus or aril; a term now applied to the *mace* of the nutmeg, said to be nothing but an expansion of the *exostome*. A true aril is an expansion of the placenta, or funiculus, around the seed.

A'RNICIN. A resin procured from the *Arnica montana*, and said to contain the acrid principle of the root and flowers.

Arnicina. An alkaloid found in the flowers of the Arnica montana.

ARTE'SIAN WELL. A perpendicular perforation or boring into the ground, through which water rises from various depths, according to circumstances, above the surface of the soil, producing a constant flow or stream. These wells are

supposed to have been first used in the district of Artois in France. They are seldom more than a few inches in diameter, and their action is due to the constant endeavour of water to seek its level. In the remarkable Artesian brine-well of Kissingen, a column of water started up, in 1850, to a height of 58 feet above the ground, from a depth of 1878 feet.

ARTHRITI'FUGUM MAGNUM. A name given by Heyden to cold water, from its supposed great efficacy in arthritic complaints. Owing to its employment in fever, as a drink, it was termed by Dr. Hancocke *febrifugum magnum.*

ASA DULCIS. An old term for benzoin. *Asa* is Arabic for *healer.*

A'SARITE. A volatile oily matter obtained from asarabacca root.

1. *Asarone.* A volatile solid obtained from the *Asarum Europæum.* It has a remarkable tendency to crystallize in beautifully defined forms, and also to pass into the amorphous condition; from which it may be again brought into the crystalline state.
2. *Asarum-camphor.* Another volatile oily matter procured from the same plant.

ASPA'RAGIN. A crystallizable substance found in asparagus, in *Althæa officinalis,* and in other plants, especially those grown in the dark. See *Aspartic Acid.*

ATHE'RMANOUS (*a*, priv., *θερμαίνομαι,* to become hot). A term applied to substances which are impervious to heat. See *Diathermanous.*

ATMOSPHE'RIC RECO'RDER. The name given by the Messrs. Dollond to a meteorological apparatus of a very complicated character, for self-registering simultaneously on paper the varying pressures of the atmosphere, the changes in temperature and in evaporation, the electrical changes in the air, the fall of rain, and the force and direction of the wind. These phenomena are recorded during any length of time, according to the length of paper employed.

ATO'MIC HEAT. The term applied by Regnault to the specific heat of atoms. It is obtained by multiplying the observed specific heat of each body by its equivalent, the latter being taken upon the oxygen scale.

ATO'MIC VOLUME. The volume or measure of an equivalent or atomic proportion of a body, termed by M. Kopp the *specific volume.* By dividing the atomic weight by this volume, we obtain the *calculated density.*

A'TROPIC ACID. A volatile crystallizable acid, procured from *Atropa belladonna,* and distinguished from benzoic acid by its not precipitating the salts of iron.

AURA'NTIIN. The bitter principle of lemon-peel.

AURI'CULO-VENTRI'CULAR RING. The fibrous ring or opening which communicates between the auricle and the ventricle of the heart. This ring is larger on the right than on the left side.

AXIS. *Vertebra dentata.* A designation of the second cervical vertebra, from its presenting a tooth-like process, on which, as on an axis, the atlas, or first vertebra, turns.

AXIS-CYLINDER. The central matter of the primitive nerve-fibre.

AZURE, EGYPTIAN. Carbonate of soda, calcined flints, and copper filings, mixed and fused together in a crucible for two hours, and, when cold, reduced to powder.

B.

BA'LNEA ANIMA'LIA. Animal baths; baths prepared with blood and the soft parts of recently killed animals.

BA'LSAMI'TE. Essence or tincture of virgin balsam. This is a tincture of the fruit, and it is made by digesting the fruit (deprived of its wings) in rum.

BA'NDOLINE. *Fixature; clysphitique.* A thick mucilage of carrageen scented with prepared spirit, and sold for stiffening the hair.

BAPTORRHŒ'A (*βαπτός,* infected, from *βάπτω,* to imbue, corrupt, poison, or infect; *ῥέω,* to flow). A generic term proposed by Dr. R. G. Mayne, for the disease hitherto called *Gonorrhœa, Blennorrœa, Blennorrhagia,* &c., epithets which in their application to the affection indicated are incorrect. It literally means an infected, or *infectious flow,* and this he holds to be the essential characteristic of the discharge from the mucous membranes of the canals, &c., implicated in the affection, which infectious discharge constitutes the disease itself.

BAPTOTHECORRHŒA (*βαπτός,* infected or infectious; *θήκη,* a sheath, and so, the vagina; *ῥέω,* to flow). A term proposed by Dr. R. G. Mayne for gonorrhœa, or, as he designates it, by the new term *Baptorrhœa,* in women; literally, it denotes an *infectious flow from the vagina.*

BAPTURETHRORRHŒ'A (*βαπτός,* infected or infectious; *οὐρήθρα,* the urethra; *ῥέω,* to flow). A term proposed by Dr. R. G. Mayne for gonorrhœa, or, as he designates it, by the new term of *Baptorrhœa* in men; literally it means an *infectious*

flow or discharge from the urethra, which he conceives is quite distinctive, for the affection cannot occur in the urethra of women without being also present in the vagina.

BARO'METER, REGISTERING. A barometer patented in 1848 by Mr. David Napier, for marking the variation of atmospheric pressure throughout an entire period of twenty-four hours.

BASES, ORGANIC. *Alkaloids.* These names are given to a class of nitrogenized organic compounds, which, in their relations, are quite analogous to ammonia, or rather to oxide of ammonium. They must be distinguished from such basic oxides as oxide of ethyl, oxide of methyl, &c., which contain no nitrogen, and, although they form neutral compounds with acids, yet exist in a peculiar state in these compounds, which cannot be decomposed like ordinary salts, by double decomposition; whereas the salts of the alkaloids undergo the same decomposition as those of ammonia.

BA'TTERY, CA'RBO-ZINC (Bunsen's). A modification of the nitric acid battery, in which charcoal in contact with the nitric acid is substituted for platinum.

BA'TTERY, GAS. An apparatus in which a supply of both negative and positive gas is kept over the liquid at each plate, to supply loss by absorption.

BA'TTERY, PNEUMA'TIC. An apparatus for effecting an explosion of gunpowder in mining operations, by means of pressure of air produced by the air-pump. It is used as a substitute for the more costly and delicate galvanic blasting in ordinary mining and quarrying.

BAY-SORE. A disease endemic in Honduras, said to be allied to cancer.

BDELLO'METER (*βδέλλα*, a leech; *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument invented by Demours as a substitute for the leech, and consisting of a cupping-glass, a scarificator, and an exhausting syringe. Its advantage consists in its measuring the quantity of blood which is drawn. Kraus proposes the more correct term *antibdella.*

BEAUME DE PE'ROU EN COCOS. Balsam of Peru in cocoa-nut shells; a balsam similar to that of Tolu, with a strong agreeable odour, between that of Tolu and soft liquidambar, but distinct from both.

BE'CHICA (*βηχικά*, from *βῆξ*, cough). *Tussicularia; tussiculosa.* Cough medicines; demulcent, cerebro-spinal, and expectorant remedies.

BENE'VOLENCE. A term in phrenology indicative of a disposition for kindness, compassion, and other amiable qualities. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is seated in the upper and middle part of the forehead, just where the hair begins to grow.

BENZHY'DRAMIDE. A compound isomeric with hydrobenzamide, contained in the crude oil of bitter almonds.

BE'RGAMOT PEAR OIL. An ether formed by the action of acetic acid on fousel oil.

BE'RLIN IRON. The exquisitely-delicate ornaments made of this material consist of Berlin cast iron, the fluidity of which is supposed to be increased by the admixture of a little arsenic. In 1820, when the fashion was at its height, these iron ornaments sold for nearly their weight in gold.

BERTIN, SPONGY BONES OF. Two small triangular turbinated bones, sometimes found beneath the orifice of the sphenoïd sinus, and first observed by Bertin.

BETA ORCEIN. One of the constituent compounds of archil. See *Alpha Orcein.*

BETA RESIN. *Sylvic acid.* One of the resins of colophony. See *Alpha Resin.*

BIBI'RU, *Sipiri.* These names have been lately given to the *Nectandra Rodiæi*, Bibiru or Greenheart Tree, also called Bebeeru. The bark and seeds yield an alkaloid, called *bibirina* or bebeerin; *sipirina*, a product of the oxidation of bibirina; and *bibiric acid.* The bark appears to possess the properties of cinchona barks.

BI'DDERY-WARE. A peculiar material made by the inhabitants of Bider, near Hyderabad, and said to be a compound of copper, lead, and tin, in the proportions of 8, 4, and 1. These metals are melted together, and to every three ounces of the alloy sixteen ounces of zinc are added when the alloy is melted for use.

BIGA'RADE. The bitter orange, or fruit of the *Citrus Bigaradia*, known in the English market as the *Seville orange.* The leaves yield a bitter aromatic water, known as *eau de naphre*, and a volatile oil called *essence de petit grain.* The flowers yield *orange-flower water* and *oil of Neroli.* The unripe fruits are called *orange berries.* The rind of the fruit is employed for medical purposes, also in the preparation of *candied orange-peel* and for flavouring *Curaçoa.*

BILIF'ELLIC ACID. The term *bilifellic acid with excess of biline* has been applied by Berzelius to biliary matter, or the acid choleate of soda. "But the biline of this chemist, and also his sugar of bile,

are nothing more nor less than either pure bile or choleic acid."—*Gregory.*

BINO'XIDE; SE'SQUIO'XIDE.—Names applied by Thénard to oxides which are capable of combining with acids, and contain, respectively, twice and once and a half as much oxygen as the protoxides of the same metal. He avoids the use of the word "deutoxide," and limits the application of "peroxide" to those oxides which do not combine with acids.

BIO'LYSIS (*βιος*, life; *λύω*, to dissolve). The destruction of life. Hence the term *biolytic* is applied by Schultz to those agents which have a disorganizing tendency, and lessen or destroy strength, as acids, salts, metallic substances, and narcotics. See *Morpholysis.*

BLANQUETTE. A kind of barilla procured from different species of salicornia and salsola, and containing from three to eight per cent. of carbonate of soda.

BLOOD-CORPUSCLES (*corpusculum*, a little body). Another term for the red particles, constituting the heaviest part of the solid matter of the blood.

BLOOD-PLASMA (*πλάσμα*, any thing formed or moulded). Another name for the *liquor sanguinis*, or the colourless fluid portion of the blood, in which the red particles float during life.

BLOOD-PROPER FLUID. A term applied by Dr. Williams to a distinct kind of nutrient fluid, which exists in invertebrate animals, which is always contained in definitely organized, or walled, blood-vessels, and which has a determinate circulatory movement. See *Chylo-Aqueous Fluid.*

BLOOM OF ROSES. Carmine dissolved in liquor ammoniæ, and diluted with rose-water and spirit of wine.

BOLO'GNA PHIAL. A phial differing from an ordinary phial only in being much thicker at the bottom than at the sides, and in having been suddenly cooled in the open air instead of slowly cooled in an annealing oven. The result on its susceptibility to fracture is most extraordinary. See *Rupert's Drops.*

BOROFLU'ORIDES. Compounds of boron and fluorine.

BRACHILU'VIUM (*brachium*, the arm; *lavo*, to wash). An arm-bath. Other topical baths are indicated by the analogous terms coxæluvium, manuluvium, and pediluvium.

BRA'NCHIAL ARCHES (*βράγχια*, gills). An assemblage of splanchno-skeleton bones, which support the gills, and are in the form of slender bony hoops.

BRANCHIO'STEGAL (*βράγχια*, gills; *στέγω*, to cover). Covering the gills; a designation of seven long and slender curved bones, found in the "hæmal arch" of certain fishes. See *Vertebra.*

BRAZIL-WOOD LAKE. Prepared by boiling Brazil wood in water, adding alum and solution of tin, and precipitating with a solution of carbonate of potash or of soda.

BRO'MICA. A class of pharmaceutical remedies, consisting of bromine and its compounds, employed as alteratives, liquefacients, resolvents, and sorbefacients.

BROMISA'TINE. Bromine acts on isatine, and forms two compounds, *bromisatine* and *bibromisatine*, forming the bromisatinic and the bibromisatinic acids.

BRONZING. The art of giving to objects of wood, plaster, or other material, the appearance of their being made of bronze; or the imparting of any metallic appearance to such objects. See *Aurum Sophisticum.*

BROW-AGUE. Rheumatic pain, felt generally just above the eye-brow.

BROWN PINK. A pigment formed by boiling French berries, fustic, and pearl-ash, and precipitating the colouring matter by means of alum.

BRUNSWICK BLACK. A preparation for varnishing grates, made of common asphaltum, linseed oil, and oil of turpentine.

BU'RANHEM. *Guaranhem.* An extract of the bark of the *Chrysophyllum Buranheim*, a Brazilian tree. The bark was introduced, a few years ago, into France, under the name of monesia, or *monesia bark.* It contains an acrid principle analogous to saponine, called *monesine.*

BU'TYRIC ETHER. *Butyrate of oxide of ethyl.* An ether formed by distilling alcohol and butyric acid with sulphuric acid. It is employed to flavour spirits.

BYNE' (*βύνη*, malt for brewing). *Brasium; maltum.* Malt; barley which has been made to germinate by moisture and warmth, and afterwards dried; by which process part of the protein matter of the barley is converted into *diastase.*

C.

CACHOU AROMATISE'. Aromatic pastiles, made of Spanish liquorice, flavoured with essential oils.

CACO'THELINE. A substance obtained by the action of nitric acid upon brucia.

CA'DMIA FORNA'CUM. *Cadmia fac-*

titia. Furnace cadmia or tutty; an impure oxide of zinc found in the chimney of the furnace in which the zinc ores are roasted, or in which zinciferous lead ores are smelted. When prepared by levigation and elutriation, it is called *prepared tutty.*

CA'FFEONE. A brown aromatic oil produced in the roasting of coffee.

CAGLIA'RI PASTE. *Turundæ Italicæ.* Macaroni, Vermicelli, or Italian pastes, made with the finest and most glutinous wheat, in the form of stars, lentils, &c.

CA'LAMUS AROMA'TICUS. A species of *Andropogon,* from which the *grass-oil of Nemaur,* or *ginger-grass oil,* is obtained. This oil is known to perfumers by the name of *oil of geranium.*

CA'LAMUS DRACO. The Dragon's Blood Calamus, a plant of the Indian Archipelago, the berry of which yields the resinous substance called in commerce *dragon's blood.*

CALCAREOUS SOAP. An oleo-margarate of lime, formed by mixing linseed and olive oils with lime-water.

CALCULA'TION. *Number.* A term in Phrenology indicative of the faculty of arithmetic, and of whatever relates to number or calculation. In those in whom the power is strongly developed, the external angle of the eye-brow is either much depressed or elevated, the organ of this faculty being situated beneath that part of the brow.

CALORI'DE (*calor,* heat). A term applied to the state of a body with reference to its capacity for combined heat. Thus, as the oxide of chromium possesses more combined heat when in the soluble than in the insoluble state, the former is viewed as the higher *Caloride,* and the body in question may have different proportions of this as well as of any other constituent.

CALORIFA'CIENT (*calor,* heat; *facio,* to make). A term applied to substances supposed to generate heat in the animal system, as fat, starch, and the other non-azotized articles of food. These are termed by Liebig "elements of respiration." See *Nitrogenized Foods.*

CALX EXTI'NCTA. *Calcis hydras.* Slaked lime, or the hydrate of lime; procured by adding water to *calx viva,* or quicklime, which then swells, cracks, and subsequently falls to powder. See *Calx.*

CANDLES, MERCURIAL. Candles made of wax and vermilion, recommended for mercurial fumigation.

CAPER-SPURGE. The *Euphorbia Lathyris,* an indigenous or naturalized biennial plant; the seeds of which, called *grana regia minora,* yield an oil which may be employed as an indigenous substitute for croton oil.

CAPI'TULUM (dim. of *caput,* a head). A little head; a form of inflorescence in which numerous flowers are seated on a depressed axis, as in the Compositæ. It is also termed *anthodium,* calathium, &c.

CA'PSULES (*capsula,* a little case). Small egg-shaped bulbs or cases made of a mixture of gelatine and sugar, or of animal membrane, used for administering nauseous medicines.

CARABA'YA BARK. The produce of the *Cinchona ovata var. a vulgaris;* first imported into London in 1846 from Islay, the nearest port to the province of Carabaya, where the bark is collected.—*Pereira.*

CARBO-HYDROGENS. Combinations of carbon and hydrogen. These are highly inflammable compounds, resembling one another in chemical characters generally.

CA'RMINIC ACID. *Carmeine; coccinelline.* The colouring principle of cochineal.

CA'RRAGEEN COCOA. *Pasta cacao cum Lichene Carragheno.* Prepared from roasted and decorticated cacao seeds, white sugar, and powdered carrageen. The *Carrageen,* or *white chocolate,* is made of cocoa paste, powdered carrageen, white sugar, and flour.

CA'RRAGEEN JELLY. *Gelatina Chondri.* A jelly prepared by adding sugar to the strained decoction of Carrageen or Irish Moss, and boiling till sufficiently concentrated to gelatinize on cooling. By employing milk instead of water, *Carrageen blanc-mange* is obtained.

CARRA'RA WATER. *Carbonated Lime water.* A patent beverage, consisting of an aërated solution of bicarbonate of lime. The title of "Carrara" has been applied on account of the Carrara marble being the source whence the purest lime is obtained, and of its being employed in the manufacture of this water.

CARTHU'SIAN POWDER. *Poudre de Chartreux. Pulvis Carthusianorum.* A designation of the *Kermes mineral,* or amorphous tersulphuret of antimony, from its successful employment by a Carthusian friar, named Simon.

CARYO'TA URENS. The Sago palm of Assam, which yields a sago considered little inferior to that of the Malay countries.

CASSELL YELLOW. *Turner's yellow; patent yellow.* A compound of oxide and chloride of lead.

CASSUMU'NAR ROOT. Under this name is sold a root which the London druggists consider identical with *zerumber root*, but which Pereira supposes to be the *turmeric-coloured zedoury*, procured from a species of *Curcuma*.

CASTILE SOAP. *Spanish Soap*. Prepared with olive oil and a solution of caustic soda.

CATALE'PTICA (*κατάληψις*, catalepsy). Agents which induce a cataleptic condition, as Indian hemp.

CATASTA'LTIC (*κατὰ*, downwards; *στέλλω*, to contract). A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall, in his Diastaltic Nervous System, to the direction of the nervous influence from above *downwards*. See *Anastaltic*.

CATHÆRE'TICA (*καθαιρέω*, to destroy). A class of caustics, which are milder in their operation than the escharotics. Such are iodine, alum, creasote, &c.

CEDAR, RED. The *Juniperus Saviniana*, a Pinaceous plant, employed in the United States as a substitute for savin. The wood is used for black-lead pencils.

CE'LLULOSE (*cellula*, a little cell). *Tela cellulosa*. A term applied to the cellular or vesicular matter found in the nervous centres. It consists essentially of vesicles or cells, containing nuclei and nucleoli. The wall of each vesicle is formed of an extremely delicate membrane, containing a soft but tenacious finely granular mass. The prevailing form is globular, but this figure is liable to be changed by packing. Cellulose has, until lately, been presumed to be limited to the vegetable structures.

CEME'NT. *Cæmentum. Crusta petrosa*. The tissue which forms the outer crust of the tooth. The tissue which forms the body of the tooth is called *dentine*; the third tissue, when present, is situated between the cement and the dentine, and is termed *enamel*.

CE'NTRUM. A centre; the common centre of the two arches of a vertebra, commonly called the "body" of the vertebra. It is the homologue of the "basi-occipital bone," or the "basilar process of the occipital bone." See *Vertebra*.

CE'RAINE (*cera*, wax). A non-saponifiable fat obtained from *cerine*, by saponification with potash.

CE'RASUS AVIUM. The Cherry; a Rosaceous plant, yielding the *gummi nostras*, or cherry-tree gum, which may be substituted in medicine for tragacanth gum.

CE'REBRO-SPINA'LIA. Cerebro-spinals; a class of neurotic agents which exercise a special influence over one or more of the functions of the brain and spinal cord, and their respective nerves. Those affecting the mental faculties are called *phrenica*; those affecting sensation, *æsthetica*; those affecting the voluntary or reflex-spinal motions, *cinetica*; those affecting sleep, *hypnica*.

CE'ROSINE (*cera*, wax). The name given by Dumas to the wax of the sugar-cane.

CERO'TIC ACID (*cera*, wax). A name recently applied to *cerin*.

CERU'SSA CI'TRINA. Massicot, or the yellow oxide of lead.

CETY'LIC ACID. *Ethalic acid*. An acid, isomeric with the palmitic, and formed when ethal, or hydrated oxide of cetyl, is heated with hydrates of lime and potash. See *Cetyl*.

CHE'MIC BLUE. Sulphate of Indigo; indigo dissolved in from four to eight times its weight of the strongest oil of vitriol, and then diluted with water and neutralized with chalk or potash.

CHI'CORY. The dried, washed, and ground root of the *Cichorium intybus*, an indigenous composite plant, commonly called *wild succory*, and constituting the principal adulterating ingredient of coffee.

Chicory, adulterations of. These are principally *Hambro' powder*, consisting of roasted and ground peas, &c., coloured with Venetian red; and *Coffee-flights*, or the thin membranous coat, or endocarp, which separates from the coffee-seed in the act of roasting.

CHINOI'LINE. *Chinoleine*. An oily liquid obtained by distilling quinine with caustic potassa.

CHI'NONE. A crystalline golden-coloured substance, obtained by distilling certain salts, containing kinic acid, with oxide of manganese and sulphuric acid.

CHISEL-TEETH. *Dentes scalprarii*. A term applied to the incisor teeth of the Rodentia, owing to the wear and tear from the reciprocal action of the upper and lower pairs producing an oblique surface which slopes from a sharp anterior margin formed by the denser enamel, like that which, in a chisel, slopes from the sharp edge formed by the plate of hard steel laid on the back of that tool.

CHLONA'PHTASE. This and various other compounds are produced by the action of chlorine on naphthaline. Thus we have chlonaphtese, chlonaphtise, &c.; and, when the vowels fail, we begin again with *a*, adding a syllable to the word, as in chlonaphtalase, chlonaphtalese, &c. And so with bromine: bromaphtase, bromaphtese, &c.; then bromaphtalase, bromaphtalese, &c. Then, again, the action of chlo-

rine and bromine on naphthaline yields compounds, called chlorobronaphtine, bromochlonaphtose, &c.

CHLO'RIC ACID. An acid composed of 1 atom of chlorine and 5 of oxygen.

CHLORI'SATIN. This and various other products, of analogous derivation, are produced by the oxidation of indigo. Thus we have chlorisatyde, chlorindine, chlorindopten, chloranilam, &c. The terms are compounded of *chlorine, isatis, indigo,* and *anil.*

CHLO'ROCHLO'RIC ACID. A gas formed when chlorate of potash is treated with hydrochloric acid (euchlorine); it should be considered a compound of chloric and chlorous acid.

CHLORONI'TRIC ACID. *Chloroazotic Acid.* An acid said to be formed by the mutual action of nitric and hydrochloric acids, and to be the effective solvent of aqua regia.

CHLO'ROPERCHLO'RIC ACID. A double acid, formed when humid chlorous acid is exposed to light, and condenses as a red liquid.

CHLOROPO'LAR. A term applied, in voltaism, to the surface of the copper presented to the acid, which has chlorous affinity. See *Zinco-polar.*

CHLO'ROTHALLE (χλωρός, green; θαλλός, a young shoot). *Thallochlor.* The green colouring matter of the Cetraria Islandica, or Iceland Moss.

CHLO'ROUS POLE. A term founded on the theory that the particles of matter are susceptible of polarity. Hence, that pole of a particle of zinc or hydrochloric acid which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of chlorine, or *chlorous attraction,* is called the chlorous pole. See *Zincous Pole.*

CHOLE'IC ACID (χολή, bile). *Bilic acid.* A fatty acid, which, in combination with soda, constitutes the principal part of the bile. *Cholic acid* is formed from the choleic by the action of caustic potassa. *Choloidic acid* differs from the choleic in containing no nitrogen. *Cholinic acid* is another non-azotized acid, formed by the action of caustic alkalies on bile. *Cholanic acid* is a resinoid acid, found in putrid bile, and very similar to choloidic acid, if not identical with it.

CHRYSA'MMIC ACID (χρυσός, gold; ἄμμος, sand). A yellow precipitate obtained by heating aloes with excess of nitric acid.

CHRYSA'NILIC ACID. An acid obtained by heating in ligo with concentrated potash.

CHRYSO'LEPIC ACID (χρυσός, gold; λεπίς, a scale). A crystallizable acid, obtained, together with chrysammic acid, by the action of nitric acid on indigo.

CHRYSO'PHANIC ACID (χρυσός, gold; φαίνω, to make to shine). *Rheic acid.* The yellow crystalline granular matter of rhubarb. In the pure or more or less impure state, it has long been known under the names of *rhabarbaric acid, rheumin, rhabarberin,* and *rhein.*

CHYLE-CORPUSCLES. The minute cells developed in the chyle. When they occur in the blood, they are called "white corpuscles."

CHYLO-AQUEOUS FLUID. A term applied by Dr. Williams to a distinct kind of nutrient fluid which exists in invertebrate animals, and is contained in chambers and irregular cavities and cells, communicating invariably with the peritoneal space, and having no determinate circulation, but a to-and-fro movement, maintained by muscular and ciliary agency. See *Blood-Proper Fluid.*

CIBA'TION (*cibus,* food). The act of taking food, particularly the more solid kinds of food, especially those prepared from wheat. The term *cibus* has also been applied to the chyle elaborated from food in the stomach.

CICATRI'CULA (dim. of *cicatrix,* a scar). A small, round, milk-white spot, observed on the surface of the yolk-bag of the egg; it is surrounded by one or more whitish concentric circles. It is the *blastoderm,* or germinal membrane, from which the future being is developed.

CI'LIIFORM TEETH (*cilium,* an eyelash; *forma,* likeness). A designation of the teeth of certain fishes, when equally fine and numerous, as the *villiform* teeth of the perch, but longer. See *Setiform Teeth.*

CINE'TICA (κινέω, to move). Medicinal agents which affect the voluntary and reflex-spinal movements. See *Cerebro-Spinalia.*

CINIS ANTIMONII. *Antimony Ash.* A sulphurated teroxide of antimony, obtained by roasting the powdered black sulphuret.

CI'NNAMEINE. Oil of Balsam of Peru, said by Richter to consist of two distinct oils—*myrospermine* and *myroxiline.*

CIN'NAMYL. The radical of essence of cinnamon, but unknown in a separate form. The hydruret is the purified essence, or oil of cinnamon.

CITRACO'NIC ACID. An acid produced by the action of heat on citric and on itaconic acid, but derived from aconitic acid, which is formed during the process.

CLAIRET. *Rossalis des six graines.* The seeds of anise, dill, fennel, coriander,

carraway, and daucus creticus, with sugar, macerated for a week in proof spirit, and strained.

CLE'ARING NUT. The seed of the *Strychnos Potatorum*, sold in the markets of India for clearing water.

CLEAVAGE PROCESS. A term relating to the theory of Virgin-generation. It is explained under the term of *Parthenogenesis*.

CLI'CHY WHITE. A pure carbonate of lead, or white lead, prepared at Clichy, in France.

CNI'CINE. A crystalline matter, found in the *Centaurea benedicta*, and other plants of the same family. It is similar to Columbine.

COBALT, BLUE. *Chinese blue*. A colouring matter, formed by adding recently precipitated and moist alumina to a solution of nitrate of cobalt.

COBA'LTOCYA'NOGEN. The hypothetical tribasic radical of the cobaltocyanides, but not yet isolated.

CO'CCUS (κόκκος, a kernel). A term applied in botany to a pericarp of dry, elastic pieces, or *coccules*, as in Euphorbia. In this plant the cocci are three in number, and the fruit, generally called a *regma*, is therefore also called a *tricoccous* capsule.

CŒLELMI'NTHA (κοῖλος, hollow; ἕλμινς, a worm.) The name of those intestinal worms which are hollow, or possess an alimentary canal. These are the *trichocephalus dispar*, or long thread-worm, found in the cœcum and large intestine; the *ascaris lumbricoides*, or large round worm, found in the small intestine; and the *ascaris vermicularis*, or small thread-worm, found in the rectum. See *Sterelmintha*.

CŒ'LIACA (κοιλία, the belly). Medicines which act on the digestive organs.

CŒ'NOSARC (κοινὸς, common; σὰρξ, flesh). A term applied by Dr. Allman to the common living basis by which the several polypes in a composite zoophyte are connected with one another. Every composite zoophyte is thus viewed as consisting of a variable number of polypes, developing themselves from certain more or less definite points of a common cœnosarc.

COIL MACHINE. A machine for the employment of *temporary* magnets in producing magnetic electricity. Those in which *permanent* magnets are used are termed *magneto-electric machines*.

COLOGNE EARTH. A deep brown pigment, or species of umber, supposed to be of vegetable origin.

COLOPHO'NIUM SU'CCINI. The residual mass obtained on fusing *succinum* or amber, after the evolution of water, volatile oil, and succinic acid.

CO'LOURING. A term in phrenology indicative of a peculiar faculty for the appreciation of the relations of colour. Its organ is seated in the middle of the arch of the eye-brow.

CO'LUMBINE. A crystalline bitter substance, obtained from Columbo or Calumba, the root of the *Menispermum palmatum*, and somewhat analogous to picrotoxine.

COLUMNS; CORDS; CURTAINS. Terms introduced by Mr. King in his description of the tricuspid valves of the heart. These valves consist of curtains, cords, and columns. 1. The *anterior valve*, or *curtain*, is the largest, and is so placed as to prevent the filling of the pulmonary artery during the distension of the ventricle. 2. The *right valve*, or *curtain*, is of smaller size, and is situated upon the right side of the auriculo-ventricular opening. 3. The third valve, or *fixed curtain*, is connected by its cords to the septum ventriculorum.

1. The *cords*, or chordæ tendinæ, of the "anterior curtain" are attached, principally, to a long *column*, or columna carnea, which is connected with the "right or thin and *yielding wall* of the ventricle." From the lower part of this column a transverse muscular band, the "*long moderator band*," is stretched to the septum ventriculorum, or "*solid wall*" of the ventricle.
2. The "right curtain" is connected, by means of its *cords*, partly with the long column, and partly with its own proper column, the *second column*, which is also attached to the "*yielding wall*" of the ventricle. A third and smaller column is generally connected with the right curtain.
3. The "fixed curtain" is named from its attachment to the "*solid wall*" of the ventricle, by means of cords only, without fleshy columns.

COMBUSTION-HEAT. Animal heat produced by combination of the oxygen derived from the air with the carbon and hydrogen of alimentary substances.

COMPA'RISON. A term in Phrenology indicative of the reflective faculty which investigates analogies, resemblances, and differences. It leads to the invention and employment of figurative language. Its organ is situated in the middle of the upper part of the forehead, between those of Causality, immediately above Eventuality, and below Benevolence.

CONCE'NTRATIVENESS. A term in Phrenology indicative, according to Mr

Combe and the Edinburgh school, of a desire, common to man and the lower animals, of permanence in place, of a disposition to render permanent emotions and ideas in the mind, and of the faculty of maintaining two or more powers in simultaneous and combined activity; a faculty disposing to sedentary pursuits, and a close and steady attention, especially in meditation, to a given object. The organ is immediately above Philoprogenitiveness, and below Self-esteem. Compare *Inhabitiveness.*

CONFE'RVÆ. A section of algaceous plants, consisting of simple tubular jointed species, inhabiting fresh water. Some of these are developed in pharmaceutical and other liquids, as *cryptococcus inæqualis* in aqua calami, *ulvina myxophila* in mucilage of quince-seed, *sirocrocis stibica* in solution of emetic tartar, &c. Some writers, however, consider these substances to be imperfect mucedinous fungi.

CONFIGURA'TION. A term in Phrenology indicative of the faculty which investigates forms and figures generally, enables a person to remember forms and features, and induces a love of portraits and of taking likenesses. Its organ is seated in the internal angle of the orbit, and, when large, it pushes the eye-ball outwards and downwards, giving its possessor a somewhat squinting appearance, and causing the eyes to appear wide apart.

CO'NFLUENT and CO'NNATE. Terms employed in describing the development of bone. By *confluent*, is meant the cohesion or blending together of two bones which were originally separate; by *connate*, that the ossification of the common fibrous or cartilaginous bases of two bones proceeds from one point or centre, and so converts such bases into one bone, as in the radius and ulna, in the tibia and fibula of the frog. In both instances they are to the eye a single bone; but the mind, transcending the senses, recognizes such single bone as being essentially two.

CONNE'XIVE TISSUE. A term applied to the areolar tissue of organized bodies, owing to its connecting the various component parts of the frame in such a manner as to allow of a greater or less freedom of motion among them.

CONQUIN-TAY. The name by which the inhabitants of Guiana designate the *Plantain meal*, or the meal procured by powdering and sifting the dried core of the *Musa Sapientum* and *Musa Paradisiaca*, respectively termed the Plantain and the Banana. They are probably only varieties of the same species.

CONSE'CUTIVE COMBINA'TION. A term applied to the chemical process by which a series of salts are formed from one another. Thus, the quadroxalate of potash is derived in the same way from the binoxalate, as the binoxalate itself is derived from the neutral oxalate, two atoms of water being displaced by two atoms of hydrated oxalic acid. See *Substitution.*

CONSE'NSUAL MOTIONS. A term applied to two or more simultaneous motions, of which the secondary and remoter motions are independent of the will. Thus the iris contracts when the eye is open to admit the light.

CONSTITUTIONAL WATER. A term applied in chemistry to the water which is superadded to a salt, and which can be removed and replaced by very different compounds, without affecting the structure of the body to which it is attached. This never happens to *basic* water. See *Substitution.*

CONTRA-STIMULANTS. *Hyposthenics.* A class of medicines which counteract the effects of stimulants, and depress the vital energies. Thus, wine being a stimulant, whatever relieves its intoxicating effect is called a contra-stimulant.

CONVULSI'VA. *Spastica.* Agents which augment the irritability of muscles, and excite spasm and convulsion, as strychnia and brucia. These excite common sensibility, and act as *hyperæsthetics* agents.

COPPER, GREEN. *Blue bice.* A mineral carbonate of copper, found in mines, and prepared for paints by grinding and washing.

CO'PROLITE (*κόπρος*, excrement; *λίθος*, a stone). A substance supposed to consist of the excrement of fossil reptiles. *Calcis triphosphas*, or triphosphate of lime, abounds in coprolites.

CO'RMOGENS (*κορμὸς*, the trunk of a tree; *γίνομαι*, to be produced). A term applied in botany to a class of *Acrogens*, in which there is a distinct axis of growth, or stem and root, symmetrically clothed with leaves. In these we find a trace of something equivalent to the sexes of Exogens and Endogens. They comprise the Ferns, Mosses, Equisetums, &c. See *Thallogens.*

CORO'LLIFLO'RÆ (*corolla*, the inner envelope of the flower; *flos*, a flower). A sub-class of exogenous plants, characterized by the presence of a calyx and a corolla, and by united petals, bearing the stamens.

COSME'TIC, INFALLIBLE. Under

this name is sold in Paris and Frankfort a secret remedy for cracked nipples, consisting of a solution of ten grains of nitrate of lead in an ounce of water, coloured (probably with alkanet). Two very fine leaden nipple-shields are sold with the solution.

COTA'RNINE. A bitter, alkaline base formed along with opianic acid.

COUE'RBE'S PROCESS. A process for the detection of the quantity of morphia in opium. "Boil an infusion of opium with lime (which dissolves the morphia), and filter through paper. Saturate the filtered liquor with an acid, and precipitate the morphia by ammonia." There are other processes, but this is, perhaps, the most speedy. See *Morphiometry*.

COU'RIG. A yellowish-brown astringent extract, prepared from the seeds of the *Areca Catechu*. It has an earthy fracture, and is free from the admixture of foreign bodies. See *Kassu*.

CREMOCA'RPIUM (κρεμάω, to suspend; καρπὸς, fruit). In botany, a compound fruit, 2-5-celled, inferior; cells 1-seeded, indehiscent, dry, perfectly close at all times; when ripe, separating and *hanging* from a common axis. Mirbel restricts the term to the fruit of Umbelliferæ. See *Polakenium*.

CRE'NIC ACID (κρήνη, a fountain). *Krenic Acid*. A term applied by Berzelius to a species of extractive matter contained in spring water.

CRETA'CEOUS MIXTURE. A convenient form for exhibiting chalk in diarrhœa. It consists of half an ounce of prepared chalk, three drachms of sugar, an ounce and a half of mixture of acacia, and eighteen ounces of cinnamon water, mixed together. The dose is from half a drachm to two ounces.

CROZO'PHORA TINCTORIA. A Euphorbiaceous plant, the expressed juice of which is known in commerce by the name of *turnsole*. The juice is green, but becomes purplish on exposure to air and ammonia. *Turnsole rags* consist of coarse sacking stained purple by this juice.

CRYSTALS, SYSTEMS OF. Modern crystallographers arrange crystalline forms in six groups, called *systems*, each of which comprehends all those forms which agree in the number, length, and direction of the axes. These six systems may be conveniently arranged in two classes, as follows:—

CLASSES.			SYSTEMS.
I. Equiaxed, or Monometric			1. Regular or Cubic.
II. Unequiaxed	*a.* Dimetric.	Quadrate	2. Square Prismatic.
		Hexagonal	3. Rhombohedric.
	β. Trimetric.	Erect	4. Right Prismatic.
		Oblique	5. Oblique Prismatic.
		Doubly-oblique	6. Doubly-oblique Prismatic.

1. *Crystals, monometric* (μόνος, one; μέτρον, a measure). Crystals having axes of one kind or measure. These are also called *isometric* (ἴσος, equal), having axes equal. 1. To this system belong the cube, the regular octohedron, the rhombic dodecahedron, and the regular tetrahedron.
2. *Crystals, dimetric* (δὶς, twice; μέτρον, a measure). Crystals having axes of two kinds. 2. To the *Square Prismatic System* belong the octohedron with a square base, and the right square prism. 3. To the *Rhombohedric System* belong the rhombohedron (frequently called a rhomboid), the hexagonal prism, and the scalenohedron.
3. *Crystals, trimetric* (τρὶς, thrice; μέτρον, a measure). Crystals having axes of three kinds. 4. To the *Right Prismatic System* belong the octohedron with a rectangular base, the right rectangular prism, the octohedron with a rhombic base, and the right rhombic prism. 5. To the *Oblique Prismatic System* belong the oblique octohedron with a rectangular base, the oblique rectangular prism, the oblique octohedron with a rhombic base, and the oblique rhombic prism. Mr. Brooke refers the right oblique-angled prism to this group. 6. To the *Doubly-oblique Prismatic System* belong the doubly-oblique octohedron and the doubly-oblique prism.

CUBIC NITRE. Another name for soda-saltpetre; this must not be confounded with potash-saltpetre, which is also called *prismatic nitre*. By the simple word 'saltpetre' is meant nitrate of potash.

CU'MINIC ACID. An acid formed from the essential oil of cumin by oxidation with hydrated alkalies.

CUP, ANTIMONIAL. *Emetic cup*. A small cup made of metallic antimony, formerly used for preparing emetic wine, by leaving wine in it for twelve hours.

CUP, CHINESE PURGING. A cup made of red sulphuret of arsenic. Wine left in it at night was drunk in the morning as a purge.

CUPRAMMO'NIUM, CHLORIDE OF. The compound of anhydrous chloride of copper with a single equivalent of ammonia. It appears to be strictly analogous to chloride of ammonium, but contains an equivalent of copper in the place of hydrogen.

CURCAS PURGANS. This, and *C. multifidus*, are Euphorbiaceous plants, yielding the *physic nuts* of commerce. The expressed oil of these seeds, commonly called *jatropha oil*, was lately imported under the name of *oil of wild castor seeds*.

CUSCO BARK. *Cortex Cinchonæ de Cusco*. The bark of *Cinchona pubescens var. a Pelletieriana*, first introduced into Europe in 1829 as yellow or Calisaya bark. Bergen calls it *rusty bark* on account of its rusty yellow colour. The *Arica bark* is a variety.

CU'SCUS. *Khus-khus*. The root of the *Andropogon muricatus*, Vittie-Vayr, or Cuscus, imported from Bombay for perfumery purposes. Under the name of *Vetiveria* it has also been employed in medicine.

CUTCH. A variety of catechu, derived from the *Acacia catechu*. See *Catechu*.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE. *Os sepiæ*. The oval or oblong calcareous bone deposited in the mantle of the *Sepia officinalis* and *S. elegans*. It is used as a dentifrice and in the arts.

CY'AMELIDE. A white solid body, being an isomeric modification of cyanic acid.

CYANU'RIC ACID. A tribasic acid discovered among the products of the distillation of uric acid.

CY'CLAMINE. A crystalline matter obtained from the root of the *Cyclamen Europæum*.

CY'CLOGENS (*κύκλος*, a circle; *γεινομαι*, to grow). A collective name for all those exogens which are characterized by the concentrically zoned growth of their wood, as distinguished from *homogens*, which are named from the homogeneity of their wood.

CY'STINE (*κύστις*, a bladder). Cystic oxide, a constituent of certain urinary calculi.

CYTOBLASTE'MA (*κύτος*, a cavity; *βλαστάνω*, to sprout). The elementary structureless substance, in which the nuclei or cytoblasts, in which the several tissues originate, are developed.

D.

DALLEI'OCHIN. The name given by Brandes and Leber to the green product of the action of chlorine and ammonia on quinia. Pereira observes that *thallei'ochin* (from *θάλλειν*, to become green) is a more proper term. They also mention two other products of decomposition — one termed *melanochin*, the other *rusiochin*.

DA'MMARA. A species of pine which yields the *Cowdie pine resin*, used in varnishes.

DA'TISCIN. This and *Dahlin* are synonymous terms for *Inulin*, an anylaceous substance, organized like common starch, and procured from the *Inula Helenium*, or Elecampane.

DEAURA'TUS (*de*, of, *aurum*, gold). Gilded; a term applied to pills when ordered to be rolled up in gold-leaf, to please the patient.

DECAGY'NIA (*δέκα*, ten; *γυνὴ*, a woman). The designation of those *orders* of plants in the Linnæan system, which are characterized by the presence of ten pistils.

DECOCTION OF THE WOODS. An old name for the *decoctum guaiaci*, or decoction of guaiacum, prepared from guaiacum turnings, raisins, sassafras, liquorice root, and water.

DECO'CTO-INFU'SA. Decocto-infusions. These are decoctions to which, after they have ceased to boil, but while they are still hot, other substances are added, and allowed to digest therein.

DE'COMPOUND. *Decompositus*. A term applied in botany to those ramifications of plants which are variously compounded, as to leaves in which the petiole bears secondary petioles. When the secondary petioles are divided into a third set, such leaves are said to be *supra-decomposed*.

DEFLORA'TION (*defloro*, to deflower). The act of deflowering; a term denoting sexual intercourse, without inferring violence.

DEFLU'VIUM CAPILLORUM (*defluo*, to fall off). *Alopecia*. A falling off of the hair from disease or age.

DELPHI'NIA. A white, inodorous powder, obtained from the *Delphinium Stavisagria* or Stavesacre. It contains a resinous matter, and an acrid resin called *staphysain*.

Delphinic acid. A white crystalline volatile acid, procured from the Stavesacre, of powerful emetic properties.

DELTOID LIGAMENT (*δέλτα*, the Greek letter Δ, and *εἶδος*, likeness). The internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint. It is a triangular layer of fibres, attached superiorly by its apex to the internal malleolus, and inferiorly by an expanded base to the astragalus and os calcis.

DENDRODE'NTINE (*δένδρον*, a tree, and *dentine*). A term applied to that modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth which is produced by the aggregation of many simple teeth into a single mass, exhibiting, on section, a dendritic appearance by the interblending of the dentine, enamel, and cement, as in dendrodus.

DENITRA'TION. The process of separating nitrogen from a substance. Thus, in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, this substance, after being charged with nitrous vapours or nitric acid, is exposed to sulphurous acid; this exposure *denitrates* the sulphuric acid, much sulphurous acid becoming sulphuric acid, and peroxide of nitrogen being liberated in the state of vapour.

DE'NTINE (*dens, dentis*, a tooth). *Dentinum.* The tissue which forms the body of the tooth; it consists of an organized animal basis disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells, and of earthy particles.

Dentinal tubes. The minute tubes of the dentine or tissue of the tooth; they diverge from the "pulp-cavity" or hollow of the tooth, and proceed with a slightly wavy course at right angles, or nearly so, to the outer surface.

DERMATO'LOGY (*δέρμα*, the skin; *λόγος*, a discourse). That branch of anatomy which investigates the nature and qualities of the skin. By *dermatography* (*γράφω*, to write) is meant a description of the skin; by *dermatalgia* (*ἄλγος*, pain), pain of the skin.

DESICCA'NTIA (*desicco*, to dry up). A class of astringents which check secretion and exhalation, and exercise but little corrugating power over the solids.

DE'SMOID (*δέσμη*, a fasciculus; *εἶδος*, likeness). Resembling a fasciculus; a term applied to the fasciculate appearance presented by the white fibres in certain fibrous tumors.

DESMO'LOGY (*δεσμός*, a bond, *λόγος*, a description). That branch of anatomy which relates to the tendons and ligaments.

DIAMAGNE'TIC. A term applied to those substances which place themselves equatorially, and, by consequence, across (*διά*) the axial direction, or line of *magnetic* force. See *Direction, Axial.*

DIA'METER, PARIE'TAL. The distance between the two parietal bones of the cranium, or, in popular language, the side-to-side diameter; as distinguished from the *occipito-frontal*, or fore-and-aft, diameter, or the distance between the forehead and the occiput. The latter is almost always the greater; when *more* than *two* inches greater, a skull is *long-headed;* when *less* than *one*, *short-headed.*

DIAPO'PHYSIS (*διά*, through or across; *ἀπόφυσις*, a process of bone). A term applied by Prof. Owen to the homologue of the upper transverse process of the neural arch of the vertebra. See *Vertebra.*

DIASTE'MA (*δύστημι*, to separate). A term applied in odontography to that break in the dental series which occurs in certain quadrumana for the reception of the crown of the disproportionally large canines when the mouth is shut. It is seen in the chimpanzees and orangs.

DI'CTYOGENS (*δίκτυον*, a net; *γίνομαι*, to become). The name of a division of Endogenous plants, of which the stem has the structure of endogens, the root that of the stem of exogens nearly, with *netted* or reticulated, disarticulating leaves, as Smilax. They constitute a subdivision of the *Spermogens* of Lindley.

DIELEC'TRIC. A term used in explaining electrical induction, which Mr. Faraday has shown to be always an action of contiguous particles, chains of particles of air, or some other *dielectric* (*διά*, through), extending between the excited body which is inducing, and the induced body.

DIO'SMIN. A brownish-yellow, bitter extractive matter procured from buchu. See *Buchu.*

DI'PHYODONTS (*δίς*, twice; *φύω*, to generate; *ὀδούς*, a tooth). A designation of that group of the mammalia which generates two sets of teeth, as distinguished from the *monophyodonts*, which generate only one set.

DIRE'CTION, A'XIAL — EQUATO'RIAL. The *axial direction*, or line of magnetic force, is that which connects the two poles of a magnet; the *equatorial direction* is that which is perpendicular to the axial. Bodies which place themselves across the axial direction are called *diamagnetic.*

DITHIO'NIC ACID (*δίς*, twice; *θεῖον*, sulphur). A term applied by Berzelius to hyposulphuric acid. The hyposulphurous acid he calls *dithionous.* Each contains two atoms of sulphur.

DODECAGY'NIA (*δώδεκα*, twelve; *γυνή*, a woman). The designation of those *orders* of plants in the Linnæan system, which are characterized by the presence of twelve styles.

DONA'RIUM. A new metal found at Brevig in Norway, in the same zirconsyenite that contains wöhlerite and enkolite. Its name is derived from that of the god Donar.

DOUBLE FLUID SERIES. A term applied by Dr. Williams, with reference to his doctrine of the distinct *blood-proper* and *chylo-aqueous fluids*, to those invertebrate animals corresponding to the radiate and articulate series of systematic zoologists. To the whole molluscan series, in which the chain diverges from the radiate and articulate chain, he devotes the term *single-fluid series*.

DOUBLE TOUCH. A term applied to surgical examination per rectum and per vaginam at the same time.

DOUBLES. *Double Epsom Salts*. A term applied to the *single Epsom salts*, after they have been drained, dissolved, and recrystallized. See *Singles*.

DRAGÉES. *Drages*. Sugar-plums; lately employed for administering medicines. In some of these the centres or nuclei are almonds, or some seeds or fruit; in others, the nuclei are pills or boluses; in a third variety, the centres consist of a liquid; in some forms of drages there is no separate nucleus.

DRAGÉES MINERALES. Dragées for extemporaneously preparing artificial mineral waters. The prepared dragée is to be dropped into a glass of water, and allowed slowly to dissolve, the disengaged carbonic acid being partly retained by the water.

DRU'MMOND LIGHT. *Lime light*. A brilliant light procured by exposing a small ball of lime to the action of a spirit-flame fed by pure oxygen gas; the flame, in a highly vivid state, heats the lime to an intense degree, and, in this heated state, it emits a light exceeding in brilliancy any flame yet known.

DRY DIET. A term denoting restriction in the amount of alimentary fluids. By *dry treatment* is signified the total abstinence from liquids.

DUPLO- (*duplum*, from *duo*, two, *plica*, a fold). A Latin prefix signifying *two-fold*, as in duplo-carburet; also that the organs of any body to which the term is prefixed are twice as numerous or large as those of some other body.

DYSE'CPNŒA (δύς, with difficulty; ἐκπνέω, to expire). Difficulty of expiration.

E.

ECCRI'TICA (ἐκκριτικός, from ἔκκρισις, secretion). Agents which affect the functions of the excernent system, by augmenting, lessening, or altering the secretions.

E'CTODERM — E'NDODERM (ἐκτός, outward; ἔνδον, inward; δέρμα, skin). Terms applied by Dr. Allman to two distinct membranes, an external and an internal, of which all the hydroid zoophytes essentially consist.

EISO'L. *Ice oil*. Bindydrate of sulphuric acid, or congealable vitriolic acid. In the solid state, this acid has been called *frozen sulphuric acid*.

ELÆ'IS GUINEE'NSIS. The Palm-oil tree, a native of Guinea. The oil is procured from the sarcocarp of the drupe.

ELE'CTOGRAPHY. The process of copying a line engraving, of exquisite delicacy, from a copper or steel plate to an electro-copper deposit.

ELE'CTRIC CLOCK, BAIN'S. A clock which "performs" by means of a feeble but constant galvanic current generated by means of a layer of coke, a layer of earth, and a few zinc plates. These are buried in the earth, and the current is conveyed by copper wires to an electro-magnet, which constitutes the bob of the pendulum of the clock.

ELE'CTRIC LIGHT. An intense light, produced by the passage of the electric fluid between the points of two cylinders of carbon placed in the direction of the circuit through the wires of a galvanic battery.

ELE'CTRO-BIO'LOGY. A recent term for Mesmerism or Animal Magnetism, suggestive of the connexion of electricity with the phenomena of life.

ELE'CTRO-NE'GATIVES and PO'SITIVES. These terms denote that, in electro-chemical decomposition, bodies exhibit a different electric condition from that of the *pole* at which they appear. Bodies which appear at the *anode* or electro-positive pole are, accordingly, termed *electro-negative;* those which appear at the *cathode* or electro-negative pole are termed *electro-positive*.

ELECTROGE-NESIS (*electro*, and γένεσις, generation). A term applied to the effect of electricity, when tetanus is induced in a limb by the transmission of electricity along the nerves or spinal marrow.

ELECTROPO'LAR. A term applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive, the other negative—a condition which they commonly exhibit under the influence of induction.

ELEUTHE'RIA BARK. Cascarilla bark; the produce of the *Croton Eleuteria*, called Sea-side Balsam or Sweetwood.

ELI'XUS (*lix*, water). Boiled; as applied to foods. See *Assus*.

EMPYREUMA'TICA (ἐμπυρεύω, to set on fire). A class of stimulants obtained by the dry distillation of substances of orga-

nic origin. They comprise ethereal oils, oleo-resins, and resins.

E'NAMEL. *Encaustum; adamas.* That tissue of the teeth, which, when present, is situated between the *cement* and the *dentine.*

E'NDO-CA'RDIAC; E'XO-C'ARDIAC (ἔνδον, within; ἔξω, without; καρδία, the heart). Terms applied to diseases, and to sounds heard by auscultation in the region of the heart; the former arise from the substance of the heart itself, the latter from diseased conditions of adjacent parts.

ENGLISH PINK. A pigment prepared like *Dutch pink,* but with more whiting.

ENTE'RICA (ἔντερον, an intestine). Agents which affect the alimentary canal. They include stomachics, tonics, anæsthetics, &c.

ENTERODY'NIA (ἔντερα, the bowels; ὀδύνη, pain). Pain of the bowels.

EPENCE'PHALON (ἐπὶ, upon; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain). The posterior primary division of the brain, including the medulla oblongata, pons varolii, cerebellum, and fourth ventricle. The *epencephalic arch* is the neural arch of the occipital vertebra, which embraces and protects the epencephalon.

EPIDE'RMIC METHOD (ἐπὶ, upon; δέρμα, the skin). *Iatraliptic method.* The application of remedies to the skin, aided by friction. This is sometimes called *anatripsologia* and *espnoic medicine.* The application of remedies, unaided by friction, as of blisters, lotions, &c., is termed the *enepidermic method.*

EPIDE'RMOSE (ἐπὶ, upon; δέρμα, skin). The name given by Bouchardat to the few flocculi of fibrin or albumen which resist solution, when these substances are placed in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. See *Albuminose.*

EPIME'RAL (ἐπὶ, upon; μηρὸς, a limb). That portion of the segment of articulate animals which is above the joint of the limb.

☞ The remainder of the "Supplementary List," to the last London edition, has been introduced in the body of the present edition.

APPENDIX.

AFFIXES. In this article are exhibited the principal *affixes* or *terminations* of words, in connection with their compounds. By such a classification, in which a series of words presents *one part common to all*, the memory is assisted, and the difficulty arising from technical terms considerably lessened. It is obvious that these affixes could not be introduced into the body of the work; indeed, they constitute a separate study.

ÆRESIS (*αἵρσις*, a taking of any thing; from *αἱρέω*, to take). A termination denoting a *removal* of a part.

Aph-æresis, (*ἀπὸ*, from). The removing of any diseased part.

Di-æresis (*διὰ*, throughout). A solution or breach of continuity.

Ex-æresis (*ἐξ*, out). An old term, denoting the removal of a part.

-AGOGA, -AGOGUES (*ἀγωγὸς*, one who leads; from *ἄγω*, to lead or drive). A termination denoting substances which *expel* others. Hence—

Chol-agogues (*χολὴ*, bile). Purgatives which produce bilious discharges.

Copr-agogues, (*κοπρὸς*, fæces). Medicines which quicken the passage of the fæces.

Emmen-agogues (*ἐμμήνια*, the menses). Medicines which promote the catamenial discharge.

Hæm-agogues (*αἷμα*, blood). Medicines which promote the catamenial and hæmorrhoïdal discharges.

Helminth-agogues (*ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος*, a worm). Remedies for expelling worms; *ant-helmintics.*

Hydr-agogues (*ὕδωρ*, water). Medicines which produce watery evacuations.

Lith-agogues (*λίθος*, a stone). Antilithics. Medicines which expel or dissolve calculus.

Panchym-agogues (*πᾶς*, all, *χυμὸς*, chyme). Medicines which cause evacuations mixed with humours of the intestinal canal.

Pant-agogues (*πάντα*, plural of *πᾶς*, all). Medicines which expel *all* morbid matters.

Phlegm-agogues (*φλέγμα*, phlegm). Medicines which produce glairy evacuations.

Ptyal-agogues (*πτύαλον*, saliva). Medicines which induce a flow of saliva.

Sial-agogues (*σίαλος*, saliva). Medicines which promote a flow of saliva.

-AGRA (*ἄγρα*, seizure). A termination denoting a *seizure* or pain; generally applied to gout. Hence—

Cheir-agra (*χεὶρ*, the hand). Seizure of the hand; gout in the hand.

Cleis-agra (*κλεὶς*, the clavicle). Seizure or gout in the clavicle.

Gloss-agra (*γλῶσσα*, the tongue). Seizure of the tongue; swelled tongue.

Gony-agra (*γόνυ*, the knee). Genugra; gout in the knee.

Ischi-agra (*ἰσχίον*, the hip). Seizure of the hip, or hip-gout.

Ment-agra (mentum, the chin). Sycosis; an eruption about the chin.

Odont-agra (*ὀδοὺς, ὀδόντος*, a tooth). Seizure, or gout in the teeth.

Om-agra (*ὦμος*, the shoulder). Seizure, or gout in the shoulder.

Pod-agra (*ποῦς, ποδὸς*, the foot). Seizure, or gout in the foot.

-ALGIA (*ἄλγος*, pain). A termination denoting, like *odynia*, the presence of *pain*. Hence—

Cardi-algia (*καρδία*, the heart, the entrance into the stomach). Pain in the stomach; heart-burn.

Cephal-algia (*κεφαλὴ*, the head). Pain in the head.

Cox-algia (coxa, the hip or haunch). Pain in the hip or haunch.

Enter-algia (*ἔντερα*, the bowels). Pain of the bowels or intestines.

Gastr-algia (*γαστὴρ*, the stomach). Pain in the stomach.

Gony-algia (*γόνυ*, the knee). Pain, or gout, in the knee.

Hepat-algia (*ἧπαρ, ἥπατος*, the liver). Pain in the liver.

Hyster-algia (*ὑστέρα*, the uterus). Pain in the uterus.

Ischi-algia (*ἰσχίον*, the hip or haunch). Pain of the hip or haunch; a classical

term, identical with the barbarous term cox-algia.

Nephr-algia (*νεφρὸς*, the kidney). Pain of the kidney, from calculus.

Neur-algia (*νεῦρον*, a nerve). Nerve-ache; pain in a nerve.

Nost-algia (*νόστος*, a return). Home-sickness; a desire to return to one's country.

Odont-algia (*ὀδοὺς*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth). Toothache; pain in the teeth.

Ot-algia (*οὖς*, *ωτὸς*, the ear). Earache; pain of the ear.

Pleur-algia (*πλευρὰ*, the side). Pain, or ache, in the side.

Proct-algia (*πρωκτὸς*, the anus). Pain, or derangement about the anus.

Prosop-algia (*πρόσωπον*, the face). Tic douloureux, or neuralgia of the face.

Rhachi-algia (*ῥάχις*, the spine). Spine-ache; backbone ache; painters' colic.

Splen-algia (*σπλὴν*, the spleen). Pain in the spleen.

Stern-algia (sternum, the breast-bone). Pain of the sternum.

-CARDIA (*καρδία*, the heart). A termination denoting the heart. Hence—

A-cardiac (*a*, privative). A term applied to animals without a heart.

Hydro-cardia (*ὕδωρ*, water). Hydropericardia. Dropsy of the pericardium.

Peri-cardium (*περὶ*, around). The membrane which surrounds the heart.

-CELE (*κήλη*, a tumour). A termination denoting a tumour, particularly that of hernia. Hence—

Broncho-cele (*βρόγχος*, the windpipe). Goitre. A tumour of the thyroïd gland.

Bubono-cele (*βουβών*, *βουβῶνος*, the groin). A tumour in the groin; inguinal hernia.

Cerato-cele (*κέρας*, *κέρατος*, cornea). Hernia of the cornea.

Cirso-cele (*κίρσος*, varix). A varicose tumour of the spermatic vein.

Colpo-cele (*κόλπος*, the vagina). A tumour, or hernia, in the vagina.

Cysto-cele (*κύστις*, the bladder). Hernia of the bladder.

Elytro-cele (*ἔλυτρον*, a sheath; the vagina). Vaginal hernia; hernia within the os externum.

Encephalo-cele (*ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain). Hernia of the brain.

Entero-cele (*ἔντέρα*, the intestines). A hernia containing intestine.

Entero-epiplo-cele (*ἔντερα*, intestines, *ἐπίπλοον*, omentum). A hernia containing intestine and omentum.

Epiplo-cele (*ἐπίπλοον*, omentum). A tumour, or hernia, of the omentum.

Epipl-oscheo-cele (*ἐπίπλοον*, omentum, *ὄσχεον*, scrotum). A hernia, in which a portion of the omentum descends into the scrotum.

Gastro-cele (*γαστὴρ*, the stomach). A tumour, or hernia, of the stomach.

Glosso-cele (*γλῶσσα*, the tongue). An extrusion of the tongue.

Hæmato-cele (*αἷμα*, *αἵματος*, blood). A tumour of the scrotum, or spermatic cord, caused by blood.

Hepato-cele (*ἧπαρ*, *ἥπατος*, the liver). A tumour, or hernia, of the liver.

Hydr-encephalo-cele (*ὕδωρ*, water, *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain). Watery rupture of the brain.

Hydr-entero-cele (*ὕδωρ*, water, *ἔντερα*, the intestines). Hydrocele, complicated with intestinal hernia.

Hydro-cele (*ὕδωρ*, water). A tumour containing water; a collection of water in the tunica vaginalis, &c.

Hydro-physo-cele (*ὕδωρ*, water, *φυσάω*, to inflate). Hernia, complicated with hydrocele; hernia containing water and gas.

Hydro-sarco-cele (*ὕδωρ*, water, *σὰρξ*, *σαρκὸς*, flesh). Sarcocele, attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

Hypo-gastro-cele (*ὑπὸ*, beneath, *γαστὴρ*, the stomach). Ventral hernia; occurring in front of the abdomen, generally between the recti muscles.

Hystero-cele (*ὑστέρα*, uterus). Hernia of the uterus.

Ischiato-cele (*ἰσχίον*, the hip). Intestinal rupture through the sciatic ligaments.

Liparo-cele (*λιπαρὸς*, fat). A species of sarcocele, containing fat.

Mero-cele (*μηρὸς*, the thigh). Hernia of the thigh; femoral hernia.

Muco-cele (mucus). More properly, *myxo-cele*. Hernia of the lacrymal sac, containing tears and mucus.

Omphalo-cele (*ὀμφαλὸς*, umbilicus). Exomphalos; hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus.

Oscheo-cele (*ὄσχεον*, the scrotum). A hernia which has descended into the scrotum.

Pneumato-cele (*πνεῦμα*, *πνεύματος*, wind). Hernia distended with flatus.

Sarco-cele (*σὰρξ*, *σαρκὸς*, flesh). A fleshy enlargement of the testis.

Scroto-cele (scrotum, the cutaneous envelope of the testes). Hernia, or rupture of the scrotum.

Spermato-cele (*σπέρμα*, *σπέρματος*, semen). An enlargement of the testes, supposed to be produced by semen.

Steato-cele (*στέαρ*, *στέατος*, suet). A hernia, in which *sebaceous* matter descends into the scrotum.

Varico-cele (varix, varicis, a distended vein). An enlargement of the blood-vessels of the scrotum.

-CEPHALUS (*κεφαλή*, the head). A termination of words denoting some affection of the *head*, &c. Hence—

A-cephalus (*a*, privative). Headless; a class of molluscous animals.

Anen-cephalus (*a*, priv.; *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain). A monster without brains.

Bothrio-cephalus (*βόθριον*, a pit). The name of the broad tape-worm.

En-cephalon (*ἐν*, within). The brain. Hence *en-cephalitis*, &c.

Hydr-encephalus (*ὕδωρ*, water; *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain). Dropsy of the brain.

Macro-cephalus (*μακρός*, great). Large-headed; the name of the spermaceti whale.

Meso-cephalon (*μέσος*, middle). A designation of the pons Varolii.

Myo-cephalon (*μυῖα*, a fly). A small prolapsus of the iris, of the size of a fly's head.

[*Notencephalus* (*νωτος*, the back). A monster whose head, with the brain, is on the back.]

Poly-cephalus (*πολὺς*, many). Many-headed; the name of a hyatid.

Tricho-cephalus (*θρὶξ, τριχὸς*, hair). The long thread-worm, which terminates in a hair-like point.

-COLLA (*κόλλα*, glue). A termination denoting *glue*. Hence—

Chryso-colla (*χρυσὸς*, gold). Golden-glue; the Greek name for borax.

Ichthyo-colla (*ἰχθὺς, ἰχθύος*, a fish). Fish-glue; isinglass.

Sarco-colla (*σάρξ, σαρκὸς*, flesh). Flesh-glue; the concrete juice of the Penæa sarcocolla.

-CRANIUM (*κρανίον*, the skull). A termination denoting the head or the *skull*. Hence—

Epi-cranium (*ἐπὶ*, upon). The integuments, &c.; which lie over the cranium.

Hemi-crania (*ἡμισυς*, half). A pain affecting only one side, or half, of the head.

Ole-cranon (*ὠλένη*, the ulna). The head of the ulna, or the elbow.

Peri-cranium (*περὶ*, around). The membrane which covers the cranium.

-DEMIC (*δῆμος*, a people). A termination of words denoting diseases peculiar to certain *localities*. Hence—

En-demic (*ἐν*, in, among). Diseases peculiar to people of a particular country.

Epi-demic (*ἐπὶ*, upon). Diseases arising from a general cause, as excessive heat, &c.

Pan-demic (*πᾶν*, all). A term synonymous with epidemic.

-DIPSIA (*δίψα*, thirst). A termination denoting *thirst*. Hence—

A-dipsia (*a*, privative). The total absence of thirst.

Phobo-dipsia (*φόβος*, fear). A term synonymous with hydrophobia, expressive of the fear which the patient experiences to allay his thirst.

Poly-dipsia (*πολὺς*, much). Excessive thirst.

-ENTERY (*ἔντερα*, the bowels; from *ἐντὸς*, within). A termination of words denoting some affection of, or part connected with, the *bowels*. Hence—

Dothin-enteritis (*δοθιὴν*, a pustule). Inflammation of the mucous follicles of Peyer and Brunner. It would be better to use the word *aden-enteritis*, from *ἀδὴν*, a gland.

Dys-entery (*δὺς*, with difficulty). Inflammation of the mucous lining of the large intestines.

Mes-entery (*μέσος*, middle). The membrane in the middle of the intestines.

-FACIENT (*facio*, to make). A termination denoting the production of any particular effect. Hence—

Cale-facient (caleo, to be warm). A medicine which causes warmth.

Rube-facient (rubeo, to be red). A substance which induces redness.

Stupe-facient (stupeo, to be senseless). A medicine which produces insensibility.

-FORM (*forma*, likeness). A Latin termination, denoting *resemblance*, and synonymous with the Greek term *οϊd*.

Acini-form (acinus, a grape-stone). A former name of the choroïd.

Aëri-form (aër, aëris, air). Air-like; a term applied to gases.

Ali-form (ala, a wing). Wing-like; synonymous with *pteryg-oïd*; processes of the sphenoïd bone.

Arci-form (arcus, a bow). Bow-like; a term applied to some fibres of the brain.

Cardini-form (cardo, cardinis, a hinge). Hinge-like, as applied to a species of articulation; also termed ginglymoïd.

Cochleari-form (cochleare, a spoon). Spoon-like, as applied to a process of the tympanum.

Cordi-form (corda, a cord). Cord-like, as applied to the aponeurosis of the diaphragm.

Cribri-form (cribrum, a sieve). Sieve-like; a term applied to the plate of the ethmoïd bone.

Cunei-form (cuneus, a wedge). Wedge-

like; the designation of several bones of the feet.

Digiti-form (digitus, a finger). Finger-like; applied to certain appendices or prolongations of the intestines.

Ensi-form (ensis, a sword). Sword-like; synonymous with *xiph-oïd*; a cartilage of the sternum.

Falci-form (falx, falcis, a scythe). Scythe-like; a process of the dura mater.

Fili-form (filum, a thread). Thread-like; applied to some of the papillæ of the tongue.

Fungi-form (fungus, a mushroom). Fungus-like; applied to some of the papillæ of the tongue.

Gelatini-form. Resembling gelatine; as applied to a species of tuberculous infiltration in the lungs.

Glandi-form (glans, glandis, a gland). Gland-like; a term applied to the thymus body.

Hypocrateri-form (ὑπὸ κρατὴρ, a wine-cup). Salver-shaped; as applied to the corolla of various plants.

Infundibuli-form (infundibulum, a funnel). Funnel-shaped; a ligament of the occiput and the first vertebra.

Muri-form (murus, a wall). Wall-like; applied to the arrangement of the cells in the medullary rays of plants.

Myrti-form (myrtus, a myrtle). Myrtle-formed; the designation of the remains of the lacerated hymen.

Pampini-form (pampinus, a tendril). Tendril-like; a plexus of the spermatic vein.

Pectini-form (pecten, pectinis, a comb or crest). Crest-like; as applied to the septum of the corpus cavernosum.

Penicilli-form (penicillus, a painter's brush). Brush-like; as applied to the disposition of filaments, &c.

Penni-form (penna, a pen). Pen-shaped; the shape of certain muscles.

Pisi-form (pisum, a pea). Pea-like; the designation of a bone of the carpus.

Plani-form (planus, plane). Of a plane kind; as applied to the obscure or close diarthrosis.

Puri-form (pus, matter). Resembling pus; as applied to certain matters secreted in abscesses, &c.

Pyri-form (pyrus, a pear). Pear-shaped; a muscle of the sacrum, &c.; also called *pyramidalis*.

Resti-form (restis, a cord). Cord-like; a process of the medulla oblongata.

Reti-form (rete, a net). Net-like; a designation of the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina.

Scuti-form (scutum, a shield). Shield-like; a cartilage of the sternum.

Unci-form (uncus, a hook). Hook-like; a bone of the carpus.

Ventri-form (venter, the belly). Belly-shaped; the form of certain muscles.

Vermi-form (vermis, a worm). Worm-like; two processes of the brain.

-FUGE (*fugo*, to expel). A termination denoting a substance which *expels* another substance, or a disease. Hence—

Febri-fuge (febris, a fever). A remedy against fever.

Lacti-fuge (lac, lactis, milk). A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk.

Vermi-fuge (vermis, a worm). Anthelmintic; a remedy for worms.

-GEN, -GENESIS, -GENOUS, &c. (γένος, birth; γένεσις, generation; from γεννάω, to produce). Terminations denoting *production*, or generation.

Acro-genous (ἄκρος, at the top). Top-growing; as applied to plants which grow by extension of their upper extremity.

Campho-gen. Camphene; the basis of camphor, or pure essence of turpentine.

Cephalo-genesis (κεφαλὴ, the head). The doctrine of the formation of the brain.

Cyano-gen (κύανος, blue). Bi-carburet of nitrogen; an ingredient in Prussian blue.

Endo-genous (ἔνδον, within). Inside-growing; as applied to plants which grow by internal increase.

Epi-genesis (ἐπὶ, upon). A theory of generation, in which the fœtus was supposed to be produced by the joint production of matter afforded by both sexes.

Erythro-gen (ἐρυθρὸς, red). A substance sometimes found in the gall-bladder, which produces a red compound with nitrogen.

Exo-genous (ἔξω, outward). Outside-growing; as applied to plants which grow by external increase.

Halo-gen (ἅλς, salt). A body which forms salt with metals, as chlorine.

Hetero-geneous (ἕτερος, different). Substances consisting of parts of a different kind.

Homo-geneous (ὁμὸς, similar). Substances consisting of parts of a similar kind.

Hydro-gen (ὕδωρ, water). A gas which enters into the formation of water.

Indi-genous (indigena, a native). Peculiar to a country, as certain diseases.

Indigo-gen. The name applied to deoxidated indigo.

Myxo-gen (μύξα, mucus). The designation, by M. Blaud, of that form of croup which is characterized by the discharge of

mucus. When the principal effect is pus, he terms it *puo-gen* (πύον, pus); if attended by the production of a false membrane, *meningo-gen* (μήνιγξ, a membrane).

Nitro-gen (νίτρον, nitre). A gas, so called from its generating nitre.

Osteo-geny (ὀστέον, a bone). The growth of bones.

Oxy-gen (ὀξὺς, acid). A gas, so called from its being supposed to be the cause of acidity.

Phos-gene (φῶς, light). A designation of chloro-carbonous acid, from the peculiar effect of the sun-beams in producing the combination.

Xantho-gen (ξανθὸς, yellow). The name of the radical of hydroxanthic acid from its yellow compounds.

Zoo-gony (ζῶον, an animal). The science which treats of the formation of the organs of animals.

-GNOSIS (γνῶσις, knowledge, from γινώσκω, to know). A termination denoting *knowledge*. Hence—

Dia-gnosis (διὰ, a preposition sometimes denoting *distinction*). Distinction of diseases.

Pro-gnosis (πρὸ, before). Previous knowledge; the foreseeing of what will occur in diseases.

-GRAPHY (γραφὴ, writing or painting, from γράφω, to write). A description of any thing, properly in *writing* or *painting*. Hence—

Adeno-graphy (ἀδὴν, a gland). A description of the glands.

Crystallo-graphy (κρύσταλλος, ice; a crystal). The science which investigates the forms of crystals.

Osteo-graphy (ὀστέον, a bone). A description of the bones.

Phyto-graphy (φυτὸν, a plant). An account of the rules to be observed in naming and describing plants.

-HEXIA (ἕξις, a habit, from ἔχω, to have the mind, or body, in a certain state). A termination denoting a habitual state. Hence—

Cac-hexia (κακὸς, bad). A bad state or habit of body.

Ost-hexia (ὀστέον, a bone). An ossific diathesis.

-LEPSIS (λῆψις, a taking, from λαμβάνω, to take). A termination denoting the act of *taking*. Hence—

Ana-lepsis (ἀνὰ, again). *Recovery* of strength after sickness.

Cata-lepsis (κατὰ, thoroughly). A spasmodic attack of the limbs, retaining them in one position.

Epi-lepsis (ἐπὶ, upon). The falling sickness. Morbus caducus.

-LOGY (λόγος, an account). A termination denoting a treatise or description of any thing. Hence—

Adeno-logy (ἀδὴν, a gland). A treatise or description of the glands.

Ætio-logy (*aitia*, a cause). A description of the causes of disease.

Angei-ology (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel). A description of the vessels, or of the vascular system.

Arthro-logy (ἄρθρον, a joint). A description of the joints.

Bromato-logy (βρῶμα βρώματος, food). A treatise on food.

Bursa-logy (βύρσα, a hide). A description of the bursæ mucosæ.

Chondro-logy (χόνδρος, cartilage). A description of cartilages.

Cranio-logy (κρανίον, the skull). A description of the skull.

Embryo-logy (ἔμβρυον, an embryo). A description of the embryo.

Entomo-logy (ἔντομον, an insect). A description of insects.

Glosso-logy (γλῶσσα, the tongue). An explanation of the terms employed in any science.

Hæmato-logy (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood). The history of the blood.

Helmintho-logy (ἕγμινς, ἕγμινθος, a worm) A description of worms.

Herpeto-logy (ἑρπετὸς, a reptile). A description of reptiles.

Ichthyo-logy (ἰχθὺς, ἰχθύος, a fish). A description of fishes.

Meteoro-logy (μετέωρος, floating in the air). The doctrine of meteors.

Minera-logy. The science of minerals, or inorganic substances.

Myo-logy (μῦς, μυὸς, a muscle). A description of the muscles.

Neuro-logy (νεῦρον, a nerve). A description of the nerves.

Noso-logy (νόσος, a disease). An arrangement of diseases.

Ornitho-logy (ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird). A description of birds.

Osteo-logy (ὀστέον, a bone). A description of the bones.

Patho-logy (πάθος, a disease). A description of diseases.

Pharmaco-logia (φάρμακον, a medicine). The method of administering medicines.

Phreno-logy (φρὴν, φρενὸς, the mind). A description of the mind as discovered by the formation of the skull.

Physio-logy (φύσις, nature). An account of the nature, or functions of the body.

Phyto-logy (φυτόν, a plant). A description of plants.

Poso-logy (πόσος, how much). An account of the *quantity*, or the doses, of medicines.

Semeio-logy (σημεῖον, a sign). The doctrine of the signs of disease.

Sitio-logy (σιτίον, food). A treatise on food.

Spasmo-logy (σπάσμα, a spasm). A treatise on spasms or convulsions.

Splanchno-logy (σπλάγχνον, a viscus). A description of the viscera.

Symptomato-logy (σύμπτωμα, a symptom). A description of the diagnosis, or symptoms of diseases.

Syndesmo-logy (σύνδεσμος, a ligament). A description of ligaments.

Toco-logy (τόκος, child-birth). The science of midwifery.

Toxico-logy (τοξικόν, a poison). An account of poisons.

Zoo-logy (ζῶον, an animal). A history of the animal kingdom.

-LYSIS (λύσις, a solution, from λύω, to loosen). A termination denoting *solution*, resolution, &c. Hence—

Ana-lysis (ἀνά, again). The resolution of a compound into its constituent parts.

Cata-lysis (κατά, downwards). Decomposition by contact.

Dia-lysis (διά, through). A solution of continuity in any part. A loosening; hence *kore-dialysis*, the operation for artificial pupil, by *separation*.

Electro-lysis. Decomposition by means of electricity.

Para-lysis (παρά, throughout). Palsy; a relaxation of nervous energy.

-MANIA (μανία, madness; from μαίνομαι, to rage). A termination denoting *madness*. Hence—

Dæmono-mania (δαίμων, δαίμονος, a demon). Madness from supposition of demoniacal possession.

Mono-mania (μόνος, alone). Madness upon *one* subject only.

Nympho-mania (νύμφη, the nympha). Lascivious madness in females.

Typho-mania (τύφος, stupor; typhus). Perfect lethargy of body, with partial lethargy of mind.

-METER (μέτρον, a measure). A termination denoting a *measurer*. Hence—

Aceto-meter (acetum, vinegar). An instrument for measuring the strength of vinegar.

Actino-meter (ἀκτίν, a ray of light). An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

Aëro-meter (ἀήρ, ἀέρος, air). An air-measurer; an instrument for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

Alcoho-meter (alcohol, essence). A measurer of the spirit contained in any vinous liquid.

Alkali-meter. An instrument for measuring the quantity of alkali in a given substance.

Atmo-meter (ἀτμός, vapour). An instrument for measuring the quantity of exhalation from a moist surface.

Baro-meter (βάρος, weight). An instrument for measuring the weight of the air; a weather-glass.

Calori-meter (calor, heat). An instrument for measuring the heat of a body as it cools.

Clino-meter (κλίνω, to incline). An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

Electro-meter (ἤλεκτρον, amber. See *Electricity*). An instrument for measuring the *intensity* of electricity.

Eudio-meter (εὐδία, calm weather). An instrument for measuring the proportion of oxygen in a given gas.

Gonio-meter (γωνία, an angle). An instrument for measuring angles, as those of crystals, &c.

Hydro-meter (ὕδωρ, water). An instrument for measuring the strength of any spirit, in distillation; or for measuring the gravity of fluids.

Hygro-meter ὑγρός, moist). An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

Œno-meter (οἶνος, wine). A measurer of the wine contained in any vinous liquid.

Photo-meter (φῶς, φωτὸς, light). An instrument for measuring the degrees of intensity of light.

Plexi-meter (πλῆξις, percussion). An instrument for measuring percussion, in examination of the chest, &c.

Pyro-meter (πῦρ, πυρὸς, fire). An instrument for measuring the degrees of high temperatures.

Saccharo-meter (σάκχαρον, sugar). An instrument used in distillation, for measuring the quantity of saccharine matter in the wash.

Sphygmo-meter (σφυγμός, the pulse). An instrument for measuring the pulsations of the arteries.

Thermo-meter (θέρμη, heat). An instrument for measuring the degree of heat in any body.

-ODYNE', -ODYNIA (ὀδύνη, pain). A termination denoting *pain*. Hence—

An-odyne (*a*, privative). Without pain; a remedy against pain.

Arth-odynia (ἄρθρον, a joint). Pain in a joint.

Cephal-odynia (κεφαλή, the head). Headache; pain in the head.

Gastr-odynia (γαστὴρ, the stomach). Pain in the stomach.

Mast-odynia (μαστὸς, the breast). Pain of the breast, in women.

Oneïr-odynia (ὄνειρος, a dream). Disturbance during sleep.

Ophthalm-odynia (ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye). Pain in the eye.

Pleur-odynia (πλευρὰ, the side). Pain, or ache, in the side.

-OID (εἶδος, likeness, from εἴδομαι, to resemble; οἶδα, perf.). A suffix, signifying *resemblance.* (The termination in *odes* denotes sometimes a *fulness*, as in *hæmatodes, ass-odes*, &c.; when it expresses *resemblance*, it coincides with the terms in *oïdes*, and is probably formed from it.) Hence—

Aden-oïd (ἀδὴν, a gland). Resembling a gland.

Alkal-oïd (alkali). A new substance resembling an alkali.

Allant-oïd (ἀλλᾶς, ἀλλάντος, a sausage). Sausage-like; the name of a membrane of the fœtus.

Ancon-oïd (ἀγκὼν, the elbow). Resembling the elbow; a process of the cubit.

Ancyr-oïd (ἄγκυρα, an anchor). Anchor-like; a former designation of the coracoïd process of the scapula.

Arachn-oïd (ἀράχνης, a spider). Cob-web-like; a membrane of the brain.

Arytæn-oïd (ἀρύταινα, an ewer). Ewer-like; the name of two cartilages of the larynx.

Chel-oïd (χέλυς, a tortoise). Cancr-oïd, a disease of the skin, resembling a tortoise's shell.

Chor-oïd (χωρίον, a domicile). Resembling the chorion, a tunic of the eye.

Clin-oïd (κλίνη, a bed). The processes of the sella turcica are so called from their resembling the knobs of a bedstead.

Condyl-oïd (κόνδυλος, a knuckle). Resembling a knuckle; applied to some foramina of the occipital bone.

Corac-oïd (κόραξ, κόρακος, a crow). Crow-like; a process of the scapula.

Coron-oïd (κορώνη, a crow). The name of a process of the ulna, shaped like a crow's beak.

Cotyl-oïd (κοτύλη, an old measure). A designation of the acetabulum, resembling an ancient cup.

Cric-oïd (κρίκος, a ring). Ring-like, or *annular*; a cartilage of the larynx.

Cub-oïd (κύβος, a cube). Cube-like; the name of a bone of the foot.

Delt-oïd (δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ). Delta-shaped; a muscle of the humerus.

Derm-oïd (δέρμα, skin). Skin-like; a tissue which resembles skin.

Elytr-oïd (ἔλυτρον, a sheath; the vagina). Sheath-like; as the tunica vaginalis.

Encephal-oïd (ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). A term applied to encephalosis, a morbid product resembling brain.

Erythr-oïd (ἐρυθρὸς, red). Of a red appearance; a term applied to the cremasteric covering of the spermatic cord and testis.

Ethm-oïd (ἠθμὸς, a sieve). Sieve-like; a bone of the nose; synonymous with *cribri-form.*

Glen-oïd (γλήνη, a cavity). Resembling a cavity; as the socket of the shoulder-joint, &c.

Ginglym-oïd (γιγγλυμὸς, a hinge). Hinge-like; a term synonymous with *cardiniform*, and applied to certain articulations.

Hal-oïd (ἅλς, the sea). The designation of certain salt-like compounds, described by Berzelius.

Hyal-oïd (ὕαλος, glass). Glass-like; the membrane which contains the vitreous humour of the eye.

Hydr-encephal-oïd (ὕδωρ, water; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). The name of certain affections which resemble hydrencephalus.

Hydrop-oïdes (ὕδωρ, water). A term formerly applied to watery excrements.

Hy-oïd (the Greek letter υ). A bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx.

Lambd-oïdal (lambda, the Greek letter Λ). Resembling the letter *lambda*; a suture of the skull.

Lumbric-oïdes (lumbricus, the earth-worm). The name of a long, round, intestinal worm. It would be more correct to call this *lumbrici-form.*

Mast-oïd (μαστὸς, the breast). Breast-like; applied to a process, &c., of the temporal bone.

Melan-oïd (μέλας, black). Of a black appearance, as applied to melanosis.

My-oïdes (μῦς, μυὸς, a muscle). Resembling a muscle; hence *platysma myoïdes*, a designation of the musculus cutaneus.

Odont-oïdes (ὀδοὺς, ὀδόντος, a tooth). Tooth-like; a designation of the second vertebra, or the *dentata.*

Ov-oïd (ovum, an egg). Egg-shaped, as applied to the testis.

Phlegmon-oïd (φλεγμονὴ, phlegmon). Resembling a phlegmon, as applied to some kinds of abscess.

Psall-oïd (ψάλλω, to play upon the lyre). Lyre-like; a term applied to a portion of the brain, otherwise called *lyra.*

Pteryg-oïd (*πτέρυξ*, a wing). Wing-like; the name of a process of the sphenoïd bone.

Rhomb-oïdal (*ῥόμβος*, a rhombus). Resembling a rhombus; the name of a ligament of the clavicle.

Scaph-oïd (*σκαφή*, a skiff). Resembling a skiff; a bone of the tarsus and carpus.

Sesam-oïd (*σησάμη*, an Indian bean). Resembling the *semen sesami*; applied to small bones of the thumb and great toe.

Sigm-oïd (sigma, the Greek letter Σ). Resembling the letter *sigma*, as applied to a flexure of the colon, and valves of the aorta.

Sphen-oïd (*σφήν*, a wedge). Wedge-like; the name of a bone of the skull.

Styl-oïd (*στῦλος*, a pencil). Pencil-like; a process of the temporal bone.

Thyre-oïd (*θυρεός*, a shield). Shield-like; synonymous with *scuti-form*; a cartilage of the larynx.

Trapez-oïd (*τράπεζα*, a table). Resembling a trapezium, or table; the name of a bone of the carpus.

Troch-oïdes (*τρόχος*, a wheel). Wheel-like; a rotatory kind of articulation.

Typh-oïd (*τύφος*, typhus, or stupor). Resembling typhus; a class of diseases.

Variol-oïd (variola, small-pox). Resembling variola; a class of diseases.

Xiph-oïd (*ξίφος*, a sword). Sword-like; synonymous with *ensi-form*, a cartilage which tips the sternum.

-OPHTHALMOS (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). A termination of words denoting some affection of the eye. *Ophthalmia*, or inflammation of the eye, is also used as an affix. Hence,

Blephar-ophthalmia (*βλεφαρον*, an eyelid). Inflammation of the eye-lid.

Bu-phthalmos (*βοῦς*, an ox). Ox-eye; dropsy of the eye.

Cirs-ophthalmia (*κιρσός*, varix). A varicose affection of the blood-vessels of the eye.

Ex-ophthalmia (*ἐξ*, out). Protrusion of the globe of the eye.

Hæm-ophthalmus (*αἷμα*, blood). Effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

Hydr-ophthalmia (*ὕδωρ*, water). Dropsy of the eye; ox-eye.

Lag-ophthalmia (*λαγῶς*, a hare). Hare-eye; shortening of the upper lid.

Psor-ophthalmia (*ψώρα*, the itch). Itch of the eye-lids; tinea, &c.

Scler-ophthalmia (*σκληρός*, hard). Inflammation of the eye, attended with hardness.

Xer-ophthalmia (*ξηρός*, dry). A form of ophthalmia, denoting dryness of the eye.

-OPS, -OPSIS, -OPIA, -OPTIC (*ὤψ*, the eye, *ὄψις*, the act of seeing, *ὀπτικός*, belonging to the sight; from *ὀπτομαι*, to see). These affixes relate to the eye and vision. Hence,

Ægil-ops (*αἴξ*, *αἰγός*, a goat). *Goat-eye*; a sore under the inner angle of the eye.

Æthi-ops (*αἴθω*, to burn). Literally, *burnt-face*; an Æthiop; and hence a powder as black as an Ethiop.

Ambly-opia (*ἀμβλύς*, dull). Dulness of sight; incipient amaurosis.

Anchil-ops (*ἄγχι*, near). Literally, *near the eye*; the incipient state of ægilops.

Aut-opsia (*αὐτός*, himself). A term denoting a post-mortem examination.

Chro-opsia (*χρόα*, colour). Chrupsia coloration of objects; an affection of the sight.

Dipl-opia (*διπλόος*, double). Double vision; objects seen twofold.

Dys-opia (*δύς*, with difficulty). Difficulty of sight; impaired vision.

Hæmal-opia (*αἷμα*, blood). An effusion of blood in the globe of the eye.

Hemeral-opia (*ἡμέρα*, the day). Day-eye; or night-blindness.

Hemi-opsia (*ἡμισυ*, half). Half-sight; an appearance of half an object.

Hydr-ops (*ὕδωρ*, water). Dropsy; the aspect or appearance of water.

Metamorph-opsia (*μεταμόρφωσις*, transformation). A distortion or confusion of objects; an affection of the sight.

Myodes-opsia (*μυῖα*, a fly; *εἶδος*, likeness). The appearance of fly-like objects before the eyes.

My-opia (*μύω*, to close). Close-eyedness; or near-sightedness.

Nyctal-opia (*νύξ*, *νυκτὸς*, night). Night-eye; or day-blindness.

Oxy-opia (*ὀξὺς*, sharp). Acuteness of sight, at intervals.

Phot-opsia (*φῶς*, *φωτὸς*, light). Marmaryge, or luminous vision.

Presby-opia (*πρέσβυς*, old). Old-eyedness, or far-sightedness.

-OREXIA (*ὄρεξις*, appetite; from *ὀρέγω*, *ὀρέξω*, to extend). A termination denoting *appetite* or desire. Hence—

An-orexia (*a*, privative). Want of appetite.

Cyn-orexia (*κύων*, *κυνὸς*, a dog). Canine appetite; synonymous with bulimia.

Dys-orexia (*δύς*, with difficulty). Depraved appetite.

-PATHIA, PATHY (*παθος*, affection; from *πασχω*, to suffer). A termination, denoting an *affection*. Hence—

Acro-pathia (*ἄκρος*, extreme). Disease at an extremity of the body.

Allo-pathia (ἄλλος, another). The art of curing by inducing symptoms *different* from those of the primary disease.

Anti-pathy (ἀντί, against). Aversion, or dislike of an object.

A-pathy (*a*, privative). Absence of feeling, or indifference towards an object.

Cyano-pathia (κύανος, blue). Cyanosis, morbus cœruleus, or blue disease.

Hetero-pathy (ἕτερος, different). The art of curing, by inducing a *different* disease.

Homœo-pathy (ὅμοιος, similar). The art of curing, by inducing a *similar* disease.

Idio-pathic (ἴδιος, peculiar). Primary, as opposed to *symptomatic*, or secondary.

Leuco-pathia (λευκὸς, white). White affection; the Albino state.

Sym-pathy (πάθος, affection). Fellow-feeling; corresponding feeling.

-PEPSIA (πέψις, coction, or digestion; from πεπτω, to digest). A termination denoting *digestion*. Hence—

A-pepsia (*a*, privative). Indigestion; the absence of digestion.

Brady-pepsia (βραδὺς, slow). Slowness of digestion; indigestion.

Dys-pepsia (δὺς, with difficulty). Difficulty of digestion; indigestion.

-PHAGIA (φάγω, to eat). A termination of words denoting the act of *eating*. Hence—

Ade-phagia (ἀδῆν, abundantly). Excessive appetite; synonymous with bulimia.

Dys-phagia (δὺς, with difficulty). Difficulty of swallowing.

Œso-phagus (οἴω, οἴσω, to carry). The gullet, which *carries the food* into the stomach.

-PHOBIA (φοβος, fear; from φοβέω, to fear). A termination denoting *fear*.—Hence—

Aëro-phobia (ἀὴρ, ἀέρος, air). Fear of air; a symptom of hydrophobia.

Hydro-phobia (ὕδωρ, water). Dread of water; a symptom of canine madness.

Hygro-phobia (ὑγρὸς, moist). Dread of moisture; synonymous with hydrophobia.

Panto-phobia (πᾶς, παντὸς, all). Fear of all things; a symptom of hydrophobia.

Photo-phobia (φῶς, φωτὸς, light). Intolerance of light; an affection of the sight.

-PHONIA, PHONY (φωνὴ, voice). A termination denoting *voice*. Hence—

A-phonia (*a*, privative). Loss of voice; dumbness.

Ægo-phony (αἴξ, αἰγὸς, a goat). Goat-voice; a sound of the voice resembling the bleating of a goat.

Bary-phonia (βαρὺς, heavy). Heaviness of voice; difficulty of speaking.

Broncho-phony (βρόγχος, the windpipe). A peculiar sound of the voice over the bronchia.

Dys-phonia (δὺς, with difficulty). Difficulty of speaking; impaired speech.

Ischo-phonia (ἰσχνὸς, slender). Shrillness of voice, hesitation, &c.

Oxy-phonia (ὀξὺς, sharp). Acuteness, or shrillness of voice.

Para-phonia (παρὰ, a preposition denoting *faultiness*). Altered voice.

-PHORUS (φέρω, to convey). A termination denoting *conveyance*. Hence—

Cryo-phorus (κρύος, cold). An instrument for exhibiting the degree of cold produced by evaporation.

Electro-phorus. An instrument for collecting weak electricity.

Galacto-phorus (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk). Conveying milk; the designation of the ducts of the mammary glands.

Phos-phorus (φῶς, light). A substance procured from bones, and so named from its luminous appearance in the dark.

Pyro-phorus (πῦρ, πυρὸς, fire). An artificial product, which ignites on exposure to the air.

-PHYSIS (φύσις, nature; from φύω, to be born). A termination denoting production or existence. Hence—

Apo-physis (ἀπὸ, from). A process of a bone, and a part of the same bone.

Dia-physis (διὰ, through). The middle part, or body, of the long bones.

Epi-physis (ἐπὶ, upon). A process of a bone attached by cartilage.

Hipo-physis (ὑπὸ, under). The small organ in which the infundibulum ends.

Sym-physis (σὺν, together). The growing together of bones, as of the ossa pubis.

-PLEGIA (πληγὴ, a stroke; from πλήσσω, to strike). A termination denoting a *stroke* or attack of any part. Hence,

Hemi-plegia (ἥμισυς, half. A stroke or paralysis of one half or one side of the body.

Ophthalmo-plegia (ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye). Paralysis of the muscles of the eye.

Para-plegia (παρὰ, near). A stroke, or paralysis, in which the lower half of the body is attacked.

-PNŒA (πνοιὰ, breathing; from πνέω, to breathe). A termination which denotes *breathing*; it is connected with terms indicating some peculiarity of that function. Hence,

Dys-pnœa (δύς, with difficulty). Difficulty of breathing.

Ortho-pnœa (ὀρθός, erect). An affection of the breathing, in which it can only take place in the erect position.

-POSIA, -POSIS (πόσις, drinking; from πίνω, to drink). A termination denoting the act of *drinking*. Hence,

Brachy-posia (βραχύς, short). A term used synonymously with hydrophobia, from the act of *drinking little*.

Cata-posis (κατά, down). The act of swallowing down meat or drink.

Dyscata-posia (δύς, with difficulty of κατάποσις, the act of swallowing). A difficulty of swallowing liquids.

-PTOSIS (πτῶσις, prolapsus, from πίπτω, or πτόω, πτώσω, to fall). A prolapsus, or falling down. Hence,

Ædo-ptosis (αἰδοῖα, pudenda). Prolapsus of the pudenda.

Archo-ptosis (ἀρχός, anus). Archoptoma. Prolapsus of the anus.

Blepharo-ptosis (βλέφαρον, the eyelid). A falling of the upper eyelid.

Colpo-ptosis (κόλπος, vagina). Prolapsus of the vagina.

Hystero-ptosis (ὑστέρα, the uterus). Prolapsus of the uterus.

Ophthalmo-ptosis (ὀφθαλμός, the eye). A swelling of the bulb of the eye.

Pro-ptosis (πρό, forward). Protrusion of the globe of the eye.

-PTYSIS (πτύσις, a spitting; from πτύω, to spit). A termination denoting the act of *spitting*. Hence,

Ana-ptysis (ἀνά, again, or ἄνω, upwards). Expectoration; a discharge from the chest.

Hæmo-ptysis (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood). The spitting of blood.

-PYOSIS, -PYEMA, &c. (πύωσις, suppuration; from πύον, pus). A termination denoting the presence of *pus*. Hence,

Arthro-pyosis (ἄρθρον, a joint). An abscess, or a collection of pus, in a joint.

Ec-pyesis (ἐκ, out). Humid scall, including impetigo, porrigo, etc.

Em-pyema (ἐν, within). Em-pyesis. A collection of pus in the cavity of the thorax.

Hypo-pyon (ὑπό, under). An effusion of pus into the chamber of the aqueous humour of the eye.

-RHAGIA (ῥήγνυμι; from ῥάγω, or ῥήγω, to burst forth). A termination denoting a bursting forth, as of a fluid. (The letter ρ, or *r*, is doubled in the beginning of a word, whenever it is preceded by a vowel, either in composition or declension. See *Rhœa*). Hence,

Blenno-rrhagia (βλέννα, mucus). A discoarge of mucus by the urethra.

Cysti-rrhagia (κύστις, a bladder). A discharge of blood from the urinary bladder.

Hæmo-rrhagia (αἷμα, blood). A discharge, or the loss, of blood.

Meno-rrhagia (μήν, μηνός, mensis). A profuse discharge of the menses.

Metro-rrhagia (μήτρα, the uterus). Hæmorrhage from the uterus.

Phlegmo-rrhagia (φλέγμα, phlegm). Profuse pituitous secretion.

Pneumo-rrhagia (πνεύμων, the lungs). A discharge of blood from the lungs; expectoration of blood.

-RAPHE, -RAPHIA (ῥαφή, a suture; from ῥάπτω, to sew). Terminations denoting a *suture*, or the act of making a suture. Hence,

Elytro-rrhaphia (ἔλυτρον, a sheath, the vagina). Suture of the vagina, sometimes termed *epicior rhaphia*, from ἐπίσιον, pudendum.

Entero-rrhaghi (ἔντερα, the bowels). Suture of the divided edges of an intestine.

Gastro-rrhaphia (γαστήρ, the stomach). Suture of a wound of the belly, or of some of its contents.

Staphylo-rrhaphia (σταφυλή, uvula). Suture of the palate.

-RHŒA (ῥοια, a discharge, from ῥέω, to flow). A termination denoting a discharge. (The letter ρ, or *r*, is doubled after a vowel. See *Rhagia*). Hence,

Ameno-rrhœa (*a*, priv., μήν, μηνός, a month). Deficient menstrual discharge.

Blenno-rrhœa (βλέννα, mucus). A discharge of mucus; gleet.

Cysti-rrhœa (κύστις, the bladder). A discharge from the bladder; catarrh of the bladder.

Dia-rrhœa (διά, through). A flux, lax, or looseness.

Dysmeno-rrhœa (δύς, with difficulty, μην, νηνός, a month). Difficult or painful menstrual discharge.

Galacti-rrhœa (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk). A discharge, or flow, of milk.

Gono-rrhœa (γονή, semen). A discharge of semen; a discharge of purulent matter.

Hæmo-rrhœa (αἷμα, blood). A discharge of blood. Hence the term *hæmorrhoïds*, or piles, so called from their bleeding.

Hepati-rrhœa (ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver). A morbid flow of bile from the liver.

Leuco-rrhœa (λευκός, white). A white discharge per vaginam; the *whites*.

Oto-rrhœa (οὖς, ὠτός, the ear). A dis-

charge by the ear; the state of chronic otitis.

Spermo-rrhœa (*σπέρμα*, semen). A discharge of semen.

Uro-rrhœa (*οὖρον*, urine). An excessive discharge of the urine.

-SARCA, -SARCIA (*σάρξ, σαρκὸς*, flesh). A termination denoting flesh, or an affection of the flesh. Hence,

Ana-sarca (*ἀνὰ*, through). Dropsy of the cellular substance.

Hydro-pneumo-sarca (*ὕδωρ*, water; *πνεῦμα*, air). A tumour containing water, air, and a flesh-like substance.

Hydro-sarca (*ὕδωρ*, water). Hyposarca; ana-sarca. Dropsy of the cellular substance.

Poly-sarcia (*πολὺς*, much). Corpulency; bulkiness of the body.

-SCOPE, -SCOPY (*σκοπὸς*, an inspector, *scope*, or object. from *σκοπέω*, to examine). A termination denoting ocular examination. Hence,

Æthrio-scope (*αἰθρία*, serene weather). An instrument for indicating the power of the clouds in preventing radiation.

Cranio-scopy (*κρανίον*, the skull). An inspection of the skull.

Electro-scope (*ἤλεκτρον*, amber. See *Electricity*). An instrument for indicating electrical excitement.

Metopo-scopy (*μέτωπον*, the forehead). The art of divining by inspection of the forehead.

Metro-scope (*μήτρα*, the uterus). An instrument for examining the os uteri.

Micro-scope (*μικρὸς*, small). An instrument for examining minute objects.

Necro-scopic (*νεκρὸς*, dead). A term applied to *post-mortem* examinations.

Pyro-scope (*πῦρ, πυρὸς*, fire). An instrument for examining the degree of high temperatures.

Stetho-scope (*στῆθος*, the breast). An instrument for examining the sounds of the chest.

Thermo-scope (*θέρμη*, heat). An instrument for examining the changes of heat.

-STASIS (*ἵστημι*, to stand). A termination denoting a standing, or a position in a place.

Copro-stasis (*κοπρὸς*, fæces). Undue retention of the fæces in the intestines.

Meta-stasis (*μετὰ*, a preposition denoting change or transference). A removal from one place to another.

-STOLE' (*στολὴ*, a mission; from *στέλλω*, to send). The termination of two words denoting the two reciprocal actions of the heart and arteries. These are—

Dia-stole (*διὰ-στέλλω*, to dilate). The dilatation of the heart and arteries.

Sy-stole (*συν-στέλλω*, to contract). The contraction of the heart and arteries.

-STOMA (*στὸμα*, the mouth). A termination denoting the *mouth*. Hence,

Cyclo-stoma (*κύκλος*, a circle). Circular-mouthed; an order of fishes.

Di-stoma (*δὶς*, twice). Two-mouthed the designation of the fluke.

Lago-stoma (*λαγῶς*, a hare). Hare mouth; hare-lip; a congenital division of the lip, resembling that of a hare.

-THESIS (*θέσις*, a position; from *τίθημι* to place). A termination denoting an *arrangement*. Hence,

Dia-thesis (*διὰ*, throughout). The constitutional disposition or habit.

Syn-thesis (*σὺν*, together). The anatomical connexion of the bones of the skeleton. The constitution of a body from its elements, as opposed to analysis.

-TOM, -TOME, -TOMIA, -TOMY (*τομὴ*, a section, from *τέμνω*, to cut). A termination denoting *incision*. Hence—

Ana-tomy (*ἀνὰ*, throughout). Literally, *cutting up*; dissection.

Arterio-tomy (*ἀρτηρία*, an artery). The opening of an artery for blood-letting.

A-tom (*α*, privative). A particle of matter, incapable of further division.

Broncho-tomy (*βρόγχος*, the windpipe). The operation of cutting into the bronchia, or bronchi.

Cerato-tome (*κέρας, κέρατος*, a horn). A knife for dividing the *cornea*.

Core-tomia (*κόρη*, the pupil). The operation by *incision*, for artificial pupil; synonymous with *iridi-tomia*.

Corec-tomia (*κόρη*, the pupil; *ἐκ-τομὴ* excision). The operation, by *excision*, for artificial pupil; synonymous with *iridectomia*.

Cysti-tome (*κύστις*, the bladder). An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Cysto-tomy (*κύστις*, the bladder). The operation of cutting into the bladder, for the extraction of a calculus.

Embryo-tomy (*ἔμβρυον*, an embryo). The operation of opening the fœtal head, for the purpose of delivery.

Entero-tome (*ἔντερα*, the intestines). An instrument for the operation of artificial anus.

Gastro-tomia (*γαστὴρ*, the stomach). The operation of opening the abdomen.

Hernio-tomy (hernia, from *ἔρνος*, a branch). The operation for strangulated hernia.

Kore-tomia (*κόρη*, the pupil of the eye). Irido-tomia. The operation for artificial pupil, by *incision*. Connected with this is *kor-ectomia* (*ἐκ-τομή*, excision), or irido-tomia, the operation by *excision*.

Laryngo-tomy (*λάρυγξ*, the larynx). The operation of cutting into the larynx.

Litho-tomy (*λίθος*, a stone). The operation of cutting a stone out of the bladder.

Myo-tomy (*μῦς, μυός*, a muscle). Dissection of the muscles.

Nephro-tomy (*νεφρός*, a kidney). The operation of cutting a stone out of the kidney.

Neuro-tomy (*νεῦρον*, a nerve). A dissection of the nerves.

Nympho-tomia (*νύμφη*, the nympha). The operation of removing the nymphæ.

Œsophago-tomy (*οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet). The operation of cutting into the œsophagus.

Omphalo-tomia (*ὀμφαλός*, umbilicus). The separation of the umbilical cord.

Orcho-tomy (*ὄρχις*, the testis). Castration; the removal of the testes.

Pharyngo-tomy (*φάρυγξ*, the pharynx). The operation of cutting into the pharynx. The instrument is called *pharyngo-tomus*.

Phlebo-tomy (*φλὲψ, φλεβός*, a vein). Venesection. The opening of a vein.

Sclerotico-tomia (sclerotica, and *ἐκτομή*, excision). The operation for forming an artificial pupil in the sclerotica.

Tracheo-tomy (*τραχύς*, rough; hence *trachea*, the wind-pipe). The operation of cutting into the trachea.

Zoo-tomy (*ζῶν*, an animal. The dissection of animals.

-TONIA, -TONOS, -TONÆUM (*τόνος*, tension, from *τείνω*, to stretch). A termination denoting *tension* or tone. Hence—

A-tonia (*a*, privative). Atony; defect of tone or muscular power.

Emprostho-tonos (*ἔμπροσθεν*, before). Spasm fixing the body forward.

Opistho-tonos (*ὄπισθεν*, backwards).—Backward tension; tetanus of the extensor muscles.

Peri-tonæum (*περί*, around). The membrane which lines the interior of the abdomen.

Pleurostho-tonos (*πλευρά*, the side). Tetanus of the lateral muscles.

-TROPHIA, -TROPHY (*τροφή*, nourishment; from *τρέφω*, to nourish). A termination denoting *nourishment*.—Hence,

A-trophia (*a*, privative). Atrophy; defective nutrition.

Hyper-trophia (*ὑπὲρ*, above). Excessive nutrition, as of an organ or tissue.

Para-trophia (*παρά*, a preposition denoting *faultiness*). Mis-nutrition.

-URESIS, -URIA (*οὔρησις*, the act of discharging urine; from *οὐρέω*, to make water; or *οὖρος*, urine). A termination denoting the act of *micturition*, or affections of that function. Hence,

Di-uresis (*διά*, through). An unusually large flow of urine.

Dis-uria (*δύς*, with difficulty). Difficulty in discharging the urine.

En-uresis (*ἐν-ουρέω*, to be incontinent of urine). Incontinence of urine.

Hæmat-uria (*αἷμα, αἵματος*, blood). The passing of blood in the urine.

Hipp-uric (*ἵππος*, a horse). The name of an acid obtained from the urine of the horse.

Isch-uria (*ἴσχω*, to retain). A suppression of the discharge of the urine.

Par-uria (*παρά*, a preposition denoting faultiness). Mis-micturition; a morbid discharge of urine.

Poly-uria (*πολύς*, many). An abundant discharge of urine; synonymous with diabetes.

Pyro-uric (*πῦρ, πυρός*, fire). The name of an acid obtained by the decomposition of uric acid by heat.

Strang-ury (*στράγξ*, a drop). A discharge of the urine *by drops*.

-URUS, -URIS (*οὐρά*, a tail). A termination denoting a *tail*. Hence,

Cœn-urus (*κοινός*, common). A hydatid, consisting of a group of animals, terminating in one tail.

Hipp-uris (*ἵππος*, a horse). Cauda equina. The final division of the spinal marrow.

Oxy-urus (*ὀξύς*, sharp). A sharp-tailed intestinal worm.

Thysan-oura (*θύσσω*, obsolete; from *θύω*, to move rapidly). Tail-jumpers; a species of insects.

Trich-uris (*θρίξ, τριχός*, hair). The long thread-worm, which terminates in a hair-like point.

THE END.

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